"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; gentle northeast winds, becoming southeast tomorrow.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,646. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND WILL PROTECT FRENCH COAST AND DEFEND BELGIUM; GERMANY RECALLS ENVOY; HESITATES AT FRENCH FRONTIER; HER ARMY SEIZES RUSSIAN TOWNS, NAVY WINS A VICTORY; GERMAN LINER SLIPS OUT OF NEW YORK IN WAR PAINT

Invading Germans Seize Three Border Cities of Russia

WITH ONLY A SKIRMISH

Czestochowa, Bendzin, and Kaliez, Having 90,000 Population, Fall Into Foes' Hands.

KAISER'S FLEET WINS FIGHT

By Capturing Aland Islands from Russian Fleet, Germany Menaces St. Petersburg.

CLASHES ON FRENCH BORDER

But Chief Danger to Republic Now Lies in a German Dash Across Belgian Territory.

THOUGH BRUSSELS OBJECTS

France Promises to Guard Belgian Neutrality, Now Menaced by Great Army of Germans.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—German troops began the invasion of Russia today, and now occupy the cities of Czestochowa, Bendzin, and Kaliez, all in Russian Poland.

Czestochowa was taken by German border troops from Lublinitz, Silesia, after a short skirmish with Russians. The force which took Kaliez consisted of the first battalion of the 155th Infantry, with a machine gun company, accompanied by the First Regiment of German Uhlans, known as the Emperor Alexander III. of Russia Uhlans. The infantry made a rapid advance from Ostrowo, in Prussian Poland.

ALLENSTEIN, East Prussia, Aug. 3.—The fighting on the Russian frontier was confined to small engagements between cavalry outposts until 6 o'clock last evening. Then an attack was made by Russian invaders on Johannisburg, which is occupied by a squadron of the Eleventh Pomeranian Dragoons.

The railroad from Johannisburg to Lyok, on the Russian frontier, has been cut, and also the light railroad running to Diottowen.

The losses of the Russian troops are believed to have numbered about twenty men, while the Germans have not lost any killed, although several have been slightly wounded.

Of the three cities in Russia occupied by German troops, Czestochowa, with about 50,000 inhabitants, is on the River Waethe, near the frontier. Bendzin, a coal and zinc mining centre, has a population of slightly over 20,000. Kaliez, the capital of the province of the same name, is the most westerly city in Russian Poland. It has about 20,000 population.

GERMAN RAIDS INTO FRANCE.

Patrols Attack Joncherey—Rumored French Attempt Through Holland.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—German cavalry yesterday raided the French frontier near the fortress of Belfort and attemped to commandeer horses, according to dispatches from Paris.

German patrols also twice attacked Joncherey, near Belfort.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—An official communication regarding alleged acts of hostility by France against Germany was published here tonight. It said:

"The German troops have hitherto obeyed the orders given by the German commanders not to cross the French frontier. French troops, on the contrary, have made several attacks on our frontier posts since yesterday, without any declaration of war having been made.

"The French have crossed the frontier at several places in spite of the fact that the French Government a few [illegible] informed us that it would not [illegible] on the unoccupied zone of six [illegible] from the frontier, and since last night companies of French troops have been in the occupation of a number of German villages.

"French Army aeronauts have been flying over Baden and Bavaria yesterday and today, throwing bombs, and have violated Belgian neutrality by flying over Belgian territory into the province of the Rhine in an effort to destroy our railways.

"In this way France has opened the attack upon us and has established a state of war which has compelled the German Empire to take defensive measures for the security of its territory.

"French soldiers crossed the frontier Saturday night at Laschlucht, a small village in the Vosges Mountains. Shots were fired on the German post, but no damage was done."

A dispatch from Coblenz, Germany, says:

"A party of eighty French officers, dressed in Prussian uniforms, attempted yesterday to cross the German frontier in automobiles near Walbeck, on the Dutch frontier, to the west of Geldern. The attempt was unsuccessful."

United Russia Will Rise Against Insolent Foe, Says Emperor Nicholas, Calling His People to War

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Emperor Nicholas issued a manifesto today in which he outlined the events leading up to the declaration of war by Germany, and said that "Russians will rise like one man and will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy."

The manifesto reads as follows:

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland, &c., to all our faithful subjects make known that Russia, related by faith and blood to the Slav peoples and faithful to her historical traditions, has never regarded their fates with indifference.

"But the fraternal sentiments of the Russian people for the Slavs have been awakened with perfect unanimity and extraordinary force in these last few days, when Austria-Hungary knowingly addressed to Servia claims inacceptable for an independent State.

"Having paid no attention to the pacific and conciliatory reply of the Servian Government, and having rejected the benevolent intervention of Russia, Austria-Hungary made haste to proceed to an armed attack, and began to bombard Belgrade, an open place.

"Forced by the situation thus created to take necessary measures of precaution, we ordered the army and the navy put on a war footing, at the same time using every endeavor to obtain a peaceful solution. Pourparlers were begun amid friendly relations with Germany and her ally, Austria, for the blood and the property of our subjects were dear to us.

"Contrary to our hopes in our good neighborly relations of long date, and disregarding our assurances that the mobilization measures taken were in pursuance of no object hostile to her, Germany demanded their immediate cessation. Being rebuffed in this demand, Germany suddenly declared war on Russia.

"Today it is not only the protection of a country related to us and unjustly attacked that must be accorded, but we must safeguard the honor, the dignity, and the integrity of Russia and her position among the great powers.

"We believe unshakably that all our faithful subjects will rise with unanimity and devotion for the defense of Russian soil; that internal discord will be forgotten in this threatening hour; that the unity of the Emperor with his people will become still more close, and that Russia, rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy.

"With a profound faith in the justice of our work, and with a humble hope in omnipotent Providence in prayer, we call God's blessing on holy Russia and her valiant troops.

NICHOLAS."

HOLLAND INVADED?

Antwerp So Reports, Though Germany Had Promised Hands Off.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—The Burgomaster of Antwerp announced tonight that the Germans had invaded Limburg, Holland, and that the Province had been placed under martial law.

Limburg has a population of nearly a quarter of a million.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A report was current tonight that Holland has been invaded through the Province of Limburg.

The people of the Dutch Kingdom, resolved to go to the extremity, are said to be opening the dikes and flooding the country, which would make the passage of an army imposible.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 3.—The German Minister has given the Government positive assurances that Germany will respect the neutrality of the Netherlands, provided it is strictly observed.

The President of the Council of Ministers, in a speech, announced that the Queen and the Ministers were in perfect accord, and that the country was ready and determined to maintain neutrality at all costs.

ANTWERP IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Populace Calm in Face of Reported German Invasion.

New York Times-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

ANTWERP, Aug. 3.—All telephonic and telegraphic communication with the interior has been stopped except for war purposes, and all messages are censored.

There is no confirmation of the reported engagement between French and German forces at Nancy.

The report of the occupation by German troops of the Duchy of Luxemburg and of their crossing the frontier of Belgium were received here in an agony of suspense but with unflinching courage and calm.

A wave of relief passed over the city at nightfall when it was learned that a report that Germans had crossed the frontier near Visé was due to a telephonic error.

The late evening bulletins were all on the hopeful side.

In every public place notices have been posted, signed by the Burgomaster, declaring Antwerp in a state of siege and appealing to his [illegible] citizens to preserve order.

CZAR'S FLEET BEATEN; HIS CAPITAL MENACED

Reported Capture of Aland Islands Would Give Germany Entrance to Finland Also.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—Reports come from Stockholm that a German fleet engaged a Russian fleet Sunday off the Aland Islands and drove them in flight into the Gulf of Finland.

This, with the report of a Russian-German naval engagement at Libau, is regarded in some quarters as conveying the news of a great German victory, probably the bottling up and perhaps the crippling of the Russian fleet.

With the occupation of the Aland Islands Germany gets possession of a safe, high road into Finland and a naval and military base from which to operate against St. Petersburg itself. Within the shelter of those islands a fleet might lie in perfect security and would command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, the sea route to St. Petersburg, and the Russian naval stations of Reval and Cronstadt.

Strategically the islands have always been considered the outer defense of St. Petersburg. In 1907-8 Russia was anxious to fortify them, but was prevented by the powers, Great Britain among them.

When the islands were transferred from Sweden to Russia in 1809 there was a clause in the treaty forbidding Russia to erect fortifications. The powers held Russia down to this provision, largely because Russia was suspected of designs on Sweden.

Sweden's attitude is also to be considered. The Swedish King and nation have been suffering from a bad Russian scare, and probably with good reason. The recent crisis and the general elections were on this issue of a Russian menace, powerful campaigns of agitation being run in Sweden for an alliance with Germany against Russia. One of the leaders of this agitation is Dr. Sven Hedin. It is at least possible that Sweden will take the advantage afforded her by Germany of removing the Russian peril once and for all. The population of Finland is Swedish.

TRONDHJEM, Norway, Aug. 3.—Four battleships were seen passing Hammerfest, traveling eastward.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 3.—A battle was fought yesterday between the German and Russian fleets off the Aland Islands and resulted in the Russians being driven back.

The Russian war vessels took refuge in the Gulf of Finland, where they still remained today.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—A Russian warship is aground at the Aland Islands. It is said to be the Andrei Pervosvannyi, a battleship of 17,400 tons, laid down in 1903.

NOVOROSSIYSK, Russia, Aug. 3.—The Russian authorities today seized the German steamer Atlas and ordered the crew to disembark. They sent vessels in pursuit of a German steamer which left port yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Libau says a German cruiser on Sunday bombarded the town. The cruiser fired twenty shells, one of which struck the naval hospital. Slight damage was done, and no one was killed or wounded. The cruiser then retreated.

Kronprinz Wilhelm Sails With Cargo of Coal and War Stores.

TO AID KAISER'S CRUISERS

Dresden, Strassburg, and Karlsruhe to be Replenished from Liner.

BURNS ONLY LEGAL LIGHTS

Turns South Outside the Hook, Which Shows She's Not Bound for Europe.

RAISES NEUTRALITY POINT

Authorities Doubt if United States Is Chargeable with More Than Neglect.

FEAR CABLES ARE IN DANGER

German Cruiser Reported to be Grappling for Sea Lines Near Here—Rumor Discredited.

The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm sailed unexpectedly from Hoboken at 7:30 last night.

Officials of the North German Lloyd Line said that she had sailed for a German port under hurry orders from the Kaiser's Government, to be used for military purposes.

The fact that she took aboard 2,000 tons more coal than she would need to cross the Atlantic besides hundreds of tons of sea stores such as are not carried by passenger boats led to reports, which were later confirmed in a measure, that she was going to sea to transfer supplies and fuel to the German cruisers Dresden, Strasburg, and Karlsruhe. These cruisers have been reported, ever since the war scare began, to be dodging British warships and seeking an opportunity to replenish stores.

Not Heading for Europe.

The Captain of the Ward liner Seguranca, which arrived at Quarantine last night from Santiago, Cuba, reported that he had passed the Kronprinz Wilhelm outside the Ambrose Channel Lightship. He said that only the running lights, that is, the masthead, port, and starboard lights, were burning. The liner, he said, was steering southward, instead of northeastward, which is the usual course for steamships bound for Europe.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm also carried on her forward deck a big wooden packing case which might very well cover a naval gun, mounted for use. An official of the line said it was an extra crank shaft, but those who saw the big box said it did not look like the covering of such a piece of machinery.

The departure of the Wilhelm, it was feared in some quarters, might involve the United States in a neutrality controversy, but authorities agreed that gross negligence or collusion would have to be shown; also that the ship carried war materials.

The Wilhelm arrived here last Wednesday from Bremen and was scheduled to sail with mails and passengers at 1 A. M. today for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen. When the order was received from Europe last Friday the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company canceled the sailings of their steamers indefinitely, and the Kronprinz Wilhelm was supposed to be laid up with the Princess Irene, Barbarossa, Friedrich der Grosse, Grosser Kuerfuerst, and the George Washington, which arrived yesterday.

Heavy Cargo of Coal.

Since Friday morning it was noted that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was busy taking on coal from lighters stretched along her full length. Yesterday, in addition to the coal, a quantity of sea provisions, including salt pork, salt beef, and hardtack in barrels, potatoes, barley, split peas, and other dry stores, were being put aboard in large quantities.

The interest of the longshoremen on the adjoining piers was concentrated on a curiously shaped wooden case on the forward deck that was between fifteen and twenty feet long and constructed in the form of a maltese cross, which strongly suggested that it might inclose a naval gun. The case was firmly secured to the stanchions on either side of the deck. When officials of the North German Lloyd were asked what

Continued on Page [illegible].

GERMAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS FROM PARIS

Leaves Interests in Our Charge—French Envoy Ordered to Quit Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Baron von Schön, the German Ambassador, left Paris between 10 and 11 tonight. A special train was waiting at a little loop-line station in the West of Paris to take the Ambassador and his staff with their luggage.

Two hours before the Ambassador's departure the American Consul took possession of the German Embassy, which will be under the protection of the United States during the war. No hostile demonstration took place.

The French Government immediately instructed the French Ambassador in Berlin, Jules Cambon, to apply for his passports and leave Berlin at once.

GERMANY HALTS AT FRENCH FRONTIER

Only a Few Men Cross, Apparently to Provoke the Declaration She Hesitates to Make.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—As far as is known, the German invasion of France is so far of no great military significance. It consists of stray incursions of German cavalry reconnoitering along the frontier and in the frontier zone, which, with a view to avoiding frontier incidents, by order of the Government, have not been occupied by French troops.

It is possible, however, that the incursions reported near Cirey and Longwy, on the Luxemburg frontier, are an attempt to provoke a French declaration of war.

The German occupation of Luxemburg and the invasion in force on that route have long been foreseen by the French military authorities. The construction of German camps at Essenborn and Wasserlisch and the extension of the German strategic railway lines were plain indications of what was to be expected in the event of trouble between the countries.

Up to noon today no news of any real fighting between French and Germans had been received. No further frontier incidents have been reported.

ENGLAND BOUND TO FIGHT.

That Is the View of All the London Newspapers.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—All the morning papers, even those representing the peace party, are unanimous in support of the Government's view that England is bound to fight on behalf of France and in defense of Belgian and Dutch neutrality.

AEROPLANES FLY OVER PARIS

Flotillas of Two to Five Start Out Toward the East.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Numerous aeroplanes from the French aviation centres in the west and south moved swiftly over Paris today in flotillas of twos, threes, and fives toward the east.

Strings of horses requisitioned from private stables were to be seen going toward the freight yards of the Eastern Railway.

DIRIGIBLES SPY BELGIUM.

French Minister Reports German Airships Flying Over Country.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—The French Minister has informed the Belgian Government that three German dirigibles were observed tonight flying toward Brussels, having invaded Belgian territory.

GERMANS CHASE FOOD SHIP.

Try to Catch Craft Bound for Vladivostok.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says:

"The Norwegian steamer Tungus, chartered by an American firm, left for Vladivostok Friday night. The Germans sent a ship to chase her. Her cargo consists of foodstuffs for the Russian troops."

Britain Only Waits for German Ships to Fire on France.

PLEDGED TO GUARD COAST

Fleet Attack in Channel England's Signal to Strike, Grey Tells Commons.

WILD CHEERS GREET HIM

Reads Belgium's Appeal for Protection and Says England's Interests Are at Stake.

POINTS TO HOLLAND'S PERIL

Navy, Regulars, Reserves, and Territorials All Fully Prepared for Conflict.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET

John Burns, Opposed to War, Retires—Kitchener May Take War Portfolio.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—All England is in martial array, and she is ready to strike the moment the German fleet fires upon the Channel coast of France.

This policy of determination to defend the French coast was announced by Sir Edward Grey in a speech to the House of Commons yesterday, and was greeted with the wildest applause.

The Foreign Minister said the French fleet was in the Mediterranean and her northern coasts defenseless.

"If a foreign fleet engaged in war against France should come down and battle against those defenseless coasts we could not stand aside," he exclaimed.

Sir Edward read the appeal of the King of the Belgians for diplomatic intervention to safeguard the integrity of that country, and asserted that if the integrity of Belgium were destroyed that of Holland also would be lost.

As a result of the policy announced, John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, resigned from the Cabinet owing to his inability to agree. Mr. Burns was once a member of the council of the Workmen's Peace Society.

It is announced as practically certain this morning that Lord Kitchener will take charge of the War Office.

Commons in Memorable Session.

The sitting of the House of Commons will rank among the most memorable in history. Sir Edward Grey's speech was characterized by suppressed fire and unadorned simplicity. It rang with accents of sincerity and vibrated with high patriotic feeling. The House never listened to a speech more effective in its purpose. That purpose was to prove that British neutrality, in the face of the present conflict in Europe, was impossible unless Great Britain was prepared to forfeit her own self-respect and the world's confidence. Honor, duty, and interest required British intervention, the Minister said.

Sir Edward spoke without bitterness, but the impression he conveyed was that Germany was a wanton disturber of European peace. He made no allusion to Russia.

The most striking feature in the attitude of Sir Edward Grey's audience was the enthusiasm of the Irish Nationalists. The Liberal benches seemed sombrely acquiescent.

Irish Applaud Grey.

The most applause came from the Conservatives, while the Irishmen acclaimed Sir Edward Grey's determination to stand by France with resounding enthusiasm. William Redmond and Dr. Lynch, the latter of whom fought against Great Britain in the Boer war and was condemned for treason, waved their handkerchiefs vehemently while they applauded. The old links of historical association of Celtic feeling explained the warm sympathy of the Irishmen for France.

One of the most dramatic scenes of the day was the intervention of John Redmond. For the first time in many years the Irish leader associated himself heart and soul with the feelings of the average Englishmen in the face of the great national emergency. Mr. Redmond spoke briefly, but with an eloquence that thrilled the House. Now, in these times of trial and danger for Great Britain, he said, the Irish people turned to the British democracy with anxiety and sympathy. He recalled how in 1776, at the moment of dire peril for England, 100,000 Irish volunteers leaped to arms.

"Today," he said, "there are in Ireland two large bodies of volunteers. I say to the Government they may tomorrow with safety withdraw every one of their troops from Ireland, and the coasts of Ireland will be defended from foreign invasion by her armed sons. In this matter the armed Catholics of the South will gladly join arms with the armed Protestants of the North."

Clinches Home Rule.

Cheers, wherein Liberals, Tories, and Nationalists participated with equal warmth, proclaimed their delight at this vibrant speech, so eloquent and timely. The battle for home rule is already won. Redmond's little gem of oratory made the assurance of its early triumph doubly sure. That England's danger is Ireland's opportunity is now true in quite a new sense.

It was noticeable that Mr. Asquith warmly cheered the Nationalist leader.

Sir Edward Grey, in his speech, made a pointed allusion to Ireland when he spoke of it as the one bright spot in the picture. He stressed this in order that it might be understood abroad that Ireland would not weaken England's arm in this momentous crisis.

Government Free to Decide.

Sir Edward Grey spoke seventy-five minutes, and the House of Commons listened with an absorption that was almost painful in its tension. After a recital of the course of European affairs since 1906, he said that in the present crisis "we have perfect freedom to decide." The Government was free, he said, consequently Parliament was free. The present crisis had not originated in any question affecting France, he asserted, but in a dispute between Austria and Servia.

"France is involved in this war simply because she has undertaken to fulfill an obligation of honor," said he. "Great Britain is under no such obligations of honor, but for years she has had a friendship with France. Whether that friendship involves obligations, let every man look into his own heart and feelings and construe the obligations for himself."

Sir Edward did not disguise his own feelings. He spoke of France with an emotion for which his audience was quite unprepared from a man of his apparently cold and passionless nature. He pointed out that the French fleet was in the Mediterranean. The northern and western coasts of France are absolutely unprotected by French ships, he said, because the French Government confidently relied on the friendship of the British Government.

Then came a passage which stirred the House to its very depths and made every man who listened tingle with emotion. "If a foreign fleet came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the unprotected coasts of France," he exclaimed, "we could not stand aside with our arms folded." Tremendous cheering and applause broke afresh when he added, "And I believe that to be the feeling of this country."

Italy as a Key.

He asked the House to consider the possible consequences of a European conflagration. Italy is neutral, he said.

Here there were Radical cheers. "Yes," said the speaker, turning to the benches whence the cheers had come, "Italy is neutral because she regards this as an aggressive war."

Loud applause followed this.

"But suppose," he went on, "Italy departs from her attitude of neutrality. She might depart from it at a moment when the keeping open of the trade routes of the Mediterranean might be vital to us. A negative attitude by us at this moment would expose Great Britain to most appalling risks. France is entitled to know, and know at once, whether or not in event of an attack on her northern and western coasts she may depend on Great Britain for support.

Therefore, Sir Edward said, on Sunday afternoon he gave written assurance to the French Ambassador that if the German fleet came into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake operations against the French coast or French shipping the British fleet would give all the protection within its power.

Questions German Assurances.

This was not a declaration of war, Sir Edward carefully added.

He said that yesterday afternoon he received from the German Government assurance that if Great Britain would pledge itself to neutrality the German fleet would not attack the northern coasts of France.

"I only heard that shortly before I came into the House," said Sir Edward, "but it is far too narrow an engagement."

He next turned to the question of the neutrality of Belgium.

"If the independence of Belgium goes, the independence of Holland follows," he said. If France were beaten to her knees, which, assuredly he did not anticipate, and if Belgium, Holland, and Denmark fell under the same domination, then assuredly in Gladstone's words the world would see an unmeasured aggrandizement of a single power.

In conclusion Sir Edward said that, though no final decision to resort to force had been reached, Great Britain stood ready. The efficiency and readiness of the navy and army were never at a higher mark.

"Never have we been more justified in reposing confidence in the power of the navy to defend our commerce and shores. Suffering and misery will follow in the train of war, yes, but no neutrality will protect us from that. The situation has developed with such startling rapidity that the British people does not realize all that is involved, but when it does realize the issues at stake and the magnitude of the danger in Western Europe, then, I am confident, the Government will be supported by the determination, courage, resolution, and endurance of the whole country."

England Will Be Involved.

Sir Edward Grey's speech must be taken in conjunction with the orders for the mobilization of the British Army, which, it is officially announced, will be given by Royal proclamation today. The reserves will be called out, and the territorial forces be embodied.

No doubt exists that Sir Edward's exposition of the situation means that England will be involved. Sir Edward laid two contingencies necessitating British action—one a raid on the French coasts by German ships, the other the invasion of Belgium by German troops.

Germany's designs of a naval attack on the French North Coast is problematical, but her plans in regard to Belgium are clearly indicated by the ultimatum addressed to the Belgian Government on Sunday evening.

The ultimatum gave Belgium twelve hours to reply, and it required Belgium to facilitate the movements of German troops through her territory. This demand was a flagrant breach of the Treaty of London of 1839, whereby the powers guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. The King of the Belgians appealed to King George for aid.

According to The Daily Mail, in its ultimatum to Belgium, Germany went further than was indicated in Sir Edward Grey's statement. The paper learns that Germany demanded from Belgium an attitude of friendly neutrality, which should extend to the passage of German troops through Belgian territory, promising in return to maintain, on the conclusion of peace, the independence of the Kingdom of Belgium and its possessions, and threatening, in the event of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy.

The Belgian Government replied that a violation of Belgian neutrality would be a flagrant violation of the rights of nations and that to accept such a demand as that presented by Germany would mean the sacrifice of the honor of the nation, which was conscious of its duty. The Government, it was added, was firmly resolved to repel aggression by all the means in its power.

Pay Homage to the King.

The King and Queen stood on a balcony at Buckingham Palace last night

King Albert's Appeal to King George; Asks England to Protect Belgium

LONDON, Aug. 3.—King Albert of Belgium sent this telegram to King George today:

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, of the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of the friendship which she has just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

FRANCE ACCEPTS WAR—GERMANY PUTS BLAME ON RUSSIA AND FRANCE

and received the homage of 10,000 subjects. The royal couple stood bareheaded while the multitude below, with waving hats and handkerchiefs, cheered and sang the national anthem.

The crowd went to the palace from Parliament Square as soon as the Government's policy was made known. For more than an hour the throng around the Victoria Memorial grew more and more dense until their Majesties appeared with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. Immediately there was such an outburst of cheering as rarely has been heard before in this country. When their Majesties retired a large number of people still remained, talking quietly, and looking up at the windows of the palace. Cries of "Down with Germany!" were heard as a large body of Frenchmen and Englishmen marched through Victoria Street with the tricolor and the union jack waving side by side.

Profoundly impressive scenes were witnessed at the railway stations all over the kingdom, when the regulars, territorials, and naval reserve men entrained for various ports. The self-restraint of the crowds was splendid, but everywhere there were evidences of the deep and anxious interest taken by the people in the tremendous events of the moment. Although it was a holiday, there had been demonstrations and excitement from early morning. The London terminals were thronged with men answering the call to arms. As more of the men arrived the holiday makers were leaving for the day, and the great stations echoed with cheers and patriotic songs. The sailors were the men of the hour, but were the calmest people in the stations.

Anxious Throng at Whitehall.

There were exciting scenes around Whitehall throughout the day, crowds vainly besieging the War Office and the Admiralty, waiting for news. Along the pavement in front of the House of Commons the roadway was lined with spectators. An ovation was accorded to Premier Asquith when he left the Cabinet meeting at 7 o'clock.

Earlier an incident occurred that might have had serious results. A crowd of 2,000 persons surrounded a man distributing leaflets headed, "Should England Fight for Belgium's Neutrality? No!"

The pamphlet aroused the wrath of the crowd, and the man was violently hustled about, while policemen interfered and tried to get him away. He was finally put in a motor bus.

The Daily Telegraph says it is understood that the Cabinet has reserved the right for troops to be employed on the Continent if the circumstances render such a step desirable. The navy will, it is believed, take immediate and active steps to protect the French Channel ports from molestation.

By calling out all the reserves of the navy the Admiralty can obtain, allowing for those absent at sea and sick, an aggregate of 200,000 officers and men with which to place the ships of the Third fleet on a war footing. The First and Second fleets already are fully manned with their active service complements.

To Take Merchant Ships.

The Admiralty is now empowered to requisition merchant ships for the service. A royal proclamation in The London Gazette says a national emergency exists, and the defense of national interests makes it necessary immediately to employ ships to transport the auxiliary service. The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty may take British vessels without requisition and arrange terms of compensation with the owners as soon as possible after taking them.

England Ready, but Waiting.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Great Britain has mobilized her forces and awaits. Today she is not a belligerent power, nor is she a neutral one. The Government has given France assurances that the English fleet will not permit the German fleet to attack the French coast. It has not as yet pledged itself to contribute an army to the continental war.

The British Government regards with the deepest distrust Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to whether it considers that measure provocation for war.

The pronouncement of the Government policy—the result of two days of almost continuous deliberations—was made to the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile the German Embassy in London is exerting every effort of diplomacy to induce Great Britain to hold aloof from the conflict and to bring public opinion to Germany's side. The counselor of the German Embassy issued a strong appeal for the neutrality of Great Britain, asserting that Germany would agree to keep her fleet from attacking the northern and western coasts of France if England would pledge neutrality, and argued that England would gain more in the end by standing outside the European war and using her influence as mediator when the moment was ripe.

Grey Dispels Doubt.

Sir Edward Grey dispelled the shadows of doubt which flickered over the Triple Entente in the minds of many Liberals by exposing some milestones in the history of the rapprochement, revealing it as essentially a national one with France, without definite obligations. Finally, on the one tremendously vital question—a question upon the answer of which the British Empire and the whole world are hanging—whether the Government considers that Germany's policy compels Great Britain to go to war, the Foreign Secretary left an impression of doubt. That doubt may reflect the mind of a Cabinet not wholly unanimous, and the interpretation drawn by many is that Sir Edward Grey's speech to Germany was a hint that if she would keep her soldiers off Belgian soil and her battleships away from the coast of France that will be the price of Great Britain's armed neutrality.

The Admiralty announced that the mobilization of the navy was completed in all respects at 4 o'clock this morning. This was due to the measures taken and the voluntary responses of the reserve men in advance of the general mobilization.

The Admiralty has issued an order prohibiting the use of wireless within the waters of the United Kingdom by merchantmen, which must dismantle their apparatus when ordered.

There is every probability of the formation of a coalition Government in the British Isles to tide over the present crisis. Andrew Bonar Law, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Arthur J. Balfour, three Opposition leaders, were in consultation with Cabinet Ministers today.

John Burns, President of the local Government Board, has resigned. He is in disagreement with the war policy of the Government.

It is rumored that Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Lord President of the Council, contemplates resigning from the Cabinet. It is understood that the resignation of John Burns has not yet been accepted.

A strong belief was prevalent today that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener is about to be appointed British Minister of War. His return to his post in Egypt was canceled.

Sir Edward Grey's Speech.

Sir Edward Grey made two statements in the House of Commons today. In the first he said he had "given France assurance that if the German fleet came into the English Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping the British fleet would give all the protection in its power."

The Foreign Secretary said the British fleet had been mobilized and the mobilization of the British Army was taking place, but that no engagement had yet been made by the British Government to send an expedition abroad. He continued:

"I understand that the German Government would be prepared if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France. That is far too narrow an engagement."

The House broke out into cheers at this remark.

Sir Edward then recited the history of Belgian neutrality, saying:

"Our interest is as strong today as it was in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations now than did the late Mr. Gladstone in that year. When mobilization began I telegraphed to both the French and the German Governments asking whether they would respect Belgian neutrality. France replied that she was prepared to do so unless another power violated that neutrality. The German Foreign Secretary replied that he could not possibly give a response before consulting the Imperial Chancellor and the German Emperor. He intimated that he doubted whether it was possible to give an answer, because that answer would disclose the German plans.

"We were sounded last week as to whether if Belgian neutrality were restored after the war it would pacify us, and we replied that we could not barter our interests or our obligations."

Another burst of cheering greeted this declaration.

Appeal from Belgians.

Sir Edward then read a telegram from the King of the Belgians to King George making a supreme appeal for diplomatic intervention to safeguard the independence of Belgium. The telegram was as follows:

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, of the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of the friendship which she has just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

In his second statement in the House of Commons, after the conference of Ministers in regard to the German ultimatum to Belgium, Sir Edward said:

"A message has been received from the Belgian Legation here stating that Germany sent to Belgium at 7 o'clock last evening a note proposing to Belgium friendly neutrality, coupled with the free passage through Belgian territory of German troops, promising the maintenance of Belgian independence at the conclusion of peace and threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy. The time limit of twelve hours was fixed for the reply."

This statement was received with murmurs from all parts of the House and then Sir Edward continued:

"Belgium answered that an attack on her neutrality would be a flagrant violation of the rights of nations, that to accept the German proposal would be to sacrifice her honor, and, being conscious of her duty, Belgium was firmly resolved to repel aggression by all possible means."

The Belgium reply was received with loud cheers by the members, and Sir Edward concluded with the declaration that the British Government had taken the information received into grave consideration and that he would make no further comment.

Peril of Holland.

In other parts of his speech Sir Edward said:

"The intervention with Germany in regard to the independence of Belgium was carried out by England last night. If the independence of Belgium should be destroyed the independence of Holland also would be gone."

The Foreign Secretary then asked the House to consider what British interests were at stake.

"Do not imagine that if a great power stands aside in a war like this it is going to be in a position to exert its influence at the end," said he. "I am not quite sure whether the facts regarding Belgium are as they reached this Government, but there is an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts would lead if they were not opposed. We have as yet made no engagement for sending an expeditionary force out of this country, but we have mobilized our fleet and the mobilization of our army is taking place. We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength at any moment—we know not how soon—to defend ourselves.

"So far as the forces of the Crown are concerned, the Premier and the First Lord of the Admiralty have no doubt whatever of their readiness and their efficiency. They never were at a higher mark of readiness. There never was a time when confidence was more justified in their ability to protect our shores and our commerce. If the situation develops as it seems probable it will develop, we shall face it. I believe when the country realizes what is at stake it will support the Government with determination, with resolution, and with endurance."

From all parts of the House there came roars of cheering.

Obligations of Honor.

"It is said we might stand aside and husband our resources in order to intervene in the end and put things right," he went on. "If in a crisis of this kind we ran away from our obligations of honor and interest with regard to the Belgian treaty, I doubt whether whatever material force we might possess at the end would be of much value in face of the respect we should have lost."

Here he was interrupted by more loud cheering. He continued:

"If we engaged in war we should suffer but little more than if we stood aside. We are going to suffer terribly in this war whether this country is at peace or war, for foreign trade is going to stop."

Sir Edward gave an explanation of what occurred during the Morocco crisis of 1911. He said he took precisely the same view in 1912. He continued:

"It was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing, and that the conversations which had passed between military and naval officers of France and England were not binding on either side."

The Foreign Secretary then read a letter he wrote Dec. 22, 1912, to the effect that if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power it should discuss whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression. He then continued:

"That is our starting point, and that statement clears the ground for the settlement of our obligations. The present crisis has not originated in a dispute which principally concerns France. [illegible] Government and no country had less desire to be involved in the Austro-Servian dispute than France. France was involved because of its obligations of honor. We have a long-standing friendship with France. As to how far that friendship entails obligations, let every man look into his own heart and feelings and construe the extent of our obligations."

Pledges Ireland's Support.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, said he was sure the country had taken the course it had because it had been forced upon the country, and in his opinion England had absolutely no alternative.

Wild cheering from all parts of the House greeted John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, when he assured the Government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coasts of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the South and the Protestants of Ulster.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member, said he was not persuaded that Great Britain was in danger nor that her honor was involved. He was convinced, he said, that she should have remained neutral.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock for a consultation between the leaders of all the parties.

Still Fight for Neutrality.

A small group of radicals during the period of adjournment of the House of Commons met and adopted a resolution that after hearing Sir Edward Grey's speech they were of the opinion that there was not sufficient reason for Great Britain to intervene in the war, and urging the Government to continue negotiations with Germany with a view to maintaining British neutrality.

When the house reassembled the Foreign Secretary made his statement with respect to Belgium. These members then protested that the Secretary had not made out a case for war.

Phillip E. Morrell, a Liberal, said the best that could be said for the entente after eight years was that it was going to land England in a war simply because a few German soldiers wanted to cross Belgium. The Laborites joined in the protest, asserting that it was a war made by the diplomats, not by the people. J. Keir Hardie asked what action was going to be taken the alleviate the sufferings of those who would be hard pressed by the war. He said he would do all he could to arouse the workingmen against the proposals of the Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced that the Government had made arrangements for war risks for ships' cargoes, of which full details would be given later. Regarding the complaint of Hardie that the bill was for the protection of a small section of the community, the Chancellor said it was essentially a measure to protect the whole credit system, and unless steps of that kind were taken hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of workmen might be thrown out of work.

Arthur J. Balfour, one of the leaders of the Opposition, in winding up the debate said that the speeches of those persons who criticised Sir Edward Grey's speech did not represent even the views of the parties to which the speakers belonged.

The Cabinet held a session during the recess and was escorted to and from the House by cheering crowds.

"Good Old Winston."

The people of London generally were undemonstrative, apparently being more curious than excited. Occasionally there was cheering as some Cabinet Minister was seen leaving his office for the House of Commons or on his return from the House and when the guards at the palace gates were changed. But, on the whole, Londoners preferred to spend the holiday in their usual quiet manner. As evening drew on, however, and anxiety as to the attitude the Government intended to adopt increased, the people became more excited, and Winston Spencer Churchill as he walked from the Admiralty to the Commons was greeted with cries of "Good Old Winston."

Premier Asquith was greeted in a similar manner and escorted from his home to the precinct of the House by a cheering crowd, and other members of the Cabinet, as well as members of the House, received a cheer as they passed into the historic building to hear what England intended to do in the hour of her crisis.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, came in for a splendid reception as he left the House, the news of his speech, in which he said every soldier would be withdrawn from Ireland, having preceded him.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, who visited the Prime Minister in Downing Street, were soon surrounded by a great crowd, which followed and cheered them, but the Ambassadors, including the German representative who went to the Foreign Office several times, and the Russian representatives, who sat in the House during Sir Edward Grey's speech, being little known to Londoners, passed unnoticed.

When Parliament adjourned a procession was formed, composed mostly of young men carrying Union Jacks and the tri-color, and marched through Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, Leicester Square, and Piccadilly Circus, singing all the way.

It is announced that the bank holiday has been extended to Thursday. This only applies to banks and will give the Government time to complete arrangements to meet the financial situation, so other business will continue as usual.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

Move for Party Coalition—Kitchener for War Secretary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Regarding rumors of Ministerial defections and the formation of a coalition Cabinet which were current this morning, it was said that there was a possibility that Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir John A. Simon, Attorney General, might resign. Mr. Asquith consulted with the Marquis of Lansdowne and A. Bonar Law, who agreed to enter the Cabinet at this time of national crisis, thus forming a Ministry for national defense. No conditions are imposed, as it is understood that all partisan politics is to be dropped for the time being. In face of the European crisis, however, Harcourt and Simon recognized that any appearance of division in the national councils might have a prejudicial effect abroad, and also might give undue encouragement to the pacifist opposition in case that hostilities by Great Britain became inevitable. This abandonment by Mr. Harcourt and Sir John Simon of their personal opinions in the face of national danger is a remarkable indication in its way of the spirit now animating England, as is the readiness of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Bonar Law to enter the Cabinet and assume their full share of the responsibility of whatever decisions the Government and the country are compelled to take up.

Kitchener for War Secretary.

The London Times's military correspondent suggests the immediate nomination of a Secretary for War other than the Premier, whose time is fully occupied with other important affairs and is indispensable in the interests of defense. "Lord Kitchener," he says, "is at home, and his selection to this onerous and important post would meet with warm public approval. It is earnestly hoped the Government may see its way clear to offer the appointment to Lord Kitchener and that the Field Marshal will accept it, if only for the period of the war."

Lord Kitchener motored from his residence, Broome Park, to Dover yesterday and embarked on board a Calais steamer, but was recalled by a telegram and returned to shore.

PRINCE ALBERT WITH FLEET.

As a Midshipman, King George's Second Son Is in the North Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—Prince Albert, the second son of King George, is serving as a midshipman aboard one of the battleships of the second fleet.

It is understood the fleet has been ordered to the North Sea.

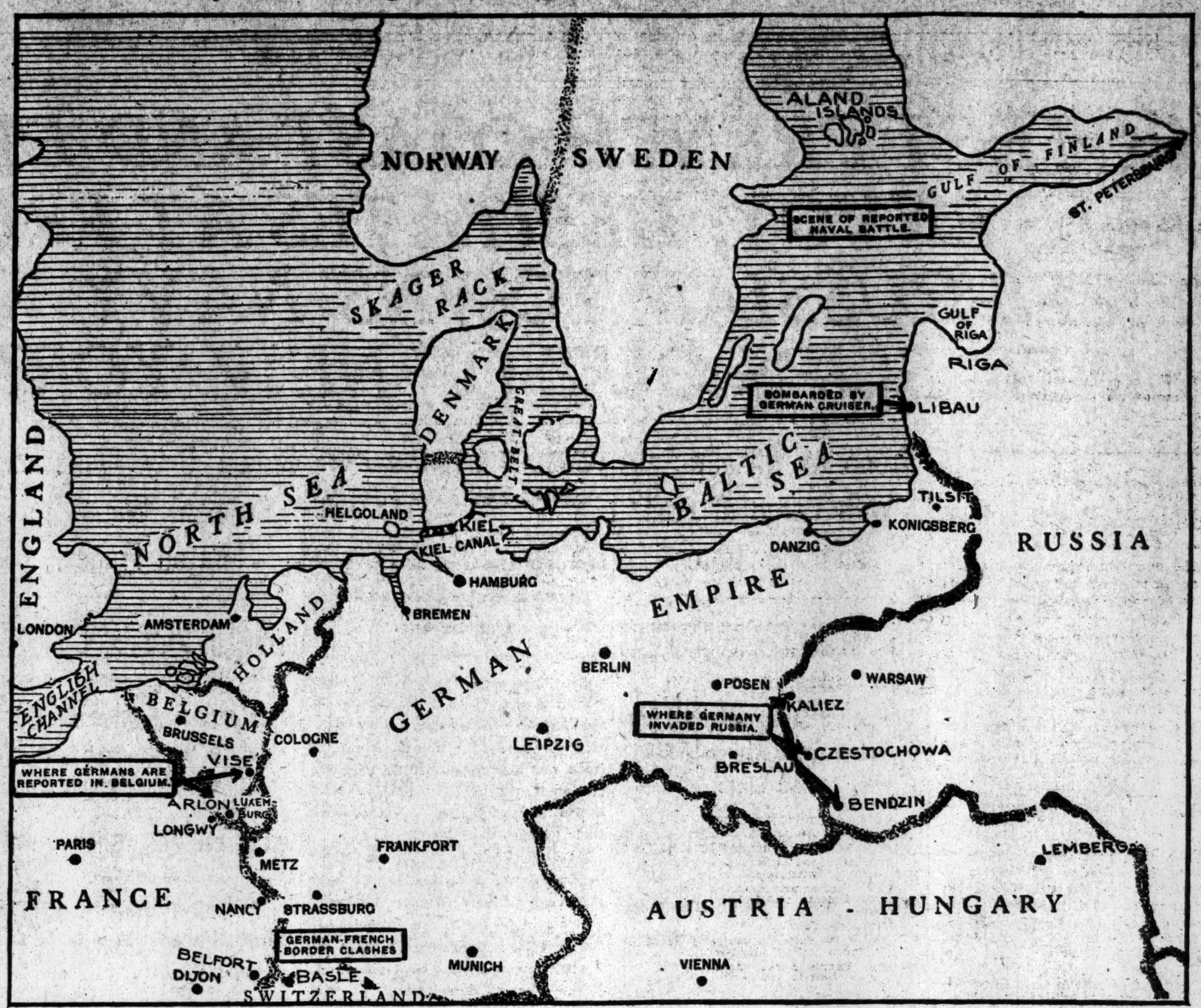
SWISS ARE READY TO FIGHT.

Every Able-Bodied Man Ready—Every Pass Occupied.

BERNE, Switzerland, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—The military mobilization of Switzerland has been completed. Every able-bodied man has responded to the colors and every railway bridge and mountain pass is occupied.

The precautions have extended to the commandeering of all available provisions and all means of locomotion. Even bicycles have been requisitioned.

Map Showing War Operations on Land and Sea



KAISER DISMISSES RUSSIAN ENVOY

Orders the German Ambassador in Paris to Demand His Passports.

BLAMES BOTH COUNTRIES

People Told France and Russia Began Warlike Operations and Forced Fatherland to War.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—M. Sverbiev, the Russian Ambassador, received his passports this morning.

The German Emperor today sent orders to the German Ambassador in Paris to demand his passports.

An official communication published here today concerning the beginning of the war says:

> In consequence of a Russian attack on German territory Germany is in a state of war with Russia.
>
> The French reply to Germany's note has been received in the meantime, and is of an unsatisfactory character. In addition France has ordered the mobilization of her army so that the outbreak of war between Germany and France must be awaited at any moment.

Another communication, semi-official, was issued this afternoon declaring the French reports that Germany had begun war against France owing to its troops invading French territory to be untrue.

The communication then recapitulates a number of incidents to show that France had taken the initiative in warlike operations. It says:

> On the morning of Aug. 2 French airmen flew over Nuremberg and threw bombs, while during the night of Aug. 1 French aeroplanes flew over the Province of the Rhine.
>
> During the forenoon of Aug. 2 a number of French officers dressed in German uniforms crossed the German frontier from Holland while on the same day French troops crossed the German border in Upper Alsace near Belfort.
>
> We consider ourselves as having been attacked by France before diplomatic relations had been broken off.

Still another semi-official communication issued today says:

> While no German soldier has yet set foot on French soil official reports from the frontier state that French troops in bodies as large as a company crossed the German frontier at Gottesthal, Netzeral, Markirch and the Schlucht Pass before there was any declaration of war.
>
> A breach of neutrality also has been committed through the fact that French military airmen in great numbers have flown over Belgian and Dutch territory on their way to Germany.
>
> The Havas Agency of Paris is publishing colored accounts of an interview between the German Ambassador of Paris and René Viviani, the French Premier. The fact is that the French reply to the German demand was so ambiguous and evasive that any further declarations must have been meaningless.

The mobilization of the German Army proceeded today with absolute calm. There were few signs in Berlin that anything extraordinary was happening, with the exception of great crowds at the railroad stations and the lack of taxicabs, half of which had been requisitioned by the army authorities.

An open-air religious service attended by many soldiers in marching kit was held today around the Bismarck Monument, outside the Imperial Parliament House. All joined in the Lord's Prayer.

A notice was issued by the police stating that the Emperor's strength and time were absorbed by the work imposed on him at this serious hour and that it was not proper for him to be disturbed by popular demonstrations.

In accordance with the imperial constitution, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have placed their armies under the command of Emperor William. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Brunswick are to take the field.

The families of all soldiers of the reserve summoned to the colors are to be supported by the State.

FRANCE TO BACK BELGIUM.

Promises to Guard Neutrality, Now Menaced by Germany.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—Official announcement was made here tonight that, as a result of the menacing position of Germany following Belgium's refusal to facilitate the passage of the Kaiser's troops to the French frontier at the price of an entente with the Fatherland, France had undertaken, in the event of hostilities, to fulfill her obligation to preserve Belgian neutrality.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided not to appeal to the powers as yet, but will await developments. The Government says that up to the present time no Germans have entered Belgium.

The German ultimatum presented to Belgium at 7 o'clock last evening stated that Germany had learned of the presence of large bodies of French soldiers preparing to operate from Givet by way of Namur, Germany, and had been obliged consequently to adopt measures of defense, and she begged the Belgian Government to inform her before 7 o'clock this morning whether Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations.

The Belgian Government replied, saying it was very much surprised at the statements made by Germany, as it had received formal assurances from France concerning the neutrality of Belgium. Moreover, Belgium had too high a sense of her dignity and her interest to accede to such demands.

Belgium, therefore, refused definitely to do anything to facilitate the German operations and protested against any violations of her territory, being resolved by all the means in her power to defend energetically the neutrality which had been guaranteed to her by various treaties and by the King of Prussia himself.

All ordinary communication between Germany and Belgium was cut after this refusal was sent, but the Soir says that another German note has been received by Belgium in response to her reply to Germany's ultimatum, and that negotiations between the two countries are proceeding.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

In the face of the national danger the Council of the Labor Party decided to abandon the anti-war demonstrations and resolved to issue a manifesto to Socialist workmen, stating that by exercising the legitimate right of self-defense they were fighting against barbarism and for political liberty and democracy. The Council also decided that the Socialist Party in the Chamber should vote necessary war credits.

A mob today demolished the store of a baker, who raised the price of bread to 6 cents a pound.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT'S APPEAL.

Von Kuhlmann Says British Neutrality Would Aid France.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Dr. R. von Kuhlmann, Counselor of the German Embassy here, issued a remarkable appeal today for the neutrality of England in the European turmoil. It said:

"The maintenance of British neutrality would in no way injure France. On the contrary, it might be argued that by remaining neutral Great Britain could give France exactly as much strategic assistance and a good deal more effective diplomatic help, as accoring to all reliable information there is no intention of sending British troops to the Continent and as a few British divisions, considering the enormous numbers engaged, could hardly alter the balance of power.

"All England can do for France is to protect her northern coast from invasion and prevent the neutral ports of Belgium and Holland being used as bases for armed aggression against France.

"Germany would be disposed to give an undertaking that she would not attack France by sea in the North or make any warlike use of the seacoast of Belgium or Holland, if it appeared that Great Britain would make this undertaking a condition of her neutrality for the time being. Thus England, without going to war herself, could render France the maximum of assistance she could give her by going to war.

"That England as a neutral power, maintaining an armed neutrality, would diplomatically be a greater asset for France and for the termination of hostilities at an early moment than if she herself were involved in the war is self-evident."

FINLAND TURNED BACK.

Liner with 1,000 Passengers for Antwerp Stays in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—The liner Finland, New York to Antwerp, landed her English passengers at Dover last night. She had 1,000 passengers for the Continent, but it was decided to send her back to Southampton instead of on to Antwerp. All of Dover's hotels are full.

KAISER'S PLEAS TO CZAR FOR PEACE

Messages Exchanged Between the Two Monarchs Made Public in "White Book."

BAD FAITH IS CHARGED

Emperor William Complains Northern Empire Was Mobilizing While He Sought to Avert Conflict.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The German Government has issued a White Book recounting the events leading up to the war and giving the texts of the telegrams exchanged between the German Emperor and the Russian Emperor. The Government insists that it worked shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in mediatory action and supported every proposal in Vienna from which it thought a peaceful solution could be hoped.

On July 30 the German Government forwarded to Vienna the British proposal, which as a basis laid down that Austria ought, after the invasion of Servia, which had then taken place, to dictate her conditions there. Germany assumed that Russia would accept this basis, but while negotiations were proceeding news came of Russian mobilization measures and the assembly of Russian troops on the Prussian frontier, and left no doubt that Russian mobilization against Germany was in full progress. While all such measures were being denied to the German representative at St. Petersburg, and even before the Austrian answer to the last British-German mediation proposal could reach Berlin, Russia ordered a general mobilization.

The German Emperor in a telegram called attention to the menacing character of the Russian mobilization and the continuance of his own activity in the direction of mediation.

On July 31 the Russian Emperor sent the following telegram to the German Emperor:

> I thank thee from my heart for thy mediation, which leaves a gleam of hope that even now all may end peacefully. It is technically impossible to discontinue our military operation, which has been rendered necessary by Austrian mobilization. We are far from wishing for war, and so long as negotiations with Austria regarding Servia continue my troops will not undertake any provocative action.
>
> I give thee my word upon it, and I trust with my strength in God's grace and hope for the success of thy mediation at Vienna, and for our countries' and the peace of Europe.
>
> Thy devoted NICHOLAS.

To this the German Emperor replied:

> In answer to thy appeal to my friendship and thy prayer for my help. I undertook mediatory action between the Austro-Hungarian Government and thine. While this action was in progress thy troops were mobilized against my ally, Austria-Hungary, in consequence of which, as I have already informed thee, my mediation was rendered nearly illusory. Nevertheless, it continued. But now I am in possession of trustworthy advices concerning the serious war preparations on my eastern frontier, as well.
>
> My responsibility for the safety of my empire compels me to counter-measures of defense. In my endeavors for the maintenance of the peace of the world I have gone to the extreme limit of the possible. It is not I that shall bear the responsibility for the peril which now threatens the civilized world. I lay it to thy hand to avert it, even at this moment.
>
> No one menaces the honor and might of Russia, which well could have waited upon the result of my mediation. The friendship for thee and thy empire bequeathed to me by my grandfather on his deathbed has always been sacred to me, and I have remained true to Russia when it was in grave distress, especially in your last war. The peace of Europe can yet be conserved by thee if Russia decides to discontinue her military measures which threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Even before this telegram reached its destination, the White Book says, the mobilization of all the Russian forces, which had been ordered on the forenoon of the same day and was openly directed against Germany, was in full progress. When advices regarding this mobilization reached Berlin the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the afternoon of July 31, was ordered to declare to Russia that Germany, as a counter-measure, had declared a state of war, which was to be followed by mobilization should Russia not suspend her military measures inside of twelve hours.

At the same time the German Ambassador in Paris was directed to obtain a declaration from the French Government within eighteen hours whether France would remain neutral in a war between Russia and Germany.

The White Book concludes with a statement that Russia's mobilization showed clearly that Russia desired war.

RUSSIANS MASS QUIETLY.

Peasants Show Same Serious, Determined Spirit as Townsmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Mobilization continues in perfect order. The peasants are animated by the same serious, determined spirit as the town populations.

A member of the Duma who arrived here from Odessa today says he did not observe a single drunken man. Both officers and reservists have a full sense of their responsibility. They do not minimize the danger, but are quietly resolved to defend their country to the utmost. An atmosphere of general good-will prevails.

The summoning of the Duma and of the Council of the Empire for Friday has produced a good impression. The attitude of the Government augurs well for the internal situation if Russia is victorious.

The Holy Synod today sent messages to the priests and congregations of the orthodox church throughout the empire, quoting the text from the Book of John, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend," invoking them "to defend their little brothers and sisters in Christ and declaring that faith is the invincible weapon."

Thousands of women are replacing men in factories who have been called to the colors. A clothing depot and a hospital for the wounded have been opened here on the initiative of the imperial family.

GERMANS OFF NOVA SCOTIA.

Two Cruisers Sighted—Speculation as to Their Presence.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 3.—Two German cruisers were sighted yesterday off St. Pierre, Miquelon. It is believed that they are from Mexican or West Indian waters. The object of their presence in these waters could not be learned. One explanation of their presence was that they were in quest of coal for a transatlantic voyage.

Capt. Postin, in charge of the guard at the cable station at Lloyd Cove, was notified by cable from Newfoundland of the presence of the German warships and requested that shipping be notified of the fact.

The French cruiser Friant is said to be near St. Pierre, and it is not considered improbable here that the German cruisers are watching that vessel. That the cruisers are under orders to watch this port and the entrance of the St. Lawrence River is also advanced as a reason for their visit.

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Grove Park Inn

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World.

High altitude. Cool, restful sleep. Finest golf links in the South adjoining hotel. No mosquitoes. Full information at offices of the Southern Railway or direct by wire from us.

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

RUMOR OF NORTH SEA FIGHT

But London Does Not Credit It—Might Be German-French Clash.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—Rumors were current here this morning of a naval action in the North Sea. The best authorities discredit these rumors, and only the sensational papers made mention of them.

The Express says: "As we go to press we learn on high authority that heavy firing has been going on some time in the North Sea. The firing is in such volume that it indicates the participation of many ships."

As England and Germany are not yet at war the encounter could only be between German and French ships.

The only suggestion that any French squadron is in the North Sea is contained in a dispatch from Dover stating that a French fleet passed there yesterday afternoon. This is unconfirmed at present.

Amusement has been caused here by the fact that the German Embassy took the trouble to issue an official contradiction of the report published in the United States of a naval engagement in the North Sea which resulted in the sinking of several German and British ships.

This report is one of many stories of naval engagements, bombardments, and captures of merchant shipping prominent. One report said several German cruisers had been seen in the Atlantic, and the rumor seems to have caused some alarm. Two German war vessels are said to have passed the Strait of Gibraltar, steering west. These two vessels, assuming that they were German, must be the armored cruiser Goeben and the light cruiser Breslau, which were last known to be in the Adriatic. It is possible, as they have high speed, that they may have slipped out on a dark night. They are more likely to be on the way home than contemplating a raid on commerce.

As to other reports about cruisers off the Canaries and the like, these are probably other stray vessels making for home.

Even supposing that these movements did indicate some deep-laid scheme of destruction of commerce, it should be remembered that German coaling stations are few and far between, and, moreover, it is unbelievable that the British Admiralty, which has seemingly taken every other precaution, should omit to provide for this danger.

BELGIANS INTRENCHING.

25,000 Men Worked All Sunday Night on the Frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Dispatches received here say that 25,000 men worked throughout last night intrenching the frontier between the Belgian forts and the German boundary.

Belgium's mobilization is proceeding in a precise manner.

FIGURES GERMANY'S PLAN.

Belgium Expects Attempt to Cross Below Liege Into France.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The dominant idea of the Belgian mobilization is that Germany will attempt to force a passage across the narrow neck of Belgian territory below Liege and Namur, the main route from Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle into Northern France above Rheims.

To capture this route would mean the cutting off of Paris and the Calais route from the main French forces.

SOME PARIS RIOTING.

German Socialists Mobbed—Greedy Shoemaker Loses Stock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily Mail, sent on Sunday night, says:

"The excited Paris crowds today have shown commendable self-restraint, but there were one or two regrettable incidents.

"A couple of German Socialists who were so imprudent as to shout 'A bas l'Armée!' were surrounded by angry Frenchmen and, despite an attempt by the police to protect them, were very roughly handled.

"A German shoemaker who attempted to charge exaggerated prices for boots today had his windows smashed and his stock looted by an infuriated crowd.

"A German tailoring establishment on the Boulevards, which irritated a group of demonstrators, had its windows smashed and other damage done to it."

SERVIANS FIRE ON OWN BOATS.

Engagement with Austrian Guards Proceeding on River Drina.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Militarische Randsch states that serious fighting is in progress on the River Drina.

Bands of Servian volunteers who are attempting to cross the river are opposed by Austro-Hungarian frontier guards.

5th Avenue Restaurant

FIFTH AVE. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

From 6 to 9 P. M.

THE DOLLAR DINNER

LARGE ORCHESTRA

ALSO A LA CARTE.

PRESIDENT ADVISES CALMNESS—TREASURE SHIP STILL AT SEA

WAR DECLARATION NOT NOW NECESSARY

France Considers Conflict Was Begun by Invasion of Her Territory.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Aeroplanes and Searchlights Guard Paris—Legislators Assembling in Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—After twenty-four more tense hours that tried the most hardened nerves Paris remains in almost complete ignorance of what is going on at the frontier.

One fact stands out—the Government's proclamation declaring the entire nation in a state of siege states that this condition imposed upon the population shall continue for the duration of the "war." The word "mobilization" is no longer used.

There does not seem likely to be any formal declaration of war on the part of France. Germany is probably hoping for a formal declaration as something to announce to the peasantry at once, assuming the position of "God with us, we must defend the Fatherland—war is being waged against us."

It is noted that in the French military manifestoes Providence is never mentioned.

Paris Papers of a Single Page.

In the Paris papers, all of which have been reduced in size to one page of about 16 by 24 inches on account of the scarcity of paper and are soon likely to suspend altogether, only posting bulletins, no mention is made of the mobilization progress.

Aside from Municipal Guards no soldiery are seen in the streets, the local regiments marching just before dawn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told at the Foreign Office today that the Government would be glad to give as much news as was justifiable to the American public, especially as German papers were telling the Americans that France was the aggressor. "We know," it was added, "that every correspondent living here is in sympathy with the French."

It was added that there would be as little delay as possible in forwarding dispatches.

The city has demonstrated today the lesson of 1870 in preparing itself for a state of siege. The city is calm. While the eyes of a majority of the women are red from weeping, and while there are affecting scenes on every street corner at times, even a note of quiet gaiety has crept in, so great is the national confidence.

All the resorts in Montmartre are closed. In the majority of the hotels the guests are doing their own work, because the servants are gone.

Many German places are closed or have changed signs in the night, making the names French, but this did not save several from the crowd. The police feared for the German steamship offices, but they were not molested. I learned tonight that the Government would try to run one train each night to England for mails and passengers with permits.

It is reported that local agents of the Dresdner Bank tried to get across the German frontier with a large amount of gold but failed. Although the railway stations are all packed, there is little trouble if one has a permit. At the Gare de Lyon many persons waited all night for trains that did not leave, but even Germans and Austrians are courteously treated. Early this morning crowds of women and children, who were trying to get to the country, were held up in the railway yards for hours in the pouring rain. One American at the station is reported to have sold a $900 diamond for 150 francs in order to get food.

As an illustration of the vigilance, exercised by the authorities concerning everybody, The Times correspondent was detained for an hour by the police for passing the line at the Gare Du Nord without a permit. He was finally released when he explained that he had not had time to obtain a permit.

At all the stations the greatest reception was given to the St. Cyr cadets, all of whom have been raised to the rank of Lieutenants. They were all in uniform, and made a fine appearance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today met an imperturbable monocled Englishman at the Gare de Lyon. He was carrying a full equipment of luggage, canes, and rugs. Asked whether he was journeying, he replied: "It's the August bank holiday, you know. I am taking this train to Switzerland." He did it, too.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The invasion of French territory by German troops is regarded in official circles here as making war between the two countries start automatically, without a formal declaration.

Italy today formally notified France that she would remain neutral.

A decree proclaiming martial law throughout France and Algeria was issued by President Poincaré today after a meeting of the Cabinet. The President also summoned Parliament to meet tomorrow.

Reports concerning military concentration in France are most satisfactory. The concentration of the troops in strategic positions along the frontiers and the operation of the military train service have been carried out to the complete satisfaction of the military authorities.

The provincial Senators and Deputies are assembling for the convening of Parliament on Wednesday. By showing their personal cards they are permitted to travel on the military trains.

The Government is granting to each adult member of a soldier's family about 28 cents daily and about 17 cents to each child.

Up to the present time Paris is being lighted at night, as usual, but this cannot be continued, owing to the lack of coal.

Construction work has ceased. Hundreds of buildings which had been partially constructed have been abandoned for the present, as has also the work on the new underground railroad.

The fact that France intends to mobilize her forces to the last man is indicated by a bill to be introduced in Parliament permitting men who have failed to present themselves for their term of compulsory military service to join the army now without liability to punishment.

Deputies from the French colonies issued an appeal today to colonial residents in Paris to offer their services to the Government.

At a mass meeting of Socialists held today it was unanimously resolved that they should do their duty to defend their country and to attempt no reprisals for the killing by Raoul Villain last Friday of Jean Jaurès, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

All telegrams were refused at the Post Offices in Paris for a period today, and it is assumed that the difficulties in the transmission of news and private dispatches will rapidly increase.

Suspected Strangers Arrested.

The police today began arresting strangers in Paris who were thought to be suspects.

Throughout last night aeroplanes flew hither and thither over the city, watching the horizon toward the eastern frontier, while searchlights swept the skies and made it almost impossible for any hostile air craft to approach.

The streets of the French capital today presented a deserted aspect. All the motor omnibuses and most of the taxicabs had disappeared, having been requisitioned by the army, while a large proportion of the men had gone to join their regiments.

Special trains have been reserved by the authorities for the transportation to Paris of foodstuffs, particularly milk, and a decree has been issued threatening with severe measures any one attempting to raise the price of any class of food.

The pillage of a German jewelry store in Paris and other incidents of a more or less grave nature, particularly raids on the stores of merchants who had raised the prices of necessities, caused the Prefect of Police today to placard an appeal to Parisians to maintain order.

The Directors of the American Hospital in Paris made an offer today to the French Government to fit up a wing in a school on the Boulevard d'Inkerman, Neuilly, as a hospital to take care of from 150 to 200 French wounded, and to provide a full staff of American doctors and nurses.

Some Americans here have offered to fight for France, and a suggestion has been made that a corps of Americans should be organized.

The mobilization has not passed off without an occasional humorous incident. Today a Captain who was carrying his equipment along the street stopped a horse cab and asked the driver to take him to the Eastern Railroad terminus. The cabman refused, whereupon a crowd of bystanders picked up the Captain, placed him in the vehicle, pulled the driver from his seat and rolled him in the street, while a man from the crowd jumped up and drove the officer off to the station.

FORESAW GERMAN STRATEGY.

French Military Prepared for the Present Moves, Says The Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Concerning the reports of the German advance, The Temps says: "Our general staff long foresaw this.

"The accumulation during long years of German forces on the frontiers of Belgium and Luxemburg and the construction of camps at Elsenborn and Wasserliesch, besides the multiplication of railways converging toward our Departments of the Nord and Ardennes, indicated a German attack on that side.

"Besides, this is the only access to France. A German army, with a base on the lower Rhine, at Bonn, for instance, must, if it wants to attack France, follow the valleys of the Meuse, Sambre, and Oise.

"If they went too far west of this line they risk being hurled into the sea. If too far east, they will be hampered by the rough country of Ardennes.

"One German plan consists of an effort to retard by secondary preparations the greatest possible number of our troops in the northeast and then make a swift movement along Meuse from the Sambre to the Oise, crossing the frontier near Hainault and Thierache.

Our Luxemburg correspondent says that the railway administration of Alsace-Lorraine has just installed new signals, very different from the old ones.

AMERICAN SHOUTS TO KING.

"New York's With You!" Provokes Smiles from George and Mary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—King George and Queen Mary had just driven past THE NEW YORK TIMES office in Pall Mall in an open carriage today. The streets were practically empty, as it was a bank holiday. Suddenly this quarter of town seemed to be filled, as if by magic, for the royal passage. King George probably never before heard such hearty cheering. The crowds ran after the royal carriage, which was unescorted and was not followed even by a Court official.

The King bowed and doffed his silk hat unceasingly. As he passed the Carlton Hotel a group of Americans joined in the cheering, one stentorian voice crying, "New York is with you!"

King George smiled and called the Queen's attention to the remark, and both responded to the New York man's salute.

ITALY PROCLAIMS HER NEUTRALITY

But Calls Her Reserves to the Colors in Preparation for Any Eventuality.

FEARS ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET

Pope Calls on Clergy and All Catholics of the World to Offer Prayers for Peace.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Italy today formally proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict.

In a semi-official statement published here today it was said:

> The Italian Cabinet has decided that while some of the European powers are at war Italy is at peace with all the belligerents. Consequently the citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Italy are obliged to observe the duty of neutrality.

The summoning to the colors was announced today of the first category of the 1889 and 1890 classes of the Italian Army, who have to present themselves on Aug. 8. The naval reserves of the same classes also were called out, while all artisans, stokers, and electricians were warned to be ready for mobilization.

The head of the Italian General Staff conferred today with the leading Generals and Admirals of the Italian Army and fleet as to the Italian plan of campaign in case Italy should be drawn into the European war.

It was pointed out in authoritative circles here that Italy's situation would be a most critical one if the three powers of the Triple Alliance were brought face to face with those of the Triple Entente. The combined Anglo-French fleet, it was argued, would then have at its mercy the coasts of the Mediterranean and Ionian Seas and it was thought that England would occupy Sicily, while France might seize Sardinia, as she threatened to do in 1882, when Italy remonstrated at the French invasion of Tunis.

The Pope today addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world, asking them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid. He called on the clergy to offer public prayer.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The French Embassy in London has been informed of the declaration of Italian neutrality, and that Italy will probably call out one or two classes of the army, but with no aggressive idea, such action being simply to defend her neutrality. It is added that Italy does not intend to reinforce her troops, either on the French or Austrian frontiers.

It is also officially announced that Turkey will proclaim her neutrality in the present situation.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

Ex-Premier Doumergue Appointed—Under Secretaries Going to War.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Gaston Doumergue, the ex-Premier, has accepted an invitation from Premier Viviani to join his Cabinet as Foreign Minister. M. Viviani has been directing the Foreign Office as well as administering the Government as the head of the Cabinet.

Armand Gauthier, the Minister of Marine, will retire from the Cabinet on account of ill health, and Victor Augagneur, the Minister of Public Instruction, will take the Marine portfolio. Albert Sarraut will succeed M. Augagneur.

Abel Ferry, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Paul Jacquier, Under Secretary of the Interior, both tendered their resignations, owing to their determination to join the active army. The Cabinet declined to accept their resignations. It congratulated them on their intention to join the colors. Leave of absence was granted to them, but they will still retain their Cabinet portfolios.

BONAPARTE WOULD FIGHT.

Prince Roland Also Offers His Property to the French Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, in a letter to President Poincaré, offers his services in the army and places all his extensive property at the Government's disposition. In his letter he cites his record as a former St. Cyr cadet. He left the army under the law forbidding Princes of families that once reigned in France to serve in it. He is 56 years old and a member of the Institute of France.

The London Daily Mail's editorial article headed "The Mailed Fist Strikes" is printed in the French papers and has made a great impression.

The "state of siege" that has been proclaimed gives full authority to the military, but citizens of Paris are not yet obliged to stay indoors at night.

THREE WELL POISONERS SHOT.

Berlin Reports Alleged Attempt of French Physician and Aids.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Telegrams from the Chief of the General Staff received at the German Embassy here assert that a French doctor, with two assistants, tried to poison the wells near Metz with cholera microbes. The doctor was tried by court-martial and then shot.

Another French party, according to the same source of information, tried to blow up a strategic tunnel near Cochem, on the Moselle. All were shot.

RAINBOW READY FOR ACTION.

Canadian Cruiser Awaits Word to Go After German Warship.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 3.—The Canadian cruiser Rainbow lay in the Royal Roads, Victoria, today with her decks cleared for action, awaiting advices concerning the German cruiser Leipsic, reported somewhere off Cape Flattery.

The Leipsic is faster than the Rainbow by three knots, but the Canadian warship has the better armament and lies between the Leipsic and her nearest coal supply. The German cruiser, Canadian naval militia officers say, cannot leave for the China station, whither she is bound, without replenishing her bunkers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Confidential information in the possession of naval authorities here today was that the German cruiser Leipsic was somewhere off the coast of Lower California. None of the Government wireless stations on the Pacific Coast has been in touch with her, however, since last Saturday.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the German cruiser Nurnberg since her departure last week from Honolulu ostensibly for German Samoa.

ASK WASHINGTON FOR NEWS.

Relatives and Friends Have Inquired for Persons Named Below.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department was fairly flooded today with inquiries as to the whereabouts and safety of Americans in Europe. These inquiries came from relatives and friends, and a phalanx of Congressmen, who had received telegrams from constituents asking them to have the Government make inquiries, descended on the department and arranged to have the appropriate messages sent.

Those living in or near New York about whom inquiries were made are given below. The address is Manhattan unless otherwise stated, and the places following the names are the supposed locations of the persons now:

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kratzenstein, Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Apfelman, Berlin or Carlsbad.

Mrs. Anthony W. Morse, St. Moritz, Dorf Engadine.

Mme. Louise Gerard Thiers, Munich, Cologne, or Paris.

Miss Dorothy C. Lee, Dresden.

Bernhard Mittelstaed and the Misses Emma and Harriet Mittelstaed, Baden Baden or Paris.

Misses Emily W. and Margaret R. Davis and Ottilie Prochaska, Edinburgh.

Justice Vernon M. Davis, his wife, and sister, Baden-Baden or Switzerland.

James R. Hatmaker, Paris.

Mrs. Earl Taylor and son, Godesberg on Rhine, near Cologne.

Mrs. Cecil P. Stewart, Freiburg.

Mrs. Richmond Levering and three children, Interlaken, Switzerland.

Prof. Richter and 35 students, Prof. Pratt and 40 students, all of New York University, Cologne.

Mrs. Rose Jakebus, Vienna.

Mrs. S. W. Fairchild and daughter, Munich.

Dr. Jacob L. Haybsun, Berlin.

Mrs. Fannie Baruch and children, Sanok Galizion, Austria, or Hamburg.

Mrs. Louis Weiss and children, Austria or Germany.

Mrs. A. M. Drew, Miss Jessie Drew, and Mrs. Day, Rome or Paris.

Mitchell B. Bernstein and wife, Nurnburg.

Mrs. Charles G. Strast and Mrs. Marie Pootsch, Bremornorde, Province of Hanover.

J. W. Buzzell and Mr. Webster and wife, Switzerland.

Miss Henrietta Fearsall, Robert Higbio, Sr., Interlaken or Lucerne.

C. A. Ludlus, Jr., and Miss May H. Ludlus, Lucerne.

Family of William E. Lauer, Munich.

Countess de la Greze, Tristoui Pau, France.

S. J. Singer and Mrs. Sarah Silverman, Bad Nauheim.

Aaron Buchsbaum, wife and son, and Mrs. E. M. Hydeman, Frankfort-a-Main.

Kitty Cheatham, Berlin, Weimar, Prague, or Munich.

Leopold Frankfurther, Vienna.

Family of Henry Liebmann, Wallgau, Bavaria.

Dr. G. G. Fishlowitz and wife, Carlsbad.

Meyer Gillis of Belmar, N. J., Austria.

Mrs. F. L. Rath and two children and Mrs. Theodore Sieges of Brooklyn, Bremen.

Mrs. Mathilda Leaf and three children of Brooklyn, Braila, Rumania.

Wife and children of Herman Steinschreiber of Yonkers, Hungary.

D. Gerken, wife, and daughter of Brooklyn, Hanover.

A. M. Hart of New Rochelle, en route to Paris on steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mrs. Edwin Norton of Albany, Marienbad, Austria.

EXPLAINS SHIP "SEIZURES."

Merely Police Measures, Germany Tells England.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The German Embassy here today issued the following explanation of the recent interference with British ships by German war vessels:

"This action was merely a police measure and there was no intention on the part of Germany of interfering with the property of the vessels. The Castro was ordered to Hamburg because it was undesirable that any commercial vessel be in the Kiel Canal, while in the case of the Saxon the German Government had purchased the coal on board from the firm to which it was consigned and had altered the destination of the vessel to Hamburg."

PRESIDENT ADVISES NATION TO BE CALM

No Cause for Alarm, He Says, in Conditions Here Due to the War in Europe.

CAN HELP REST OF WORLD

And "Reap a Great Permanent Glory"—President Confers with Leading Senate Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—To the Washington correspondents of newspapers, who called on him in a body today for their regular semi-weekly interview, President Wilson expressed confidence in the preparedness of the United States to meet the financial situation growing out of the European war, and "to straighten everything out without any material difficulty." The main thing for Americans to do, he said, was to keep their heads, so as to produce a state of mind that would enable this country to help the rest of the world. That America would arise to the occasion the President had no doubt, and he emphasized the assertion that this country could reap a great permanent glory out of the help she would be able to extend to other nations.

The President said that he knew from his conferences with the Secretary of the Treasury that there was no cause for alarm over the financial situation, and he asserted that the bankers and business men of the country were cooperating with the Government "with a zeal, intelligence, and spirit which make the outcome secure."

Here is what the President said to the newspaper correspondents:

No Cause for Excitement.

Gentlemen, before you question me I want to say this: I believe it is really unnecessary, but I want to tell you what is in my mind. It is extremely necessary, it is manifestly necessary, in the present state of affairs on the other side of the water that you should be extremely careful not to add in any way to the excitement. Of course, the European world is in a highly excited state of mind, but the excitement ought not to spread to the United States.

So far as we are concerned, there is no cause for excitement. There is great inconvenience, for the time being, in the money market and in our Exchanges, and, temporarily, in the handling of our crops, but America is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation and to straighten everything out without any material difficulty. The only thing that can possibly prevent it is unreasonable apprehension and excitement.

If I might make a suggestion to you gentlemen, therefore, I would urge you not to give currency to any unverified rumor, to anything that would tend to create or add to excitement. I think that you will agree that we must all at the present moment act together as Americans in seeing that America does not suffer any unnecessary distress from what is going on in the world at large.

The situation in Europe is perhaps the gravest in its possibilities that has arisen in modern times, but it need not affect the United States unfavorably in the long run. Not that the United States has anything to take advantage of, but her own position is sound and she owes it to mankind to remain in such a condition and in such a state of mind that she can help the rest of the world.

I want to have the pride of feeling that America, if nobody else, has her self-possession and stands ready with calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose to help the rest of the world. And we can do it and reap a great permanent glory out of doing it, provided we all co-operate to see that nobody loses his head.

I know from my conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, who is in very close touch with the financial situation throughout the country, that there is no cause for alarm. There is cause for getting busy and doing the thing in the right way, but there is no element of unsoundness and there is no cause for alarm. The bankers and business men of the country are cooperating with the Government with a zeal, intelligence, and spirit which make the outcome secure.

Can't Use Government Ships.

What the President said to the newspaper men was repeated by him in other words to other callers. These callers learned from him tht the Administration was doing everything within its power to provide merchant vessels for carrying foodstuffs and other products from this country abroad and to bring back from Europe the tens of thousands of Americans who are practically stranded there. As to using Government ships for that purpose, the President remarked that this was easier said than done. He indicated that the Government did not have sufficient ships to be of any substantial benefit.

A proclamation of neutrality, Mr. Wilson said, would be issued as soon as it could be completed by the State Department. The President told his callers that the United States had not directly or indirectly made any offer to use its good offices to bring about peace in Europe. He said he had not heard of a suggestion by the Queen of Holland that the United States unite with her country to offer mediation.

The President indicated that he did not believe that there was any necessity for Congress to remain in session on account of affairs in Europe. What was in his mind in this connection was demonstrated this evening, when, at his request, Senators Gallinger, Smoot, and Brandegee, all Republicans of long service and prominence in the upper house of Congress, called at the White House to discuss arrangements by which the pending legislative programme could be put through in the shortest possible time. What the President most desired to accomplish through this conference with Republican leaders of the Senate was an understanding by which no obstruction would be placed in the way of action on legislative measures backed by the Administration.

President Wilson at this conference turned down a request from the Republican leaders that, in view of the business uncertainty growing out of the European war, the pending trust legislation programme be postponed until the next session of Congress. Senators Gallinger, Smoot, and Brandegee told Mr. Wilson that in their opinion the anti-trust bills would lead to further business troubles.

President Wilson assured his callers that in his opinion business would be hurt more if left uncertain as to what the anti-trust bills were to be. He declared that he was determined that final action on the bills should be taken at the present session of Congress and asked the Senators whether the Republicans would conduct a filibuster against them. Nothing of this kind was to be expected, he was told, though the Republicans reserved the right of voting against the bills.

After leaving the White House the Senators said they saw no reason why Congress should remain in session after Sept. 1.

SENATE DEPRECATES WAR.

Resolution Passed Hoping for Early End of European Fighting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Senate today without debate adopted a resolution presented by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader, deprecating the European war, and expressing the hope that it might end soon. The resolution reads:

"The Senate of the United States, dedicating itself to the principles of peace and good will among men, deeply deprecates the war between certain European powers, and expresses the earnest hope that existing difficulties may be speedily adjusted to the end that the fearful destruction of human life and the great waste of property may be averted."

SUMMONS TO ABSENTEES.

Clark and Underwood Threaten Arrest of Derelict House Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The more than two hundred absent members of the House were notified tonight that they must return to Washington at once or suffer the humiliation of being brought here in the custody of a Sergeant-at-Arms. Both Speaker Clark, who delivered the admonition from the rostrum, and Majority Leader Underwood, indicated that absenteeism while the European situation was threatening would not be tolerated.

The speaker announced that owing to the imperative necessity of having a quorum present at all times in this crisis, the absent members would be arrested and returned to their seats in the House by force if such drastic action should become necessary to maintain a quorum.

Mr. Underwood complimented the members who had remained in Washington throughout the Summer in an endeavor to co-operate in the legislative work.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM SAILS WITH CARGO

Continued from Page 1.

it was they replied that it was simply an extra crank shaft which had been taken from the pier and placed on deck until there was an opportunity to stow it down in the afterhold.

Late in the afternoon rumors were current in Hoboken that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was about to sail. Longshoremen observed that instead of taking in the usual supply of coal for the Atlantic voyage, about 4,000 tons, the liner had shipped more than 6,000 tons, which so jammed her bunkers that the forward coal hatch was filled level with the deck.

At the office of the North German Lloyd it was denied that the ship was to leave port. This denial was kept up until shortly before 5 o'clock, when an official of the line admitted that the Kronprinz Wilhelm had cleared at the Custom House at 4 o'clock for Bremen direct, and would leave New York at 7:30 P. M. He further added that she would not take any passengers or freight, and was hurrying back to Germany under orders from the Government, which had requisitioned her for service.

All but Legal Lights Out.

At 7:45, with only her masthead and side lights burning, and without the usual warning blast of the whistle, the liner slipped quietly away and passed Quarantine at 8:45 o'clock on her secret mission.

It became known on good authority later in the evening that the mission of the Kronprinz Wilhelm was not to go to Bremen to be turned over to the Government, but to cruise along the coast with the object of supplying the three German cruisers, Strassburg, Dresden, and Karlsruhe, with coal and provisions. The Dresden was last heard of at Puerto Mexico, while the Strassburg touched at St. Thomas and the Karlsruhe at Havana. All three cruisers are now at sea and will be in need of coal and provisions to enable them to cross the Atlantic. It was said last night that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will return to New York in a few days after supplying the needs of the cruisers under the pretext, probably, that she broke down or was ordered back to port to avoid capture.

Question of Neutrality.

One of the higher customs officials said last night that the Kronprinz Wilhelm should not have been allowed to leave port under the existing war conditions without being examined by the Customs Inspectors to see that she had no contraband cargo on board.

"The trouble is," said the official, "that the Government at Washington is not accustomed to this business and is very slow to act in these matters. It is safe to say that no vessel would have been able to get away under similar circumstances from any European port without an examination and satisfying the port authorities that the reasons for her departure were bona fide."

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Kent Professor of Law at Columbia University and one of the foremost authorities on international law, said last night that the fact that the German steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm had taken aboard a gun at this port in all probability did not constitute a breach of neutrality on the part of the United States.

"If this country should allow a German merchantman to be fitted out as a curiser in a United States port it would be a breach of neutrality and would render this country liable to damages before an internationaltribunal," said Dr. Kirchwey. "It would be like the Alabama case which England paid for after the civil war.

"On the other hand, I do not think this country is obligated to prevent a German ship from taking aboard a gun as freight. A nation is not under any obligation to prevent contraband of war from leaving its harbors in merchant ships."

HAD RIGHT TO MOUNT GUNS.

Kronprinz Wilhelm Had Them in Her Hold, Navy Officers Think.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The report that the Kronprinz Wilhelm had mounted some guns, changed her paint, and had sailed tonight from New York City interested Government officials, and especially naval officers, but nothing was done on the basis of the press announcement before her departure to prevent the sailing of the steamer. Naval officers declared that if the Kronprinz Wilhelm had mounted guns they probably were guns which she had carried in her hold. Such mounting of guns, they said, could not be construed as the fitting out of the Kronprinz Wilhelm for war purposes in an American port, and they thought that nothing could be done in the matter.

A number of the ships of the British, German, and other nations are subject to service as naval auxiliaries in time of war, as are the vessels of the American Line in the event of hostilities in which the United States would be engaged. In the Spanish war, a high naval officer pointed out tonight, the steamers St. Paul, Paris, New York, and St. Louis were utilized as naval auxiliaries in the rôle of scouts and commerce destroyers, and British and German ships, built under specifications prescribed by the Admiralty of those nations, are so constructed that they may mount guns speedily when called upon by their Governments. Many of these ships carry guns with them all the time, so that they may be mounted on immediate notice.

There is no international agreement regulating the conversion of merchant vessels into warships either at sea or in port. Efforts were made to reach an agreement on this subject at The Hague and at the International Labor Conference in London in 1909, but failed.

TALK OF DANGER TO CABLES.

German Cruiser May Cut Them, It Is Said—Officials Discredit It.

The British mobilization decree, which carried with it strict censorship of telegrams, resulted yesterday in a further complication of the transatlantic cable service. Messages are now accepted for England and the Continent only at the risk of the sender, and the time of delivery is not guaranteed. Messages in code are not received.

There was a report yesterday that efforts were being made to cut the transatlantic cables not far from New York, and that the Government behind the effort was that of Germany. A German cruiser, the Dresden, which was much in evidence at Vera Cruz, it was said, is off the coast of the United States, and it is that vessel, according to rumors, which is trying to cut the cables. The reports, however, lack official confirmation, as Acting Consul General R. L. Norworthy of Great Britain, who first made them public, admitted yesterday.

At the offices of the Commercial, the Anglo-American, the Direct United States, and the Postal Companies, it was stated that nothing had been heard of the reported attempt. The officials were one in the opinion that to cut the cables was not a tactical move likely to be taken by any of the European powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The rumor that some German cruiser was attempting to cut the Atlantic cables near New York was not credited in Government circles here tonight. When naval officers were asked whether any measures would be taken to guard this means of communication by a patrol of warships or in other ways they declined to state what this Government would do concerning a matter now wholly supposititious. The question had not been raised officially with the Government, they said.

An international convention for the protection of submarine cables was concluded on March 14, 1884, and signed by many nations, including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Australia, Italy, and Servia. It provides that willful injury of a submarine cable, resulting in the interruption or embarrassment of communication, shall be a punishable offense, and that a civil action for damages shall also lie. But it was stipulated expressly that this should in no wise affect the liberty of action of belligerents.

Lest even after this reservation there might be room for misunderstanding, Lord Lyons offered in behalf of the British Government the declaration:

> Her Majesty's Government understands Article XV. in this sense, that in time of war a belligerent, a signatory of the convention, shall be free to act in regard to submarine cables, as if the convention did not exist.

The Belgian delegates submitted a declaration of the same tenor. During the Spanish war United States officers on several occasions cut submarine cables owned by neutrals.

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus

Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
380 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKERS ANXIOUS ABOUT THE CECILIE

German Liner Reported Off the Scilly Islands and Also at Hamburg.

WASHINGTON HAS NO NEWS

Underwriters of Insurance on $10,679,000 Gold Are Worrying—Additional $30,000,000 Also in Doubt.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from the wireless station on the Scilly Islands says a steamer assumed to be the Kronprinzessin Cecilie passed there at 5:30 today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—New York merchants interested in the millions of gold bullion on the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie told the State Department today they had unconfirmed reports of the ship's arrival at a German port, and asked for confirmation, which the department was unable to give.

The fate of $10,679,000 of gold which is carried in the strong room of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie was causing the keenest anxiety to some of the shippers yesterday. Even if the vessel is safely docked at Hamburg, as reports last night indicated, there are grave fears as to the gold's delivery to the consignees. A delay in getting the metal to its destination would prove a costly matter to the underwriters who took war risks on it, as there would be an accumulation of interest which amounts to about $15,000 a day.

There is no precedent in maritime history on which to base calculations as to the probable disposition of the gold, all of which is consigned to London and Paris. The possibilities of complications which might involve this country with Germany are suffciently real to make it necessary to proceed very cautiouly in attempting to safeguard the gold.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Company at 5 Broadway said yesterday they had received a cable from Bremen stating that a wireless message had been sent to Capt. Charles Polack of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie instructing him to proceed at once to Bremen without stopping at Plymouth or Cherbourg. Nothing has been heard by the agents here of the rumored capture of the ship nor of her safe arrival at a German port.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie sailed from this port a week ago today. Although the European situation was then serious, when insurance was written on the cargo Monday it was not believed that Germany would go to war, and most of the shippers insured only against the usual maritime risks. In this way they obtained a fairly low rate, some of the risks being taken at 5 and 10 cents on $100. The rate later went to $1. The vessel was due at Plymouth on Sunday night, and the contract with the steamship company called for its delivery there to be taken to London by train.

The shipment consisted of gold bars, the last of the stock in the Sub-Treasury, and was made up as follows:

TO PARIS.	
By Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$1,076,634
By Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,584,000
By National City Bank	2,104,254
Total for Paris	$4,764,888
TO LONDON.	
By the Guaranty Trust Co.	$4,942,937
By National City Bank	1,061,719
Total for London	$6,004,656
Total on board	$10,769,544

With the disturbing news that the Cecilie had not landed at Plymouth, some of the New York bankers at once took the matter up with the State Department at Washington. In the present financial crisis abroad there is little question that Germany would be glad to seize the vessel's cargo if such action could be justified. The Guaranty Trust Company, which has the largest interest in the gold, presented the facts in the case to the Washington authorities to be communicated to Germany on the ground that Great Britain and Germany were not at war when Cecilie touched at Hamburg. They believe that under the circumstances London's share of the gold must be sent back to Plymouth at the earliest opportunity.

It was understood among the bankers that the local office of the North German Lloyd would take the matter up with the home office with a request that the officials endeavor to make arrangements to get the bars for London off as soon as possible. It was feared among those who talked about the matter yesterday that the $5,000,000 for France was very much less likely to reach its destination.

The gold belongs to the American shippers until it is receipted for by the consignees, and it is understood that only a little more than $1,000,000 was carried under war insurance. Whether gold taken from the vessel in its home port by the Government would be considered a war loss is another question which may arise to add to the confusion.

The New York bankers were hopeful that the early reports received Sunday night of the arrival of British cruisers alongside the Cecilie for the purpose of convoying her into Plymouth were true, as in that case there would have been no question that both the gold intended for London and that for Paris would be delivered, France being an ally of England. When it was learned that in all probability Capt. Polack had taken his ship around to a friendly port the shippers became greatly disturbed, since it was evident that even under the most favorable outcome the metal would not arrive in time to relieve the need that brought about its purchase.

There is more than $30,000,000 in gold besides that on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie which was taken out of New York last week for Paris and London, and which has not been heard from. Much of this carries war insurance, so that if it is captured by German ships the loss to the underwriters will be heavy. The risk is considered so great that there was no opportunity to obtain reinsurance in this market yesterday, and it was not believed that Lloyds was in a position to take on more risks.

There was almost no marine insurance written yesterday. Merchandise rates were quoted at 15 per cent. on German ships, and gold at 2 per cent. For reinsurance on a German ship now in the Mediterranean the financial district heard that 30 per cent. was paid.

Help your legs keep cool.

Throw away those tight, dragging rubber-leg-band garters. To-day. Put on the *new, cool,* efficient Boston Neverbind.

Patented tension strip makes it keep the socks smooth.
Weighs less than half an ounce.
No metal contact.

At your dealer's, 25 cents.

NEVERBIND
Boston Garter
PATENTED 1913
George Frost Company
Makers of Boston Garters

OCEAN MAILS STILL GO.

St. Paul Is Likely to Carry Record Shipment to Southampton.

Postmaster Edward M. Morgan said yesterday that up to the present time there had been no tie-up in the transatlantic mail service as far as the United States was concerned. Mails, he said, were still being received and dispatched on American and neutral foreign liners. The St. Louis of the American Line, which sailed for England on Friday last, had in her mail compartments 2,329 sacks of first class mail for the British Isles and the Continent of Europe. The Oceanic, which sailed for England on Saturday, carried nearly 1,500 sacks of mail in addition to a large parcel post consignment.

The American liner of this week is the St. Paul, which is scheduled to leave for Southampton by way of Cherbourg on Friday morning. It is expected that she will take one of the largest consignments of east-bound mail ever sent across the Atlantic. The German liners which started to sea last week but were recalled, it was said yesterday, did not have any mails.

GERMAN SHIPS STOP LOADING

But English Freighter Continues to Take On Grain at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The North German Lloyd liner Rhein and the Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria have both stopped loading. The British steamship Forestmoor is still loading grain for Italy, and awaiting orders.

The Johnston liner Swanmore has loaded with grain and the Maryland of the Atlantic Transport Line for Antwerp is continuing loading.

The British steamer Northumbria has arrived in ballast from New York to load coal for Alexandria, Egypt.

German Ships' Capture Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A Madrid dispatch reports that two German merchantmen, with cargoes of coal, have been seized by British warships.

The Clearance Sale
of the
Entire Regular Stock
of

Weber and Heilbroner
Spring and Summer Suits

Is Now in Progress
at the Following Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits at $16.50.
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits at $19.50.
$35 and $30 Suits at $23.50.
$40, $35 and $30 Suits at $26.50.
$45 and $40 Suits at $32.50.
No Charge for Alterations

The ACTUAL DIFFERENCE of these from other ready-to-wear clothes makes this semi-annual clearance sale an occasion of opportunities recognized by hundreds of New York men who pay no attention to ordinary clothing sales.

There is presented the greatest variety we have ever been able to offer in a clearance, including the season's most fashionable fabrics, staple blues and grays, white and blue flannel suits, silk pongees and mohairs.

The lightest-weight, skeleton-lined suits, and many medium-weights which are appropriate for late Fall wear.

Our entire stock is included, except dress clothes.

Five Clothing Stores
27 New
241 Broadway
1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Avenue
All Stores Close Saturdays at 2 P. M. during July and August

PROVISION FOR A BILLION MORE MONEY—EMERGENCY CURRENCY HERE

GRANTS BILLION CURRENCY ISSUE

Congress Agrees to Amend Aldrich-Vreeland Act to Give Banks More Latitude.

TO PASS MEASURE TODAY

Under It Banks May Issue Currency to 125 Per Cent. of Capital and Surplus.

PARTY LINES ARE DROPPED

Republicans and Democrats Call for Unanimous Support of Measure to Meet Unprecedented Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—With amendments from both the House and Senate, a conference committee this evening arrived at an agreement on the final form of Senator Owen's bill changing the Aldrich-Vreeland act so as to liberalize its provisions and make it more available for use in the present emergency.

As finally agreed to, the amendment provides for an issue of the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency limited to 125 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the banks issuing it, and with a provision that after $500,000,000 of it has been issued the requirement of the present law that banks availing themselves of the statute must have outstanding currency secured by Government bonds to a value equaling 40 per cent. of their capital stock shall become effective. The amendment agreed to will permit of a total issue of a little more than a billion dollars.

When the bill got to the House it was amended so as to take off all limits on the amount of the proposed issue. Then it came back to the Senate. The Senate then limited the issue of a particular association to the capital and surplus of the banks, restored the 40 per cent. limitation after $500,000,000 had been issued, and admitted to the benefits of the measure State banks and trust companies that had already come into the Federal reserve system. In conference all the Senate amendments were accepted except the limitation as to capital and surplus, which was increased by 25 per cent.

The measure passed the House by a vote of 231 to 6. The opponents were all Progressives—Murdock of Kansas, the Progressive leader; Kelly of Pennsylvania, Rupley of Pennsylvania, Lindburgh of Minnesota, McDonald of Michigan, and Bryan of Washington. The conference report will be adopted tomorrow, probably without opposition.

"The world today is confronted with the most serious situation which history records," said Mr. Mann, the minority leader of the House, just before the adoption of the resolution. "There never has been a time during the life of humanity when there was as much danger to nations, to industrials, to economic situations, to trade and commerce as threatens the world today.

"In times like this we certainly ought to rise above partisanship and seek to do that which is for the good of our own people, of our own country, aye, of the world itself. I think I might properly criticise the present Administration for not having put into force the currency law. Yet this is not the time for criticism. This is the time to follow the lead of men who must be in command."

Representative Underwood, speaking for the majority side of the House, congratulated the Republicans on the patriotism displayed by them in putting aside party lines.

"The situation that confronts us today," said Mr. Underwood, "is not of our own creation and does not arise from conditions that are existant on this side of the ocean."

It was said by officials today that the financial situation at home was giving the Treasury no worry at all. The Treasury has made every arrangement for the prompt issue of the emergency currency provided for under the terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland act as amended today by Congress. At the Treasury Department it was said today that there had been no applications from currency associations for this emergency issue, but there have been communications from individual banks in all parts of the country which indicate a general desire on the part of bankers to avail themselves of it.

The Secretary has shipped $45,000,000 to New York City, to be available there at a moment's notice. The same precautions will be used with regard to other money centres. If a great amount should be required in New York or elsewhere many millions could be transferred within five or six hours.

The plan of the Treasury to deposit funds in the banks in all districts where money may be required to move the large crops this year is meeting with approval. Secretary McAdoo is satisfied from the many applications and reports received thus far that more than the allotment will be taken up speedily. The Secretary decided to deposit in this way for crop moving purposes $34,000,000, as he did last year.

It may be decided, in view of the fact that there is an exceptional crop this year and because of war conditions, to increase the allotment by $10,000,000, but for the present the matter is held in abeyance until the general situation is somewhat settled and the financial system of the country can adjust itself to the fact of a general war in Europe.

BANKING STRAIN RELIEVED.

Measures Taken to Prevent Continued Drain of Gold.

The issue of Clearing House certificates was begun yesterday, following a vote of the Clearing House Association to take such action, and final preparations were made for the issue of additional banknotes under the Aldrich-Vreeland law, as amended by the Federal Reserve act. The result was that at the end of the day the banking community felt that effective measures had been taken to prevent a continued drain of gold to Europe and to provide for the maintenance of domestic exchanges on a normal basis.

The issue of additional banknotes was not demanded so much by domestic currency needs as it was desired to supply the place of gold and its equivalents, leaving the banks in possession of the gold, with as little paper money in circulation on which gold might be demanded as possible. The banks will aim to keep gold certificates out of circulation as far as feasible, in order to prevent gold being drawn for export. They also will aim to keep greenbacks in their vaults in order to prevent their presentation to the Treasury Department for redemption in gold by prospective exporters.

In order to accomplish this it was necessary that they should have additional banknotes that could be substituted for the paper money thus practically withdrawn from circulation. These banknotes, which are exactly the same as any other banknotes in form and differ only in being secured by deposits of State and municipal bonds or commercial paper instead of Government bonds, will fulfill every function in do- [illegible] of these forms of currency on which gold may be drawn from the banks and the Treasury.

The demand for currency from the interior for crop-moving purposes, which will become heavy in the next two weeks, can be met equally well with banknotes, but the banknotes cannot be used by those desiring gold for export. To carry out this policy it was foreseen by the bankers several days ago that a large addition to the outstanding banknote circulation would be needed and they acted promptly in putting the machinery of the National Currency Association in motion.

Clearing House Acts Promptly.

They acted with equal promptness in providing for the issue of Clearing House certificates, to be used in the daily settlement between the banks and not to be put into general circulation. The machinery of the Clearing House moved more rapidly than that of the Currency Association and the Treasury Department, with the result that millions of dollars of Clearing House certificates were issued yesterday and were used in settlements, while none of the additional currency was actually issued.

The banknotes to the amount of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 were received at the Sub-Treasury and before the day ended an application was ready for the issue of a large amount to be made by the National Currency Association in the names of the various banks that had applied to the association. The application will be presented to Controller of the Currency Williams and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin the first thing this morning.

All these preparations made a busy day at the Clearing House for the bankers in charge of them. They were impeded somewhat by the fact that several members of the Clearing House Committee were also members of the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association, so that they had to divide their attention between the two, which were in almost continuous session during the day in separate rooms.

At the same time another committee was at work in another room passing on the securities offered by the banks that desired to take out certificates. This committee was appointed early by the Clearing House Committee, which is the loan committee and is known as the associate committee. Its function is to do the detailed work of examining the securities and passing on them, under the supervision of the Clearing House Committee. The men appointed were Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, Chairman; William A. Simonson, Vice President of the National City Bank; G. V. Thorne, Vice President of the National Park Bank; Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, and H. P. Howell, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce.

Passing on Securities.

Similar work in passing on the securities to be offered to the Treasury officials for the issue of additional banknotes was carried on by the Currency Association's Executive Committee, consisting of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, and Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank. Operations were partly suspended at times while some of these attended meetings of the Clearing House Committee to go over the work of the Associate Committee.

On the Clearing House Committee are Mr. Woodward, who is its acting Chairman as well as Chairman of the Currency Association Committee; Mr. Hine, who is President of the Clearing House Association; Mr. Alexander, and Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, who is chairman of the Clearing House Committee, is in Europe, and Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the remaining member, is out of town.

The work of issuing the Clearing House certificates was expedited by the fact that the machinery had become familiar to the bankers in 1907, and the issue was not complicated by any participation by the Government officials. It had been facilitated also by the arrangements made on Saturday, when it was tentatively decided that certificates should be used. Mr. Woodward was then in Washington, and Mr. Alexander was acting Chairman of the Clearing House Committee. He called a meeting of the committee for Sunday morning at the Metropolitan Club, and also called a meeting of the entire association for yesterday morning at the Clearing House.

The committee, after being in session all day Sunday, took part in the conference with Secretary McAdoo at the Vanderbilt Hotel on Sunday night and after satisfying the Washington officials that the issue of certificates was necessary to safeguard the country's gold supply, convened again at the Metropolitan Club, where it remained in session until one o'clock yesterday morning. When it adjourned it had decided to recommend the issue of certificates to the association at the meeting called for yesterday morning.

To Protect Gold Supply.

Representatives of practically all the sixty-one banks and trust companies in the Clearing House Association were present at the meeting, and it unanimously adopted the recommendation. A statement was issued saying:

> At the meeting of the New York Clearing House Association this morning the situation abroad was discussed and its bearing on the business conditions existing in all countries of Europe. Every means should be adopted to protect the gold supply in the United States, and it was, therefore, voted that for the present the Clearing House Association be placed upon a certificate basis.
>
> A second resolution was also adopted, making available in payment of balances all forms of currency issued under the authority of the National Government.

This indicates the desire on the part of the bankers to use freely the currency issued through the National Currency Association, and to care to the fullest extent for the requirements of their correspondents and the needs of inland exchange.

The Clearing House Committee decided not to make public the amount of the certificates issued yesterday. The balances on the day's clearings were $20,214,119, and they were largely paid in certificates instead of gold or its equivalent, but it was known that a considerable part also was settled by the usual means. Of course, the banks that were creditors had no occasion to take out certificates, which bear 6 per cent. interest. Some of them may be debtors at tomorrow's clearing, and they then will obtain certificates. As this goes on for a few days and the certificates circulate among the banks, the amount outstanding will grow until it is sufficient to meet the daily needs of the entire membership.

Puzzles in Currency Law.

The issue of additional banknotes did not go off so smoothly. Conferences with the Government officials were necessary from time to time as various points were raised. One was whether the securities deposited should be kept in the custody of the National Currency Association or stored in the Sub-Treasury. The former course was decided on after some discussion, as being in accordance with the statute. Conferences were also held over the exact form of the application to be made.

Individual national banks may apply directly to the Treasury officials for notes based on State and municipal bonds, but no application of this kind was made, as all but two or three national banks in this city were members of the currency association.

$46,000,000 IN NOTES HERE.

Ready for Distribution at Sub-Treasury—Checking Gold Flow.

The Bankers' Trust Company was the only institution able to get gold out of the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to Europe. Steps were being taken to make it more difficult to [illegible] the country's supply of gold. Canadian banks obtained an additional $3,025,000, principally by presenting gold certificates to be cashed, but it will be almost impossible for them to get any considerable amount of gold out today. The Sub-Treasury also transferred to New Orleans $625,000 in currency, and to San Francisco $400,000.

John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and W. P. G. Harding and Charles S. Hamlin, Directors of the Federal Reserve Board, spent the day at the Sub-Treasury, and Mr. Williams said that he expected to be there most of today. They were on hand to facilitate the delivery of the new Aldrich-Vreeland notes, of which $46,000,000 arrived here, but the banks were unable to complete their end of the arrangements in time to get any of the additional circulation out. They expected to call for a large amount of the notes today.

Mr. Williams was very cheerful over the financial status of the United States.

"As far as we have been advised, the situation now is well in hand, in New York as well as outside," he said. "There are no symptoms of anything disturbing, and no trouble has broken out. Our reports are extremely reassuring. The very fact that we are prepared to issue such a large amount of additional currency properly secured has served to lessen the demand for it."

The new currency arrived at the Sub-Treasury in twenty big mail trucks, and owing to its bulk it attracted a great deal of attention from the crowds which quickly gathered. The Treasury Department was ready to issue the notes before the bankers had complied with the requirements regarding the scrutiny of the collateral. Mr. Williams said that $55,000,000 more, making up the balance of this city's quota, would be along before the first supply was exhausted.

There was a long line leading away from the paying teller's window at the Sub-Treasury exchanging gold certificates for the coin, but officials said that withdrawals on this account were not excessive. J. & W. Seligman & Co., who had arranged to take $500,000 of gold out, canceled their engagement yesterday, owing to the dangers of shipping.

TO SEND GOLD TO TOURISTS.

Bankers and Officials Agree on Plan for $3,500,000 Shipment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—New York bankers arranged with the State and Treasury Departments tonight to send $3,500,000 in gold coin to Europe to relieve American tourists stranded there and who were unable to get cash for their checks and letters of credit. How the money is to be taken across the ocean and brought within the reach of Americans without interference from foreign men-of-war was decided upon, but the plan will not be announced until tomorrow.

The bankers asked for an American warship either to carry the gold or to convoy a merchant ship. Whether this request was granted by the Government officials was not known, but Secretary Bryan said that a plan for shipping gold by some means at the earliest possible moment had been approved, and that the details would be made public later.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., President of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, submitted the proposal. He was accompanied by J. B. Harriman, counsel for the American Express Company. With Secretaries Bryan and McAdoo were Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department, and R. C. Miller, a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

JACOB H. SCHIFF ON SITUATION

Says General Co-operation Is Needed in Financial Affairs.

Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., returned to this city yesterday from Maine, where he had taken his family. He said that he thought the quick action taken by the Washington authorities had done much to obviate trouble in the United States.

"No individual's opinion is of much value in a time like the present, for which precedent does not exist," said Mr. Schiff. "Possibly—to say probably would be hazardous—financially, the worst may be behind us. With the closing of markets throughout the world, with moratoriums going into effect in important European centres, agreement has practically been reached to stop the machinery for the world's financial intercourse, and to await developments, assuring safer conditions, before this machinery be once more set into motion.

"This leaves it to the individual to deal with his existing affairs and obligations as best he can arrange, and I have little doubt, as far as the United States is concerned, banks, trust companies, and bankers will pursue a liberal, if prudent, attitude toward their dealers to enable these to arrange their affairs. Fortunately, the Federal Administration appears to be fully alive to the necessities of the situation and to be taking, with praiseworthy promptness, all practicable steps within its power to forestall difficulty or disaster. What is needed is general co-operation, and this is certain to be forthcoming."

FOREIGN WARSHIPS NEAR US.

List of Vessels in North or Central American Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Here is a complete list furnished by the Navy Department of foreign warships in North or Central American waters, according to the latest authentic information:

German—Dresden, sailed to St. Thomas July 28 to coal and return to Port-Au-Prince in five days.
Karlsruhe, en route to Havana and Vera Cruz.
Nuernberg, at San Francisco, Cal.
Strassburg, at St. Thomas, W. I.
Leipsic, en route to La Paz, Mexico.
British—Algerin, at Mazatlan, Mexico.
Berwick, en route to Canada.
Bristol, destination unknown.
Suffolk, destination unknown.
Shearwater, at San Diego, Cal.
Essex, at Tampico, Mexico.
Lancaster, at Tampico.
Japanese—Idzumo, at Manzanillo, Mexico.
Spanish—Carlos V., at Tampico.
Alphonso XII., at Puerto Mexico.
Mexican—Guerrero, at Mazatlan.
French—Descartes, en route to France probably.
Conde, at Vera Cruz.
Dutch—Kortenaer, en route to Holland via Havana.

CALL ON CONSUL IN BELGIUM.

Americans in Great Numbers Ask Aid in Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Aug. 3.—Americans who have been unable to draw or change money or who have been unable to obtain facilities for sailing home, went in great numbers to the American Consulate today seeking relief. As much as possible was done for them in counsel and practical help, but Henry W. Diederichs, the Consul General, has no fund at his disposal to carry on general relief work.

It was stated here today that the United States Government would probably have to send warships or transports to Antwerp to take Americans home or otherwise they might have to stay here many weeks.

The members of the Chicago Terminals Commission departed from Antwerp for London today, proceeding by way of Ostend.

DELIVER SECURITIES SOLD ON THURSDAY

With Exchange Still Closed, Brokers Take Up Optional Completion of Deals.

AVOID DISTURBING OF LOANS

Committee of Five in Daily Session to Decide Questions and Promote Smoothness.

A part of the financial machinery used in dealings in securities went into operation again yesterday although the Stock Exchange was closed. Deliveries of stocks and bonds bought last Thursday were taken up on a small scale in the morning and the co-operation of brokers in meeting the difficult situation was so complete that the pace of business increased considerably in the afternoon. The completing of Thursday's transactions was entirely optional with all parties, and was confined mostly to those purchases which could be handled without having recourse to fresh loans.

The Stock Exchange authorities early in the day took action aimed to promote smooth-running operations. A special meeting of the Board of Governors was held and this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee of five appointed by the Governing Committee on July 31 be, and is, hereby authorized, during the present closing of the Exchange, to decide all questions relating to the business of the Exchange and its members."

The committee was in session practically all day and will continue its daily meetings until the Exchange resumes its normal functions. The members of the special committee are H. G. S. Noble, Donald G. Geddes, Ernest Groesbeck, Henry K. Pomroy, and Samuel F. Streit.

By far the greatest bulk of deliveries of stocks was in odd lots. In many cases customers who bought from five to twenty-five shares in the days of low prices appeared at their brokers' offices with checks covering the amount due. The broker then called up the odd-lot dealer from whom the purchase was made on the Exchange and notified him that the stock could be delivered immediately. Upon delivery the messenger carrying the stock frequently took back the checks of the investor instead of the purchasing broker's check.

In some brokerage offices which had stocks to deliver and others to receive both ends of the work was kept up throughout the day on a moderate scale. Care was taken to see that existing loans were not disturbed by the effort to make progress. A house would receive 500 shares of mixed stocks and pay for them and at the same time would deliver 500 shares and get payment. In this way a balance was maintained by what amounted to the pairing off of transactions. The aggregate of these operations was said to comprise several thousand shares, and in some brokerage offices it was said that a great deal of the deliveries in arrears would be cleared away before the middle of the week.

The banks which pay especial attention to Stock Exchange loans did not maintain an absolute embargo against loans. As far as could be learned all brokers needing funds could borrow up to the limit of their deposits and in some cases further credits were extended. On the other side of the slate some banks called in loans where they found that the borrower was able to meet the demand, but pressure was not brought to bear to bring in funds. Numerous time loans which matured yesterday were extended as call loans.

The Governors of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms decided to hold daily meetings at 11 o'clock A. M. to consider whatever problems arose from hour to hour. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Stock Exchange committee in aiding business.

A great many inquiries were made at the Stock Exchange about the probable date of a renewal of business. Secretary Ely issued a statement saying that the Exchange would be closed until the authorities believed it safe to reopen and that due notice would be given of the change.

The New York Cotton Exchange also took measures to assist business. A committee consisting of Edward M. Weld, Marcus J. Parrott, Elwood P. McEneny, Paul Swartz, and John G. Lonsdale was appointed to facilitate the liquidation of open contracts. Announcement was made that the Exchange would be closed indefinitely, with twenty-four hours' notice before a renewal of trading.

SHIPS HELD AT NEW ORLEANS.

German, French, and English Lines Under Owners' Embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Many ships of various nations are being held in port here on account of the European war. Frank A. Daniels of A. K. Miller & Co., steamship agents, representing the North German Lloyd and the Austro-American Lines, said that instructions to hold the North German Lloyd steamship Teresa at New Orleans had been received. Alfred Le Blanc, agent of the Harrison Line of English vessels, said that he had orders to hold the steamer Mechanician, now half loaded with grain and general cargo.

The British steamship Atherstone is being held by her agent, M. J. Sanders, although at the offices of this agency it was said that no instructions had been received as what to do about sending vessels of the Leyland Line to sea. This agency sent the Nitonian to sea on July 31 and the Nortenian a day later. At the offices of the Elder-Dempster Line it was said that the British ships Hungarian Prince, Colby, and Daybreak, all awaiting cargo, had been ordered held at New Orleans.

The Texas Transport and Terminal Company, agents of the Hamburg-American and French lines, has three ships that are ordered held in port until further instructions—the Macedonian, the Georgia, and the Mississippi. The Georgia is loaded with grain and general cargo, but the other two are awaiting cargo. The English tramp ships in charge of this agency—the Westmoor, the Horsley, and the Memblend—which came here for cargoes of grain, are also being held.

N. O. Pedrick, assistant manager of the Texas Transport and Terminal Company, said that none of that agency's vessels would be sent out until further instructions were received.

Only One "BROMO QUININE." To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Adv.

SAVINGS BANKS GIVE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE

Supt. Richards Causes Action to be Taken After Conferring with Financiers.

KEEPS FUNDS FROM EUROPE

Aliens Prevented from Making Withdrawals, Owing to War—Two Private Banks Closed.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, took vigorous steps yesterday to prevent the withdrawal of funds from the savings banks, private banking institutions and savings and loan associations by aliens to take with them to Europe on their way to the war or to remit to their relatives abroad.

At a meeting of the officers of savings banks in this city it was decided that sixty days notice of withdrawals should be required in general, as provided by law, although the officers should use their discretion in permitting small drafts or larger ones in case of necessity.

The savings banks throughout the State were instructed to make the same requirements, and so were private bankers under the department's jurisdiction. This they were enabled to do by a stipulation printed in their passbooks reserving the right to require thirty, sixty, or ninety days' notice of withdrawals. Mr. Richards instructed them to fix sixty days for the sake of uniformity.

The private bankers on the east side who received the deposits of the immigrant class were ordered to close at 3 P. M. yesterday, in accordance with banking practice, instead of remaining open in the evening, as they had been accustomed to do. Late in the afternoon the Banking Department took charge of two of these institutions and closed them. These were the establishments of Adolf Mandel at 155 Rivington Street and M. & L. Jarmulowsky at 165 East Broadway. J. J. Kennedy, a State Bank Examiner, took possession of the former, and Charles A. Horne, another Examiner, of the latter. Both were designated as Special Deputy Superintendents to assist in the liquidation of the affairs of the private bankers.

Their Accounts Unsatisfactory.

"An examination made of the affairs of these two private bankers," said Mr. Richards, "discloses them to be in an unsound and unsatisfactory condition, and this action was taken in order to conserve the interests of the depositors. The assets of Mandel aggregated about $2,000,000, while those of M. & L. Jarmulowsky total about $1,600,000. An examination of the assets is being made and until completed no information will be available."

The closing of these two establishments was not due altogether to the extraordinary situation caused by the war in Europe. Under the new law placing such institutions under the Banking Department, it is necessary for them to obtain licenses to continue in business. All the bankers applying for such licenses have been under investigation by regular examiners of the department in the last few weeks and two of them were closed before the war situation arose. The action of the Superintendent was largely the result of such examinations, although a desire to prevent the exportation of gold through the withdrawal of deposits brought the matter to a head.

The meeting of savings bank men was held in Supt. Richards's office at 61 Broadway in the morning. After the situation had been presented by him and had been discussed the following resolutions, offered by Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, were adopted unanimously:

> Whereas, It appears from the statement made by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York that the savings banks of the City and State of New York are in better condition than ever before in their history, but the situation caused by the European crisis being of a character without precedent, it is
>
> Resolved, That in the judgment of the officers of the savings banks of the City of New York, in meeting assembled, it is a patriotic duty of every savings bank in the State of New York to comply with the request of the Superintendent of Banks and to give the sixty-day notice of withdrawal of deposits, and otherwise to comply with Subdivision 1 of Section 248 of the Banking law, and such action is recommended to the Board of Directors of the savings banks throughout the State.

It was decided to permit the banks to pay out small amounts in cases of emergency. The amount to be paid in this way was left to the discretion of each bank, and was to be subject at all times to revocation by the Superintendent after consultation with the savings bankers themselves.

Never in Better Condition.

After the meeting, Mr. Richards authorized the following statement:

"The concerted action of the savings banks and private bankers throughout the State of New York in requiring sixty days' notice of withdrawal of deposits was taken at the request of the Banking Department.

"The institutions that have been under the supervision of the Banking Department have never in their history been in better condition. The giving of the notice was not to help any institution or institutions but was caused solely by the unique and extraordinary conditions prevailing in Europe. The course adopted is the only available method of preventing large withdrawals of currency from the banks and from the country."

The action taken in regard to savings banks followed heavy withdrawals last week. These amounted to $5,000,000 in this city on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and were attributed largely to persons preparing to start for their old homes in Europe. There were also crowds yesterday at a number of the private banking establishments, following their closing during Sunday at the order of Supt. Richards.

Within a few minutes after the savings bank conference at the Banking Department, the Harlem Savings Bank, at 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, posted a sixty-day notice and immediately curtailed payments to persons making withdrawals. Soon afterward the Empire Savings Bank, at 231 West 125th Street, posted the notice and curtailed payments. Depositors were in some cases allowed to draw $100 in the Empire Bank, the amount drawn corresponding in some degree to the amount on deposit. Small amounts were paid out also by the Harlem Bank.

There was no excitement at either of the institutions when the notice was posted and the number of persons on hand to make withdrawals was only a few more than usual. About thirty-five persons were at the Harlem bank at the opening, and they drew freely until the posting of the notice, at which time about twenty-five were in line in the bank. Only seven or eight were at the Empire bank.

Withdrawals at Banks.

Withdrawals were limited to $100 on each account at the German Savings Bank, Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and after the posting of the 60-day notice a crowd of about 400 persons, mostly women, gathered at the bank. Six policemen were on duty keeping the line in order and there was no disorder. Four persons were allowed in at a time and an official of the bank explained to each one the provisions of the 60-day clause. Those who wanted to draw the $100 which the bank decided to allow to be withdrawn from each account could do so, but many were satisfied with the bank officials' explanation of the situation and left the bank without making any withdrawal.

The sixty-day clause was put into effect in the Drydock Savings Bank, at Third Street and the Bowery, and following the [illegible] of the notice about a hundred persons formed in line. Those who wanted to could draw out $50, but that was the maximum amount allowed to each depositor. Many drew this amount, but there were several who were satisfied with the explanation of the cause of the move, while some gave sixty-day notice of withdrawal.

At night there were many depositors of the M. & L. Jarmulowsky bank at 165 East Broadway crowded near the building, all anxious to learn something as to what they would receive from their deposits. The police of the Madison Street Station kept the late stayers, of whom there were about 500, in Rutgers Square. In the early part of the night there were about 2,000 persons in front of the place, and the police formed them in line and allowed each of them to go to the doors of the bank and see the sign which told of the bank being in charge of the State Superintendent. One woman cried after reading the sign, saying that she intended going on a vacation today, but now she would be without funds.

There were 400 depositors of the Adolph Mandel bank at 155 Rivington Street, all holding their bank books. They made no demonstration, but discussed the situation with one another and waited patiently for the doors to open. When it dawned upon them that the doors would remain closed they left. On one of the doors was a notice to the effect that the State Superintendent of Banks had taken charge.

Postal Banks Busy.

Much of the money withdrawn from savings banks by foreigners in the last few days has found its way to the postal savings bank, and other withdrawals have gone to buy postal money orders to be sent to Europe. On Saturday the postal bank took in $60,000 and paid out only $3,000. Deposits of $16,805 were refused because not more than $100 can be received from the same depositor in any month. Nearly as much was refused yesterday for the same reason.

One Hungarian wanted to deposit $10,000, but learned that he would have to spread it out over more than eight years. A German similarly was turned away with $7,000.

The money order department received instructions yesterday from Washington not to issue orders in large sums if they were intended to be used for speculative purposes, and not to issue orders for more than $100 each to persons intending to send them to Americans needing money to return to this country.

In answer to an inquiry about how the present situation would affect the insurance companies, Supt. Hasbrouck of the New York Department said that, although the market value of the securities owned by the companies at present would show a depreciation, the actual values have not been changed by reason of the war in Europe and the closing of the Stock Exchanges. The policyholders were amply protected and had no occasion for alarm, he said.

McADOO CONFERS WITH WADE.

No Alarm in West, St. Louis Clearing House Chairman Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—On his return from New York, where he went to consult the Executive Committee of the New York Clearing House, Secretary McAdoo this afternoon had a conference with Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile National Bank of St. Louis and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Clearing House.

Mr. Wade reported financial conditions throughout the West and Southwest to be in a sound and promising state, with no tendency to alarm over war in Europe or the passing derangement of the financial machinery of two continents. Secretary McAdoo after the conference expressed himself as very well satisfied with the information brought to him and said that, aside from the opportunity to indicate just what the Government was preparing to do and the methods which would be followed in making the first trial of the emergency currency law, there was no special significance in the interview.

The decision of the Post Office Department to limit the issue of international money orders to $100 to be taken by one person is to prevent any speculative use to be made of the convenience of the international money order system in the interval before regular banking exchange is restored. To make this clear, Postmaster General Burleson tonight issued the following statement:

"The Post Office Department will lend assistance possible in transmitting money in aiding Americans to return to this country. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, therefore, will notify all Postmasters authorized to issue international money orders to sell them for this purpose, limiting the amount to $100 for each person. Postmasters will continue to decline to issue money orders for unusually large sums and where there is reason to believe the orders are desired for speculative purposes, as required by the notice of the Third Assistant Postmaster General appearing in the 'Daily Bulletin' of orders affecting the Postal Service of Aug. 1.

"It is my desire to aid Americans who are now abroad to return to our country."

DELANO FOR RESERVE BOARD?

President Said to Have Offered Chicago Place to Wabash Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The place on the Federal Reserve Board left vacant by the withdrawal of the nomination of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago has been offered by President Wilson to a man living in the district for which Chicago is the reserve city.

It became known tonight that since Mr. Jones's nomination was withdrawn from the Senate the President had asked two men in the Chicago district to accept the appointment, and that both had declined. It was reported today that Frederick A. Delano of Chicago, ex-President and now receiver of the Wabash Railroad, was the man who had the appointment under consideration now, but officials of the Administration would not confirm this.

MERCHANT SHIPS IN PERIL.

Many French and German Vess... Bound for San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Eighteen sailing vessels and steamers, the greatest number of which were to have left here with barley for the United Kingdom, are tied up indefinitely as a result of the war. The detained fleet includes ten British vessels, steamers Algoa, El Lobo, Hazel, Dollar, Lord Lonsdale, Mina, Brea, Sequoia, Dunclutha and Strathleven, and the barks Lahaina and Calcutta, the French barks Buffon and Edmond Rostand, the German steamers Phoebus, Serapis and Mazatlan, the Norwegian steamer Gilerenz and the Danish steamer Transvaal.

The German vessels now on the way here are:

From Genoa, steamer Sisak. From Hamburg, steamer Alexandria. From Hongkong, steamer Clara Jebson. From Santa Rosalia, Mexico, bark Heinats.

French vessels on the way to San Francisco menaced by the presence of the German men-of-war at large on the Pacific are:

From Antwerp, bark Marechal de Villars, 87 days out. From Embren, Prussia, bark La Fontaine, 123 days out, last reported in the North Atlantic in May. From Glasgow, bark Cernil Bart, 71 days out, last reported June 10 in the North Atlantic. From Hamburg, bark Jaconson, 141 days out; ship Du Quense, 140 days out, last reported in April in the North Atlantic; bark Pierre Loti, 118 days out, last reported in the North Atlantic May 23; ship Berengere, 72 days out, last reported in the North Atlantic. From Newcastle, England, bark Bougenouf, 84 days out, last reported in May passing the Lizard; ship Ybert, 40 days out, passed Prawle Point, England, July 28. From Rotterdam, bark Bonchamp, 64 days out, passed Dungeness June 1; bark Edouard Detaille, 59 days out, last reported June 21 in the North Atlantic; bark Marechal de Turenne, 48 days out, passed Madeira July 3; bark Babin Chevaye, 42 days out, last reported July 4 in the North Atlantic; bark Joe Villa, 40 days out; bark Ernest Legouve, 35 days out; bark Versailles, 5 days out.

All these vessels will be held upon arrival. No local steamship agency has decided to take advantage of the proposed plan to allow registry under the American flag. The local Chamber of Commerce has protested to California Congressmen today against the plan to allow unrestricted registration, asking that ships so registered be prevented from entering the coastwise trade.

BANK HOLIDAY TILL FRIDAY IN ENGLAND

Bankers Advising, Parliament Passes Enabling Act Through All Stages at Once.

TO ISSUE ONE-POUND NOTES

Need of Government Loans May Hasten the Opening of the Stock Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The most important meeting in the history of the Bank of England was held in Threadneedle Street today, the August bank holiday, when the City is usually a desert. All bank Directors were invited, and 150 attended.

The meeting decided to recommend the Government to extend the bank holiday for another three days, until Friday. This was announced in the House of Commons in the afternoon. The extended "holiday" is intended to apply only to banks, it is proclaimed, in order to enable the Government to take emergency measures.

One of these, the issue of one-pound notes, which, although not yet officially announced, is being carried into effect as rapidly as possible, is expected to be ready by the beginning of next week. If further small currency is needed, postal orders can be promptly made available.

The date of the reopening of the Stock Exchange is not yet decided. It depends entirely on events. The advisability of resuming business as soon as possible without further danger to the financial situation is being actively discussed, as it is held that the Exchange's assistance is needed in the issue of any loans the Government may need.

The Government has incurred a large extra expenditure in the mobilization. Its cash balances will be first drawn upon, and then temporary borrowing, either from the Bank of England or by the issue of Treasury bills, will be resorted to.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A bill temporarily suspending the payment of bills of exchange passed today through all its stages in a few minutes in the House of Commons. The measure also gives the Crown the power to declare a moratorium. The Lords passed the bill without discussion and immediately received the royal assent.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, said the Opposition was willing to support the Government in any difficulties in which it might find itself.

WEEK'S HOLIDAY IN ARGENTINA

Other South American States Will Follow and May Stop Grain Exports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3.—The President of the republic has declared a week's holiday, suspending all commercial and banking transactions. Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil are adopting similar measures.

Russians, French, Austrians, Germans, and English are showing the greatest patriotism.

It is believed that all South American States will prevent grain shipments. The greatest excitement prevails here. Thousands watch La Prensa bulletins day and night. It is believed that Argentina is better prepared to stand the crisis than any other South American State.

It is reported that the Royal Mail steamers have received wireless instructions to remain in these ports. British naval reserves have been recalled. Prices of eatables are higher.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange Closes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—The Directors of the Cotton Association at a meeting this morning resolved that the Cotton Exchange should be closed indefinitely. A resolution was passed declaring that until further notice all trading in futures and all tenders and settlements for futures contracts should be suspended, and that until arrangements to safeguard the interests of all concerned could be made no trading in spot cotton should be allowed.

More Bank Rates Raised.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Austro-Hungarian Bank has raised its discount rate to 8 per cent.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 3.—It was announced today that the rate of discount of the Norwegian Bank would be raised tomorrow to 6½ per cent.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Belgium was raised from 6 to 7 per cent. today.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Denmark will be raised tomorrow to 7 per cent.

Relief for Brussels National Bank.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—The National Bank has been relieved temporarily of its obligation to pay gold in exchange for its notes. It has been decided that the bank's paper must be accepted as legal tender by the public, except where there is an agreement to pay in gold.

BIG SLUMP IN PROVISIONS.

War Hits Chicago Market — Corn Prices Down, Too.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Developments in the European war situation sent provision prices down today almost as rapidly as wheat rushed up at the first outbreak of hostilities. Losses at the end of trading ran from 57½ to $1.75, as compared with the quotations of Saturday night. Cessation of lard exports to Europe was immediately responsible, coupled with the money situation.

Corn prices fell with provision prices, the September delivery closing 3⅛ down. Other options of corn dropped only ¼ to ⅝c. Wheat declined ¼c. net, and oats ⅜ to ⅝c.

At the outset of business it seemed that the course of prices would not show a violent disturbance despite the fact that war had spread across the boundaries of Germany, both east and west. Although first transactions had shown hardly any wider differences in quotations for packing-house products than often have occurred without attracting much notice, the lard market soon gave evidence of unusual pressure, and in a short time was down nearly a dollar a tierce. Meanwhile quotations for pork and ribs also began to fall, and before the end of the day the pork market was even more demoralized than lard, the market where prices continued to fall until near the end of the session, when a rally ensued.

Pork and ribs closed at the bottom prices reached. Most of the selling of provisions was confined to a few large holders, and was of a stop-loss character. Net declines were: Pork, $1.75; lard, 85c@$1.12½, and ribs, 57½@82½c.

Trading in wheat was much contracted in volume, and price changes were as narrow as if war was not going on at all. The market early reflected in a moderate way the changed conditions in regard to finances, but more particularly the necessity for large margins rather than the resort to Clearing House certificates. More confidence was shown later, especially after reports became current that arrangements were about completed for assuring speedy enlargement of shipments to Europe.

Stop-loss selling on orders which came into automatic operation had a good deal to do with the irregular decline in corn. The closest sympathy between the provision market and prices of corn deprived the cereal of support. Oats gave way with corn, because of liberal receipts and the slowness of cash demand.

BEEF PRICES BOUND TO RISE.

England Making Every Effort to Divert Shipments to London.

Word was received here by several wholesale meat shippers yesterday that England was taking drastic action for the preservation of her meat supply to meet the demands of her army and navy, and that this action would force the price of American beef to jump soon. Two shippers said they had heard on good authority that England had sent instructions to packers in both Australia and Argentina to worward all meat to England. One shipper said several boats loaded with beef en route to New York had been ordered to change their course and to take their supplies to the London market.

A report was circulated last night that the wholesale prices of beef were to advance from 2 to 6 cents a pounds today. This was denied by Weller H. Noyes, General Manager of Swift & Co. for New York. Mr. Noyes said the market had been steady in the Western beef centres yesterday and that there was every indication that it would remain so for the rest of the week at least. He admitted, however, that the war in Europe would have an effect on prices in this country.

Mr. Noyes said yesterday's reports from Chicago did not indicate any unusual shortage of beef on the hoof there, and that the price remained at the high mark of 10 cents a pound on the hoof. A record price of 10.10 cents, he said, had been paid for cattle in Jersey City, but only for small quantities. The direct effect of the war, he thought, would be noticeable within a week or two.

Native dressed beef sold yesterday for 18 cents a pound. Sheep sold for 12 1-2 cents, calves, 19 cents, and pork loins, 20 cents.

IMPORTERS ARE HARD HIT.

Impossible to Get Deliveries Here on Goods Manufactured on Continent.

The widening of the area of conflict in Europe, with the consequent closing of all manufacturing establishments, convinced the most optimistic importers and handlers of European products yesterday that it would be impossible to make deliveries here on goods manufactured in the belligerent countries. The only possible exception is the British Isles.

The cancellations of the sailings of the steamers of the German lines, as well as of the French companies, was regarded last week as serious enough, but now that the workers of both France and Germany have been called to service in the military and naval arms of their respective Governments it seems settled that deliveries for Fall, Winter, and, possibly, Spring lines of textiles will not be made. With Paris the objective point of the German Army, it is doubted here whether it will be possible for the French designers to make their annual showing of Fall models, which was postponed last week to the end of this month.

All indications, it was said yesterday, pointed in the direction of a general falling back on American goods of all kinds, with little prospect of textile competition from abroad unless it be from England. Regular consignments of merchandise from Germany, Austria, and France arrived here yesterday on the George Washington, Martha Washington, and Rochambeau. Today further regular consignments are expected in on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Bremen and the Red Star liner Vaderland from Antwerp. With the arrival of these ships importers expect an end to shipments from the Continent. While the Holland-America Line will continue its regular service between Rotterdam and this port, importers are of the opinion that no merchandise from the warring nations will be brought here by this company's ships.

ENGLAND INSURES WHEAT.

Government Guarantees War Risks on Existing Contracts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British Government will guarantee war risks on wheat and flour, shipped or to be shipped from Atlantic or Canadian ports to the United Kingdom under existing contracts.

A list of these contracts must be supplied within forty-eight hours, and the premiums are to be paid by the importer and to be charged by him against the eventual receiver.

This step, it is understood, is being taken to secure 64,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat which the English trade has already contracted to take.

The Government's indemnity against war risks on grain imports relieves greatly the anxiety of shipping circles. It is also recognized that President Wilson's plan to permit foreign steamers to obtain American registry may help the situation to some extent, if transfers are made quietly.

WAR'S EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

Authorities Expect America to Profit by Long Contest.

As to the effect of the war in Europe on the industries of this country, Henry C. Hunter, Commissioner of the National Metal Trades Association, said yesterday:

"If the war is prolonged, America will be looked to for supplies. American manufacturers would not, perhaps, have time to build ships, but they might buy them."

American Industries, an organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, will say in its August number:

"A long war might result in the extension of American trade; it might greatly enhance the prestige of American bankers, and result in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine.

"On the other hand, the selling of foodstuffs abroad at war prices will raise the prices of these commodities to consumers in the United States, and the cost of living would correspondingly increase."

TRADE STOPS IN FAR EAST.

Business Between Japan and China and Europe Stagnant.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 3.—Business between Japan, China and Europe has been brought to a standstill by the cessation of exchange, while trade between Japan and America has been greatly affected.

French warships and liners in the Far East are concentrating at Saigon. All the British naval reserves have been called to Hong Kong.

The German reserves before leaving for Tsing-tau exchanged their bank notes for gold at the Bank of Japan.

TOURISTS FACE HARDSHIPS, FORM PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE—$250,000 FOR RELIEF

AMERICANS PACK TRAINS TO PARIS

Endured Great Hardships in Getting Out of Germany and Over the French Frontier.

MANY STOOD UP ALL NIGHT

Forced to Walk Miles at Border—Trains from Lucerne Emptied to Carry Soldiers.

AUCTION RINGS FOR CASH

8 Men Raise Funds on Valuables—Many Well-Known New Yorkers Among Those Arriving.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Ambassador Herrick estimated tonight that 20,000 Americans were now bottled up by the "state of siege," as the situation is officially termed by the French Government. Although cases of distress on account of lack of funds are already reported, the panic has been greatly allayed by the splendid action of forming a relief committee of wealthy members of the American Chamber of Commerce, who promise to co-operate in obtaining funds. Advices received from Washington of the relief plan being devised also cheered the spirits of the Americans here.

The appreciation of the French Government has been tendered to Mr. Herrick for his action tonight in placing the American Hospital at their disposal in case of necessity. The Hospital Committee of American doctors informed the Ambassador this morning that henceforth they would be under his orders. It is stated that the entire grounds, consisting of several acres, has been filled with sleeping tents. The hospital, admittedly the best in Europe, will be used for sleeping quarters for Americans if the hotels close and they are unable to subsist elsewhere. In case of siege, with a corps of American nurses it will become a temporary French institution.

Embassy for a Shelter.

Although it is probably impossible to change Ambassadors now, it would be unfortunate should Mr. Herrick leave now, on account of the fact that his dismantled residence and gardens can be turned into a shelter for Americans as long as he is here. Should a new Ambassador arrive, the house would no longer be under the American flag, as the owners only tendered its use to Mr. Herrick personally.

The embassy and consulate were open all day to an immense crowd obtaining passports to enable them to register, according to the proclamation, at the Prefecture of Police, and to get permission to remain.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, en route to Rome from London, is still held here, though Mr. Herrick has now arranged with the Government to allow him to proceed tomorrow by automobile. Mr. Herrick is also responsible for automobile arrangements to allow Ambassador Jusserand to proceed to Havre tomorrow to await the first boat, to return to his post in Washington.

In addition to taking over the business of Germany, it has been announced that America will assume charge of the Austrian Embassy and Consulate should events require it.

Hardships Reaching Paris.

From hundreds of Americans successful in escaping into France across the German and Swiss frontiers come vivid stories of thrilling days and nights filled with danger and fatigue. The last train from Cologne arrived this morning. The majority of the passengers were Americans, all without baggage. They were detained on the German side and obliged to walk several miles across the frontier. The train was filled to the last inch, each small compartment having twenty instead of eight persons. Many stood all night in compartments and aisles, and even in washrooms. Some actually crowded into the overhead baggage racks. In one washroom, with ten others, standing for eight hours from the French frontier, were Jack Johnson and his wife and Salter Hansen, the theatrical producer. Mrs. George Kessler was also on the same train.

In the train from Lucerne passengers were without food for eighteen hours. The train stopped a short distance inside France, and many passengers, mostly Americans, were evicted to make room for reservists. Wild fights followed as the train went on, leaving the passengers at a small wayside station.

Mayor Harvey Holleman of San Diego, Cal., was the only American with a passport on the train from Geneva. Sixty Americans were turned out at the frontier, including Mrs. Ashley Home, wife of a well-known North Carolina politician.

Major W. W. Percy, Surgeon of the Third Infantry, arrived from the Congress of Surgeons in London, and has offered his services to the American hospital. Judge C. C. Craig of Chicago, with his wife, tried all day to get a train to London, but failed. Clarence Mackay, with three children, who have been with their mother, got away to London safely.

Among the Americans arriving penniless were Frank H. Morton of Chicago and R. Angell Field of Kansas City. They raised $80 by auctioning off a gold watch and two diamond rings on the terrasse of a boulevard café.

Lost $2,800 in Checks.

Edward Chapman of the New York Stock Exchange and his wife and daughter report a thrilling experience, being successively driven out of St. Petersburg and Berlin. They arrived across the Belgium frontier without baggage, and lost $2,800 in travelers' checks in their trunks. They are now penniless.

The party walked a mile across the Belgian frontier from Germany, and detrained a second time on entering France. They arrived in a third-class carriage after standing eighteen hours and going twenty-four without food. Mr. Chapman said the greatest excitement was in St. Petersburg, but in Berlin the demonstrations were worse than in Paris, mobs looting French and Russian business places.

Edward N. Burns, Vice President of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and his wife also arrived from Berlin.

The chauffeur of Edward Dickinson, a well-known lawyer, arrived tonight with his car. He said that in motoring from Switzerland he got separated from his party and he doesn't know its whereabouts.

A cousin of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is here, penniless. Several Americans have volunteered their services, among them Max De Wardener, well known on Long Island, who has joined the ambulance corps. Others who arrived safely are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Veiller and Edward V. Douglass, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Export Association.

All the people who got away to London left baggage at the hotels, the majority also leaving valuables. The majority of the hotels are considering closing. Several announced farewell dinners tonight. Fifty guests are still at the Crillon, 15 employes out of 120 remaining. The guests eat at one long table at stated hours. The Ritz is partially closed and is making every one pay cash in advance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES office has been full of Americans all day and is being kept open day and night as a place of refuge.

Among the Americans who escaped to London yesterday and today were Mrs. Kay Ryan, W. K. Field, Frances McGinn, Henry Mortimer, Charles Kurzman, William H. Crane, Lady Duff-Gordon, Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. E. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Caldwell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bromley, all of New York; Paul Chalfin, Louis Koons, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tremayne, Mrs. W. J. Porter, the Misses McTayne of St. Louis, Wangell Stephan Edwards of Providence, Dr. E. D. Borrows, Mr. and Mrs. William Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Dorothy Morrison, Alexander C. King and party, Mrs. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blair, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer started in an automobile. Judge Gary positively refused to budge, and his automobile has been requisitioned.

Other arrivals from Switzerland are F. W. Heller, Chicago; Dr. Clarence W. Hicks, Dr. Harry Parr, Indianapolis; M. S. Friede, W. F. Elliott and family, Indianapolis; Charles Christian and family, Leslie C. Pierson, J. Howard Rowan, Miss Mary M. Newport, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Slow, and Dr. and Mrs. John Steele.

Remaining in Paris.

Americans remaining are J. R. Mallory, New York; H. A. Slaight, B. S. Gardner, Chicago; W. A. Bradford, Boston; P. N. Sweeny, Brooklyn; W. G. Revel, Charleston; Mrs. R. J. Darnell and Miss P. M. Darnell, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Forrest, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. H. McGarry, Colorado Springs; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Master and Barton Sewell, New York; H. E. Crowe, A. C. Worall, W. Curtis, Miss C. K. Demorest, John Blodgett, Davis Houston, G. T. Thomson, Edith Wharton, Lawrence Bodkin, G. Griswold, New York.

Mrs. J. E. and Miss A. Benett, Washington; H. P. Crane, St. Charles, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood Menken, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. T. Stanley, Cincinnati; A. J. A. Casey, Miss P. Casey, Miss H. Shanahan, Scranton; Dr. N. F. Schmid, St. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanford Adler, Dr. F. M. Inge, Mobile; Austin O'Connor, New York; W. Reynolds, Boston; Joseph A. Fuller, New York; Marguerite Sokal, Chicago; Miss D. W. O'Sullivan, New York; Senator and Mrs. James A. Frawley, Miss Alice Dovey, Mrs. Frank C. Starr, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Mountfort Mills, New York; Mrs. G. Stearns, F. H. Crowland and family, Boston; F. F. Meagher, New York; R. H. Farrar, St. Louis; Alf Hayman, Ralph Blumenthal, Walter Stearn, Mrs. David W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. O. Filley, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Murray, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wickers, Washington; the Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, Boston; the Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore; Abel Davis, F. W. Heller, Chicago; Dr. Clarence W. Dicks, Dr. Henry Parr, Indianapolis; the Rev. John W. Hamilton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Grey, W. U. E. Wilcox, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. Newman, New York; Eugene Blum, Simon Oppenheimer, John S. Riegel, Dr. and Mrs. Flint, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Winkler, New York; M. Isaacs, Marjorie Scanlon, Chicago; J. R. Sullivan, William J. Sullivan, Philadelphia; Miss J. B. Thompson, George W. Lackey, E. Palmer Cockley, Miss Louise La Salle, New York; Frank Fogg, Washington; Mrs. Leonora Mary Allen, Albert Lindquest, Chicago; Miss Ethel Macomber, Boston; Gertrude Jetter, Senator John E. Murtaugh, R. B. Henry, Miss G. T. Haypott, New York.

Frank R. and the Misses Hall, E. C. Kern, Detroit; J. Russell, O. F. Grab, Mr. and Mrs. David Price Clark, Saxe Jennison, Lee N. Elkan, Major Abel Davis, Otto C. Butz, Herbert Butz, Freeman Hitchcock, Chicago; Jac L. Crone, W. Roby Purnell, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Sloane, W. H. Goadby, Arthur Hull, New York; J. H. Holiday, Misses Elizabeth, Mary, and Katherine Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Arnold, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. T. Freidenheit, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McCune, the Rev. T. F. Gailor, Tennessee; Dr. Lennox Moore, Gillett Burgess, (here on his honeymoon with his wife, who is ill.)

"EXILES" MEET IN LONDON.

2,000 Americans Organize to Hasten Their Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Amid unforgettable scenes, more than 2,000 Americans, at a mass meeting at the Waldorf this afternoon, unanimously voted for an immediate organization to help Americans stranded in London, as well as those unfortunates marooned on the Continent.

Vice President F. I. Kent of the Bankers Trust Company, temporary Chairman, said:

"We must first recognize this as the gravest crisis civilization has ever faced, so we can work together. We must have a strong permanent organization, composed of committees which can and will do big things. We need first a Committee on Transportation, to go to the steamship companies to find out authoritatively what is going on; secondly, a Finance Committee, composed of men who understand banking and who can go to the banks in London and also satisfy the hotel people they will be protected on the paper tendered to them, because paper is all we have; third, a Hotel Committee, to which everybody can apply if friction arises. We wish hotel people to understand that if they do not stand by us now they won't stand much show from Americans when things are pleasanter." Laughter showed that, despite the seriousness of the situation, the American sense of humor was still alive.

"Fourth," continued the speaker, "we need a Governmental Committee, to keep in touch with the Ambassador. Also, we must have a committee in every hotel, to introduce a card system of every American here, so that if we are able to arrange with the United States to send transports we may be able to place you with the greatest ease.

"With this organization we can handle the situation fairly, and squarely meet every emergency."

Chairman Theodore Hetzler, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, said:

"Don't get panic-stricken; we'll all get out." Then he read a message from Ambassador Page saying he had not received a reply from Washington to his cabled inquiry as to what was being done by the State Department.

This provoked cries of, "Why isn't Page here?" and other criticisms, until Mr. Hetzler shouted: "He's at the Foreign Office now, trying to do things for us. Don't oppose him; help him, for he's in a situation such as never confronted any diplomat in history."

State Senator Hawes of Pennsylvania said: "I'm just from Paris. Americans there have no money and no transportation. The boat that brought me last night was a human hell for women and children. Americans are being delivered at the ports, but there is no way of getting over to England. More boats must be sent at once. I was sorry to hear a note of criticism of our Ambassador. There mustn't be a moment of hesitation in our loyalty to the President and the Ambassador."

There were cheers for Mr. Hawes, who urged every American present to cable his Senator or Congressman, urging that ships be sent here.

Oscar Straus began: "Fellow emigrants or exiles," and was stopped by loud laughter. "Don't be alarmed," he went on. "The American Government will certainly work out a plan to afford you every facility to get back. Be calm. We should all stick together."

Senator Clark of Chicago and James C. Watson also spoke. Three cheers for the men who arranged the gathering and the singing of patriotic songs ended the meeting.

The American Embassy offices were packed to suffocation with anxious refugees today, clamoring for passage and money. Mr. Page on several occasions had to mount a chair in the reception room to address the crowds reassuringly. He said he had advised the State Department of the critical situation and had asked what was being done to get Americans home.

A party of American travelers from Germany and Holland said that the first indications of anything unusual were at Cologne. Sleep in the hotels was impossible owing to the continual movement on the streets. The scene at he station beggared description; all Germany seemed to be returning home from the seaside. It was impossible to obtain seats in the train, so the American travelers sat on their hand baggage in the corridor.

After traveling forty minutes from Cologne the train stopped and the passengers were informed they must change to another. This consisted of a few carriages, a dining car, and a fish truck. The American travelers found accommodations on the fish truck, where for thirty miles they traveled. The only ventilation was from a tiny window, around which people struggled for a breath of air.

At the Dutch frontier another change of trains was made. Fifteen persons rode in a carriage supposed to accommodate eight. Rotterdam was reached after a journey during which neither hunger nor thirst was assuaged, seven hours later.

There a steamer for England was waiting, and 1,000 passengers crowded on it, though it was registered to carry 700.

A Rush Toward the Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Drs. Martin and Simpson, who left London on Saturday for Switzerland to fetch back a young American girl, were unable to get beyond Paris, and they returned to London today. Everywhere they found trains packed with refugees, whose only object in life apparently was to reach the Channel boats, accepting cheerfully the discomforts of those vessels if only able to get out of the theatre of war.

The Rev. J. P. Garfield of Claremont, N. H., on arriving here today related the following account of his experiences in Holland:

"On sailing from the Hook of Holland last midnight we pulled out just as the boat train from The Hague arrived. The steamer paused, but as she was filled to her capacity, she later continued on her voyage, leaving fully 200 persons marooned on the wharf.

"Our discomforts on crossing the North Sea were great. Every seat was filled with sleepers, the cabins being given to women and children. The crowd as a rule was helpful and kindly, the single men carrying the babies and people lending money to those without funds. Despite the refugee conditions prevailing it was noticeable that many women on the Hook Wharf clung tenaciously to bandboxes containing Parisian hats."

Machine Guns on Cathedral.

Travelers from Cologne said that flashlights were being operated from the tops of the hotels all night searching for aeroplanes. Machine guns had been mounted on the famous Cologne Cathedral.

They also reported that tourists were refused hotel accommodation at Frankfort because they were without cash. Men, women, and children sat in the streets all night. The trains were stopped several miles from the German frontier and the passengers, especially the women and children, suffered great hardship, being forced to continue their journey on foot.

Otis B. Kent, an attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission, of Washington, arrived in London at 2 o'clock this morning after an exciting journey from St. Petersburg. Unable to find accommodation at a hotel, he slept on the railway station floor. He says:

"I did not realize the gravity of the situation until I saw the Russian fleet cleared for action. This was on July 26 at Kronstadt, where the shipyards were working overtime.

"I arrived at St. Petersburg on the following day. Enormous demonstrations were taking place at the capital. I was warned to get out and left on the night of the 28th for Berlin. I saw Russian soldiers drilling at the stations and artillery constantly on the move.

"At Berlin I was warned to keep off the streets for fear of being mistaken for an Englishman. At Hamburg the number of warnings was increased. Two Russians who refused to rise in a café when the German anthem was played were attacked and badly beaten. I also saw two Englishmen attacked in the street, but they finally were rescued by the police.

"There was a harrowing scene when the Hamburg-American Line steamer Imperator canceled its sailing. She left stranded 3,000 passengers, most of them short of money, and the women wailing. About 150 of us received passage in the second class of the American Line steamship Philadelphia, for which I was offered $400 by a speculator.

"The journey to Flushing was made in a packed train, its occupants lacking sleep and food. No trouble was encountered at the frontier.

"Arriving at Queenborough at sunset yesterday the Dutch Captain of the cross-Channel steamer ignored the wigwag signals on shore and was stopped by a shot across the vessel's bow. The boarding officer explained that this was caused by the failure of the Dutch boat to display her flag."

Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, sister of Queen Alexandra, was today stopped in Berlin on her way to St. Petersburg and told she must return to England or go to Copenhagen.

GREAT FEARS IN BERLIN.

Americans Are Hurrying to England, Holland, and Scandinavia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The American Embassy at Berlin was again besieged today from early in the morning until late in the evening by Americans who were seized with the greatest fear on account of the unknown perils that war might bring. Never in the history of the embassy have so many passports been given out as in the last forty-eight hours. The fate of dozens of young American women who are students here is especially pitiful. Ambassador Gerard and his wife are as sympathetic as possible to their perturbed fellow-Americans.

Many left today for England, Holland, and Scandinavia. Parents and relatives in America are cabling to those dear to them who are stranded here telling them to return home as soon as they can.

MAYOR PLANS TO AID AMERICANS ABROAD

President Thanks Mitchel for Offer to Co-operate with the National Government.

MANY LOSE THEIR AUTOS

Troops Seize Motor Cars Wherever They Find Them Even When They Contain Women.

Mayor Mitchel sent this telegram to President Wilson yesterday announcing that he was considering the appointment of a citizens' committee to aid the National Government in bringing Americans from abroad:

> Aug. 3, 1914.
>
> The President, White House, Washington, D. C.
>
> Am considering the appointment of a committee of citizens of this city to aid the National Government in facilitating the return of Americans abroad. Would this be helpful to you, or in what way, if any, can the city be of service to you in this emergency?
>
> JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

The President sent this message in reply:

> The White House,
> Washington, Aug. 3, 1914.
>
> The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, New York City.
>
> Sincerely obliged for your message. Plans are being formulated by the Government. I will be glad to avail myself of your kind suggestion should it prove necessary to do so.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

Messages from Europe received in this country yesterday told of hardships suffered by Americans in the war zone. Al Hayman, who started from London on Saturday for a motor trip to Germany by way of Paris, got as far as Dieppe when his auto was seized by the Government and he was forced to return to London.

Many Lose Their Autos.

Eben D. Jordan of Boston, who arrived in London on Sunday from Le Fouquet, said that he saw large garages filled with autos belonging to Englishmen and Americans which had been confiscated by the Government. Mr. Jordan's son is in Paris, but his father has not been able to communicate with him. Mrs. Charles H. Mellen and Miss Mellen were motoring from Paris to Switzerland when their auto was confiscated by French soldiers. Among the Americans whose autos were taken from them at Dieppe were Forsythe Hicks and H. C. Phipps.

Clarence Mackay arrived in London from Deauville without any baggage. Mrs. Marshall Field and Princess Ruspoli went from Paris to England on Sunday. Mrs. Barnard Lintott, who had been staying in the American artist colony at Etaples, near Boulogne, arrived in London on Sunday. She was almost the only member of the colony who got away, and, according to her, those left behind are being harbored by the Mayor, as they are without passports for the most part. Among these stranded artists are H. O. Tanner, Roy Brown, Myron Barlow, William Noble, and Mrs. Antonia Sterba.

Antonio Scotti, the baritone, was one of the foreigners who left Paris when the warning was issued on Saturday advising all subjects of Continental powers to depart.

Miss Margaret Kern of Cincinnati arrived in London on Sunday from Paris, almost penniless.

E. Friedlander of Milwaukee paid 200f. railroad fare from Paris to Boulogne on Sunday. The regular fare is 28f.

Many travelers who went from London to Paris for the week-end returned on Sunday when they realized the gravity of the situation. Louis Ralston, the art dealer, with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, was among them. So were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter of New York and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Selby of Los Angeles. Mr. Selby's daughter is in Berlin and he has found it impossible to get news of her.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and daughter arrived in London from Paris with no baggage. With them was Miss Cecilia May of Washington, who is engaged to an Attaché of the German Embassy to the United States. Miss May's fiancé has been ordered to join his regiment, and she hopes to marry him as soon as he lands.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court has ordered his yacht Norseman, which is at Southampton, to be put in commission, and he hopes to bring some of his friends home on her. His son, Donald Mayer, is at Dinard, near St. Malo, and is trying to get to Southampton on a fishing smack.

Americans who got out of Germany on the last trains reported that they had more trouble than those who left France. Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Dubois went from Frankfort to London. Mrs. Frank H. Bird of New York and Mrs. Schlesinger of Chicago arrived in London from Berlin on Sunday night, having exhausted all their money and lost all their baggage.

Packed in a Car with Johnson.

Salter Hansen, the impresario, arrived in Paris from Cologne on the last train. He had to walk across the frontier from a German train to a French one, and in the ten hours' trip from the French frontier to Paris he had to stand up with nineteen other persons in a first-class compartment built for six passengers. The man who stood next to him all the way was Jack Johnson, the prizefighter.

Thomas Shanley, restaurant proprietor of this city, was in Cologne on Friday morning with seven friends when a hotel keeper warned him that he had better depart. He arrived in London by way of Brussels on Sunday night.

F. L. Tyree of Pittsburgh went from Berlin to Ostend on a train which made the trip, normally one of about twenty-six hours, in fifty-three hours. For twenty-two hours the train was delayed at a siding to let long trainloads of troops get by.

Hugh Sutherland, President of the Canadian Northern Railroad, had to change cars ten times between Prague and Ostend. While going through Bohemia he saw four deserters shot against a garden wall by Austrian soldiers.

Judge Thomas H. Felder of Atlanta, who arrived in London from Berlin on Saturday, said that he and his friends had to fight for standing room on the train that brought them.

Sir Albert H. Stanley, Managing Director of the London Underground Railways, tried to motor back to London from Baden-Baden. After his auto was commandeered by the German Army he bought another and then another, but all were taken away from him, and he had to finish by train. There were six women in his party, and he had to leave them all behind.

Kingston J. Gardiner walked across the frontier. This was at Herbesthal, where he changed from a German to a Belgian train. On arriving in London he told of a riot in front of the Hotel Bristol, Unter del Linden, in Berlin, on Tuesday night. There were still many at that time who were opposed to war, and their fight with the militant patriots became so violent that the police had to charge the crowd with drawn swords.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frank, Miss Louise Kothe, and William Elliott and family, all of Indianapolis, were marooned in Berlin, as they were unable to get transportation.

The Rev. J. P. Garfield of Claremont, N. H., who came to London from the Hook of Holland on Sunday night, said that fully 200 Americans were on the pier when the steamer sailed away, crowded to her full capacity. He praised in the highest terms the cheerfulness and self-denial of the American refugees and particularly the chivalry with which the men treated the women.

Hope to See the War.

Gelett Burgess, the humorist, and his bride, formerly Miss Estelle Loomis, who were married in June, are in Paris on their honeymoon. They refused to leave, saying that they hoped to get a chance to see something of the war.

Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, who was on his vacation in London when the war started and was hurrying back to his post, got to Paris on Sunday night.

M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, who is in Paris on his vacation, is trying to get out of the city and return to his post.

Thomas Fortune Ryan was last heard from a few days ago at Aix-les-Bains.

American surgeons who are stranded in London on their way to the Clinical Congress in Vienna met on Sunday at the Grand Hotel and organized with Dr. Martin Krotoszynan of San Francisco as President and Dr. Donald Macrae of Council Bluffs as Secretary.

Many American delegates to the Peace Conference which was to be held at Constance arrived in London on Sunday and are now trying to return to their own country as quickly as possible. Among them are eighteen Methodist Episcopal clergymen, headed by Bishop J. W. Hamilton.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is somewhere on the Continent, but has not been heard from. Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia is in Germany.

Thirty-five students of New York University who have been studying the school system of Germany were expected in Cologne on Saturday. Secretary of State Bryan has cabled to the American Consul there asking him to look out for them.

Another party of forty students which is investigating municipal questions was expected in Essen, the seat of the Krupp armament factory, on Saturday. A cable message from Mayor Rice of New Haven, Conn., who was with the party, said it got to London on Sunday.

Frank A. Fall, Bursar of New York University, and Mrs. Fall were expected in London on Sunday. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Director of the Department of Government, and Dr. Lee Galloway, Professor of Economics, are supposed to be in Germany, and Prof. Sihler of the Latin Department, Dr. Krause of the School of Pedagogy, and Mr. Trowbridge of the School of Applied Science are somewhere in Switzerland.

Mrs. J. T. Harahan, widow of the late President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and her niece, Miss Harris, of Memphis, are marooned in Moscow. Mrs. Margaret Reif of Brooklyn and her two children are somewhere in Russia.

Many persons in Brooklyn are anxious as to the fate of eleven girls, students in Packer Institute, who went abroad in June under the chaperonage of Miss Alice W. Allen of the institute. They should be in Venice at this time, but have not been heard from since the start of the war.

Among the Brooklynites in Germany are Paul R. Lider, an instructor at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last heard from at Stuttgart; Mrs. Henry Molter and daughter, Miss Ruth Molter, at Marburg, and Mrs. F. L. Ruth and two children, at Hanover.

The Rev. Father Ambrose Schumack, pastor of St. Fidelis Roman Catholic Church in College Point, is in Austria on his vacation. He is a former President of the Austrian Society of New York and received the decoration of the Mariner Kreuz for services to Austrian immigrants. His exact whereabouts are unknown.

Frederick von Bargen and family, John H. Gerlach, and Mr. and Mrs. George Krell of College Point are all touring in Germany.

Prof. and Mrs. J. D. Dillingham of the Newtown High School, Queens, are on the Continent, and are believed to be in Northern Italy.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is filling a concert engagement in Bavaria and has not been heard from by her friends here since the war started, is among those living in Paterson who are in the war zone. Others from Paterson who are in Germany are: Alfred Crew, Major Isaac A. Hall, John Hollbach, and Judge Adam Klenert and his brother, Isadore Klenert, Joseph McCrystal, Commissioner of Public Works, is worried because his son, Dr. Joseph McCrystal, Jr., is a dentist practicing in Cologne.

These residents of the Oranges are on the Continent: Leonard F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, with Mrs. Loree and Miss Louise Loree; Dr. John Hammond Bradshaw, with Mrs. Bradshaw and their young son; Mrs. David L. Pierson, wife of the Historian General of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Florence Preston Jones, who is with Prof. T. J. Preston and Mrs. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland; Miss Helen Leach; William S. Wolle, General Manager of the Lehigh Coal Company, with Mrs. Wolle and their daughter; George Merck, the chemist, who, with his daughters, is at his Summer home in Germany; the Rev. and Mrs. Walter Reid Hunt, the Rev. and Mrs. David O. Irving and daughter, Dr. Frank B. Reazor and family, Mrs. William E. Gilmore, Mrs. Richatt Dyer, Vernon L. Davey and family, Mrs. George P. Olcott, George O. Seward, Charles H. Thorne, Eugene Delano of Brown Brothers, on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie; Michael Winter, the brewer, and many young persons who are on the Continent with chaperons.

$250,000 TO HELP AMERICANS ABROAD

Congress Grants President's Request—Embassies to Distribute Fund Where Needed.

BRYAN PLANS FOR SHIPS

Will Confer with P. A. S. Franklin on Neutral Vessels Available to Bring Travelers Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The machinery of Government was set actively in operation today with the purpose of providing means for granting relief to the thousands of Americans in Europe, who, on account of the perturbed conditions, are unable to obtain funds or arrange for passage back to this country. The first and most important step in this direction was taken by President Wilson in sending a message to Congress in which he asked for an appropriation of $250,000 to be placed at his disposal "for the relief, protection, and transportation of American citizens, for personal services and for other expenses which may be incurred in connection with or growing out of the existing disturbance in Europe."

Congress acted promptly. Both houses passed the Appropriation bill without delay, and the money asked for is now at the President's command.

In what manner it will be used will be arranged by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, in co-operation with the diplomatic representatives of the United State in European capitals and bankers there. Committees of American citizens now in Europe will assist the United States Government in its arrangements.

The subject of helping American citizens traveling in Europe was fully considered by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and late this afternoon Secretary Bryan called at the Treasury Department and had a conference with Secretary McAdoo, who has just returned from New York. The President had already received a telephone message from Secretary McAdoo in New York, in conference with bankers there, reporting that a plan was under consideration by which help could be sent over to the many thousands of Americans in Europe.

The plan tentatively made is to sanction embassy checks or orders with which letters of credit, travelers' checks, or express company orders may be purchased. At Mr McAdoo's request American diplomatic representatives abroad were directed to arrange with foreign bankers to cash such embassy checks in the currency of the countries where Americans stand in need of money. The steamship companies that are likely to continue running their steamships between ports of the United States and those of any part of Europe are to be asked to accept embassy checks in lieu of currency.

An announcement will be put forth by the State Department to all friends of persons in Europe that they may deposit with the State Department in Washington funds that they wish to have transmitted to the beneficiaries in Europe and the equivalent in embassy checks will be issued to the party in Europe. In this way in a few days, it is said, the present distress of Americans abroad will be substantially relieved.

The Post Office Department will issue international orders to the amount of $100 in one application and with existing facilities it is said that this means of relief will go a long way in some parts of Europe to afford help.

The Administration is assembling information concerning the number, location, and size of vessels of neutral nations, as well as of American vessels in European waters, and those which may be sent to those waters for the relief of Americans marooned in Europe. Directions were given today to the War and Navy Departments to collect such information.

Secretary Daniels said tonight that if German, French, and British ships could not be used, there were many good ships flying the neutral flags of the Netherlands, Norway, and Italy that might be used.

Secretary Bryan announced tonight that arrangements had been made for a conference tomorrow with a representative from the office of P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company of 9 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the availability of ships for bringing home Americans. The lines controlled in various ways by the International Mercantile Marine Company are the White Star Line, the American Line, the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line and the Atlantic Transport Line. The National Line, which has two ships, is controlled through the Atlantic Transport Line. The International Mercantile Marine also has an important holding in the Shaw, Saville & Albion Company and a fourth interest in the Holland-America Line. The International Mercantile Marine controls a fleet of 120 vessels of more than a million tons of shipping.

Naval officers think that Americans marooned in Switzerland might in many instances go to ports like Genoa and sail in Italian steamers.

The American Government is disinclined to ask for the neutralization of foreign steamships—that is, the transfer of vessels flying the flags of nations that are now belligerent to American registrary temporarily. Under the Hague Convention thirty days' notice must be given for such conversion, and a temporary transfer of flags would not be recognized by belligerent nations.

The machinery of the State Department was set in motion today for the delivery of funds to Americans stranded abroad. Secretary Bryan announced last night the State Department stood ready to receive funds for transfer.

The result of this announcement was the receipt by the State Department today of messages from all parts of the country. Money began to arrive early in the day. Up to the close of the department $3,500 had been deposited with the State Department for this purpose. The department received 200 deposits of money, small and large. The largest deposit was $800. The department withheld the names of those for whom money was deposited, but announced that as fast as each deposit was made the proper consuls were ordered to pay a like amount to the designated Americans.

Our Ambassadors have been instructed to arrange with banks abroad to furnish money to Americans. Secretary Bryan announced that Ambassador Herrick had appointed a committee in Paris to co-operate with the Embassy in giving such information and advice to Americans in that city as the efforts of the committee to ascertain facts and conditions may justify. This committee is composed of E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, Chairman; H. Herman Harjes, Secretary; Lawrence V. Benet, William S. Dalba, Charles Carroll, Frederic R. Couder, James Deering, William Jay, Frank B. Kellogg, M. Percy Peixotto, and H. S. Priest. Similar committees are to be appointed in other foreign centres.

CASH FOR AMERICANS ABROAD.

Cook & Son Checks Paid at Face Value—Remitting Money.

In reply to inquiries Thomas Cook & Son say that their travelers' checks and drafts are being paid at face value in Europe and that they have made arrangements at their London office to care for the immediate financial needs of American travelers. They are prepared to remit up to $500 to any American traveler in Europe.

Friends wishing to forward funds should apply to any of their offices in the United States and Canada. Every possible means is being used to bring members of their touring parties on the Continent to points from which they can obtain safe conduct home by one of the neutral lines. Owing to interrupted cable service it is impossible at the moment to obtain information regarding individual movements, but friends can rest assured everything possible will be done for their safety and return home.

PEACE DELEGATES SAFE.

Fifteen in Church Union Party Report from Paris.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—A cablegram announcing the safe arrival in Paris of fifteen American delegates to the meeting of the Church Peace Union, which was to have been held at Constance, Germany, was received at the office of The Congregationalist today from its editor, the Rev. Dr. Howard A. Bridgeman.

Other members of the party included Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, the Rev. Peter Ainsley of Baltimore, and the Rev. John W. Hamilton of this city, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

In anticipation of the interruption of importations from France our foreign representatives, who returned from abroad on the SS. Vaterland last Wednesday, brought with them the *latest Parisian novelties* for the Autumn Season.

These new French Fashions are now on exhibition and sale in the Gidding Salons.

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European Notice!

GIMBEL BROTHERS announce that their Paris, London and Berlin offices are in charge of experienced managers in Foreign and Local affairs, and offer their assistance to all American travelers.

Paris, 17 Boulevard Poissonniere.
London, Paris House, Oxford Circus.
Berlin, 14 Unter den Linden.
(Signed) GIMBEL BROTHERS.

CABLE ADDRESSES:
Gimbel Paris
Gimbellon London
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(The above announcement is printed in London, Paris and Berlin newspapers.)

European Information

Through our permanent offices in Paris, Berlin and London, we have unexcelled facilities for securing foreign information.

We have, therefore, established in our Foreign Office, Seventh Floor, a Special Bureau which will gladly answer all inquiries and give whatever advice and assistance is possible to those having friends and relatives abroad.

Gold Will Be Accepted for Shipment Abroad
at sender's risk.

Telephone number, Madison Square 8200;
Foreign Office Branch, 408.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Spirit of the Big Woods

You remember the excitement of the first night out?

The softness and the blackness of the pungent night—and later the big, yellow moon?

The crickets—the call of the night bird—the tent—the bit of shelter in the middle of a great silence?

And then you nestle warm in your blankets.

The bark of a fox echoes—everything echoes—your whole life echoes. All pretence is stripped off the world.

And you sleep.

To be awakened by the stimulus of dawn in the open—daylight breaking in one of the wide, free spaces of creation, bringing a realization that you are part of a universe, instead of part of a city block.

That's the start of the rebuilding of the man.

Camps, Guns and Canoes

The time to go has come again. The Spirit of the Big Woods is astir in this store.

Men and their "pardners" are in here daily, talking Maine and the Ozarks, rifles and moose, canoes and tents, pickerel and muscallonge.

Every tent known from pole to equator, from one that weighs 2½ pounds to one that will shelter six or eight. From $6 up.

Camp equipment and packs, combining efficiency and lightness.

The new Borden sporting canoe, made especially for A. & F., hunters' models, $31.50 up.

Sole American agency for the famous Jeffery Rifle. All the small and large calibre sporting rifles.

American agents for the Lang shotgun.

The little Icarette camera, made in Dresden, specially suited for sporting use, $35.50 up. Will catch a deer on the jump.

New Glass Minnow

A live minnow may be used all day inside this glass tube, which allows free circulation of water. Magnifies the minnow two or three times in size—the newest invention in the fishing world, for bass and pickerel. Price, 85 cents.

Complete fishing outfits for the camper.

Full assortments of weak fish and blue fish tackle.

Clothes for the North Woods

Practical, smart outfits for the sportswoman as well as the sportsman.

Everything required from hat to boots.

Woman's shooting suit, as shown, of drab khaki—coat, skirt and breeches—$35.

Other suits of forestry serge, corduroy and tweeds.

Men's khaki shooting suits, $9 up.

English velveteen hunting jackets, $18.

Corduroy hunting coats, $11.

Store closes daily at 5:30, Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

CUNARDERS STAY IN PORT, HOUSE PASSES SHIPPING BILL

NO CUNARDERS SAIL, MAILS OUT OF GEAR

Austro-American and Fabre Lines Also Announce Suspension of Their Services.

ST. PAUL SOLE MAIL SHIP

On Friday She Will Carry 9,000 Sacks of Mail Matter—Germans Fear British Cruisers.

The mail and passenger service between New York and European ports was still further demoralized yesterday on account of the alarming war news by the Cunard Line's announcement of the canceling of the sailing of the Lusitania at 6 P. M. today for Liverpool.

This caused considerable confusion at the office of the company. More than 300 passengers had been booked in the first cabin, and many of them were on their way to New York from various cities in the interior and could not be notified until their arrival here. The Cunarder Franconia, scheduled to leave Boston at noon today for Liverpool, will also be held, and the sailing of all Cunard steamers have been postponed indefinitely.

The International Mercantile Marine also announced yesterday that, acting upon cable instructions from Antwerp, the Red Star liner Vaderland, which flies the Belgian flag and is due here today, will not sail on the return voyage on Saturday. Belgium, the message explained, might be overrun by German troops, and the vessel might be seized by them. The Finland and Kroonland, which are both American-built ships and fly the American flag, however, will continue the Red Star service between New York and Antwerp.

No Orders for White Star Yet.

No advice has been received so far from Liverpool by International Mercantile agents at 9 Broadway regarding any alterations in the schedules of the White Star services from New York to Liverpool and New York to Southampton and the Atlantic Transport Line from New York to London. Consequently, as far as is yet known, they will be continued. The Adriatic is scheduled to sail at noon on Thursday for Liverpool, and the Olympic at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning for Southampton.

Owing, however, to the possibilities of delay, caused by further war moves in Europe, the Postmaster General has decided that the entire foreign mail for the week shall be taken by the American liner St. Paul, sailing for Southampton on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. With the Lusitania's mail, the French mail for the Lorraine, which is unlikely to sail tomorrow for Havre, her regular American mail, and the Olympic's mail, including the mail from China and Australia, it has been estimated that the St. Paul will carry over 9,000 sacks, a record mail from this port on any one ship. As the ship will have a full complement of passengers and has only room for about 4,000 sacks in her mail room, the remainder will have to be stowed in the forward hold.

Kaiser Franz Josef I. Is Held.

Phelps Bros., 17 Battery Place, agents for the Austro-American Line between New York and Trieste, announced yesterday that a cable had been received from the home office, stating that the Kaiser Franz Josef I. had been held in Trieste indefinitely, and that the sailing of the Martha Washington on Aug. 8 had been postponed until further instructions could be received.

Shortly afterwards the agents of the Fabre Line at 17 State Street announced that the sailings of their steamships from New York to Marseilles via Italian ports had been canceled indefinitely, and that the steamship Sant Anna, which left on Saturday with a large number of passengers, had been ordered to return to New York.

After remaining aboard all night at Quarantine the 143 cabin and 125 steerage passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Friedrich der Grosse, which returned to port under orders on Sunday night, were landed yesterday afternoon with their baggage by the tender General Putnam at the company's pier in Hoboken.

J. Howard Davidson, one of the cabin passengers, said that the steamer sailed from Baltimore last Wednesday and had a great send-off, because she was the largest passenger steamer that had ever left that port.

"Everything went well," said Mr. Davidson, "until Friday night at dinner time, when a message was received by the Captain while he was at table with the officers. After taking his code book from his pocket and deciphering the message, he read it to his officers, who became very much excited and hurriedly left the saloon and went up on deck.

"We did not think this very strange until later that evening, when we noticed that the moon had apparently changed from the starboard to the port side of the ship, and we surmised that the ship had been turned around. A committee was appointed, consisting of Supreme Court Justice C. W. Heisler of Baltimore; Andrew McCann, the well-know lawyer; Alexander Preston, and myself, to wait on the Captain and ask him what had happened.

All Deck Lights Extinguished.

"In addition to the moon's shift in position, it was noticed that all the deck lights were extinguished and that only the side and masthead lights were burning. Capt. Fritzie then told us that the ship had been turned around and was proceeding to New York, because of the war in Europe and the company's fear of her capture by British cruisers."

Mr. Davidson added that when the Captain was asked why the Friedrich der Grosse did not return to Baltimore, he wept and replied that the risk of being captured was much greater in trying to return to Baltimore, as it was farther away than New York.

Mrs. Alexander Preston said that the officers and crew acted like a lot of children after the news came of a possible German war with England.

"The ports were all covered with curtains and pieces of cloth to prevent the light from being seen outside," Mrs. Preston went on, "and passengers were not permitted to have lights in their staterooms unless they promised to draw their curtains over the ports. The officers behaved in a highly nervous manner, and frequently shook hands with each other and congratulated themselves that they were not on their way to an English prison.

Among the Americans who have been seriously inconvenienced by the laying off of Atlantic steamers is the Duchess of Marlborough, who was booked to sail for England on the Vaterland last Saturday and afterward transferred to the Cunarder Lusitania. The Duchess is hoping now that she will be able to sail on the Olympic next Saturday.

Two Other German Steamers Due.

There are still two German steamers to arrive in New York and join the long tier at Hoboken. These are the Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyd from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, which is due this afternoon, and the Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, which is expected to arrive from Hamburg on Thursday.

When the French liner Rochambeau arrived last night from Havre Capt. Dumont was informed that the vessel had been requisitioned by the French Government, and would be placed at the direction of the French Consul General as soon as her cargo had been discharged.

LINERS HELD AT BOSTON.

The Amerika There, Two Other German Vessels Due This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The embargo upon ocean transportation, so far as passengers are concerned, extends today at this port to the Hamburg-American liner Amerika and the Cunarder Franconia. The former was to have sailed last Saturday and the latter is loaded and was scheduled for tomorrow.

The Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American Line is due to arrive on Friday and will doubtless be tied up also. The North German Lloyd steamer Willehad will arrive on Thursday from Montreal.

The two lines between Boston and the Maritime Provinces are operating as usual.

The British steamer Indrasamha of the Indra Line, which arrived in Boston yesterday from the Philippines via New York with a cargo of sugar, has been chartered by the United States Government to carry a cargo of coal from Norfolk, Va., to the Philippine Islands, and will proceed immediately to Norfolk to be loaded as fast as she can after being unloaded here.

No notice has been received as yet at the offices of the Leyland Line, and passengers and cargo are being booked for the Bohemian, scheduled to depart on Saturday. The Warren Line is similarly situated.

SHIPS HERE FROM EUROPE.

Passengers on Rotterdam and Washington Heard of War by Wireless.

Two steamships arrived yesterday morning from Europe bringing many passengers. The Rotterdam of the Holland America Line had 1,251 passengers, and 77 of these were in the first cabin.

Capt. Stenger, the commander, said that the voyage had been a pleasant one. Since Tuesday, when the first war news was received by wireless, the Captain said the passengers had shown great interest in reading the bulletins posted up in the main companionways.

The George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived from Bremen, and followed the Rotterdam up the harbor to Hoboken, brought 282 first, 444 second, 483 third, and 486 fourth class passengers. Among them was Dr. E. Hossenfelder, German Consul to New York. He declined to discuss the war.

Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Newark diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, who arrived from Rome, said he was startled when he heard of the war, as everything had seemed tranquil when he sailed from France eight days ago.

"When I left Cherbourg," said the Bishop, "no war preparations were being made and there was no indication of impending trouble. In Paris the people were enjoying themselves as usual in the Summer by excursions into the country, and they had no thought of war apparently."

DETAINED AT PHILADELPHIA.

Fourteen Ships Held There by War, Eleven of Them British.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The following vessels are bottled up in the harbor here because of the war:

BRITISH — Berwindvale, Manchester Mariner, Castle Moor, Harley, Garciana, Milton, River Araxes, Ramsay, Grainton, Auchoncrag, Bloomfield.

GERMAN—Rhaotia.

AUSTRIAN—Arancony.

DANISH—Florida.

FRENCH SHIP TAKEN OVER.

Ordered to Report to Consul General at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—The Captain of the French Line steamer Mississippi, which arrived today, received orders to unload as quickly as possible and report to the French Consul General here. The Consul General would not discuss the order.

Hundreds of French reservists and volunteers are being enrolled by the Consul.

COPPER AND OIL CURTAILMENT

Smelter Output to be Cut One-Half—Standard to Reduce.

Emphatic evidence was given yesterday of forced curtailment of industrial operations in this country as the result of the European conflict. The officers of several important copper producing companies with offices in the financial district decided individually to reduce their output substantially. An estimate made by one copper man of the probable extent of the reduction was 50 per cent. at least of the monthly output. Others believed that if the consumption of Europe remained in its present inert condition for any length of time a further contraction would be necessary before long.

It is figured, on present prices, that it costs about 12 cents a pound to "carry" the metal. With production running at the normal rate of recent months—about 140,000,000 pounds a month—it would cost something like $16,800,000 to take care of each thirty days' output, and with less than half of this going into consumptive channels the burden would be too great.

Two years ago the total exports aggregated 926,41,142 pounds, which was valued at $143,353,703. Last year the amount exported—to Europe, for the most part—was 775,000,658 pounds, valued at $123,707,884. Exports so far this year have been on a heavy scale, one of the Spring months establishing a new high record in the movement of the metal abroad.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced yesterday afternoon that the output of petroleum products had a severe contraction in prospect. A statement made by this concern, which is the largest producer of refined oils of all the Standard Oil group, read thus:

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey may be compelled on account of the interruption of foreign commerce resulting from the war situation in Europe to materially curtail output of all petroleum products. At the moment it is impossible to say to what extent and how long this unfortunate condition will continue. The sudden loss of market, coupled with the very large accumulated stocks of finished products now on hand, will necessarily limit their ability to purchase crude oil."

BEGS POWERS TO ARBITRATE.

Clews Sends Messages to Rulers Now Involved in War.

Henry Clews, the banker, as President of the American Peace and Arbitration League, sent this cable message yesterday:

> His Majesty the Emperor of Germany:
>
> For God's sake and the sake of humanity and civilization, we implore you to refer your differences to the American Peace and Arbitration League for adjustment.

A similar message was sent to the Czar of Russia and the Austrian Emperor.

ORGANIZED LABOR PROTESTS

Central Federated Union Sends Out Anti-War Manifesto.

Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, yesterday gave out the text of an anti-war manifesto which his organization will send to labor organizations throughout the country. It calls upon them not only to express sympathy with the labor men of the countries affected by the war, but to urge them to stand by their organizations in protest against war. At the same time a telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to the New York organization was given out. It expressed substantially the same sentiment.

SEIZED SHIPS' FATE LIES WITH CAPTORS

Nation That Takes a Merchant Vessel Is Now the Judge of Its Own Prize.

FOR INTERNATIONAL COURT

Plan Adopted at London Conference in 1909 Blocked by England—No World Code at Present.

Merchant ships seized as prizes during the war will be dealt with by the prize courts of the nations making the capture, unless an International Prize Court should be set up. In recent years attempts have been made by the great nations to establish an international tribunal to decide whether a merchant ship was seized on justifiable grounds and to award damages where the capture or sinking of such a ship was unwarranted.

As things are now, if ships of the United States are seized as prizes in the present war, this country has the right to make a protest, which would ordinarily end in a settlement before an award court established for the occasion. The advocates of an international prize court say that it would work more swiftly and that its very existence would make warring nations proceed more carefully in the taking of prizes.

According to the present international practice, the belligerent nation capturing a neutral merchant ship is the judge to decide whether the vessel is a valid prize. The carrying of contraband, the attempt to run a blockade, or the rendering of other kinds of "unneutral service" make neutral mechant ships liable to confiscation.

There is at present no international code which specifies the offenses against neutrality which make a merchant ship a lawful prize, and each nation involved in war settles the question according to its own lights, except where it is bound by treaty obligations with neutral nations.

A plan was adopted at the International Naval Conference at London in 1909 to establish an International Prize Court, and that such a court has not been established is due to the failure of Great Britain to pass the necessary legislation. The delegates of Great Britain were among the strongest advocates of the International Prize Court at the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907, but the plan was defeated by strong popular opposition in England, especially by the Conservatives.

According to James Brown Scott, editor of The American Journal of International Law, the establishment of the International Prize Court depends upon the action of Great Britain. In the April number of that journal he writes:

"The signatories of the original convention and of the declaration have waited, and are still waiting, for favorable action by Great Britain upon these two international documents, apparently unwilling to create the International Prize Court without the co-operation of Great Britain, and to bind themselves by the provisions of a declaration called by Great Britain to meet British objection, unless it is ratified by Great Britain. The establishment of the Prize Court, therefore, is thus made to depend upon the action of Great Britain."

Article 7 of the Prize Court Convention is as follows:

> If a question of law to be decided is covered by a treaty in force between the belligerent captor and a power which is itself or whose subject or citizen is a party to the proceedings, the court is governed by the provisions of the said treaty.
>
> In the absence of such provisions, the court should apply the rules of international law. If no generally recognized rule exists, the court shall give judgment in accordance with general principles of justice and equity.

It is unlikely, according to Dr. Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University, an expert on international law, that any of the nations at war will take steps to bring about the establishment of such a court just now.

"The court would be of great advantage to neutral powers," said Dr. Stowell, "but there is no reason why a belligerent should be anxious to establish such a court now. The two principal neutrals in this war, as it appears, will be the United States and Italy. These two nations might insist upon the rights of neutrality defined by the London Declaration, but it is hard to see how the nations at war could be brought to establish the international prize court. If such a court were established its usefulness would not begin until the war was over, unless the war proves to be a very long one."

STEEL TRUST FLEET READY.

Will Be Put Under American Registry, if Congress Paves the Way.

The United States Steel Corporation stands ready to place a large part of its substantial fleet under the American flag, it was stated on excellent authority yesterday, in case the law covering the registry of vessels is changed along lines passed upon favorably by the House. In the absence of Judge Gary, Chairman of the corporation, who acts as spokesman when important matters are to the fore, none of the officers available would discuss the situation, but from quarters close to the Steel Corporation it was learned that at least thirty ships might be switched from carrying steel products to southern waters into the transatlantic trade.

In preparing to alter the traffic of its vessels the corporation is understood to be actuated by a desire to assist the country's foreign commerce, and also to test the possibility of establishing a permanent fleet to ply between the United States and Europe. If the task be undertaken it will mean the expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Of the fleet, aggregating about forty-five ships, less than ten are owned by the steel combination, and the law requires that ships to be put into American registry must be entirely the property of the registrar.

REFUSE EXPORT FREIGHT.

Railroads Place Embargo on Shipments Destined for Europe.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—The Illinois Central Railroad today instructed its Memphis office to receive no export freight for shipment via Hamburg-American steamers. None of the other roads entering Memphis has received similar instructions.

According to a local insurance agency, a large number of consignments of lumber and cottonseed products from this point are on vessels at sea. Other consignments are tied up at New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad issued an embargo notice this morning to its connecting lines and other traffic affiliations stating that until further notice it will refuse shipments for export through Baltimore and other Atlantic ports.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 3.—An embargo on wheat and other commodities billed for export through the port of New Orleans has been placed in effect on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, it was announced today. This notice says European freight service out of New Orleans has been canceled.

WILL ACT FOR GERMANY.

United States Consents to Look After Her Interests in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—At the request of Germany, the United States Government has undertaken to care for the interests of German subjects in Russia and in all other countries with which Germany may become involved in war. This Government previously had undertaken to care for the interests of Austria-Hungary in Russia and Servia and any other countries which might engage in hostilities with that Government.

Secretary Bryan said today that the United States had been notified formally that the German Government had declared war against Russia. No notification had come to the State Department, he said, that a state of war existed between Germany and France. Mr. Bryan said the United States would grant the request of any nation to care for its interests within the territory of a country with which it was at war.

There is reason to believe that, in addition to Germany and Austria-Hungary, some of the Governments which are likely to become involved in the European struggle have made preliminary inquiries of the United States as to whether their interests in countries likely to become hostile would be attended to by this Government, and that in every case the answer has been in the affirmative. When Mr. Bryan was asked about this he said there was nothing he cared to announce.

NO TYRANNY, SAYS DUMBA.

Austrian Ambassador Again Assails Spokesman for Servia.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, issued a statement yesterday to the American people through the Consulate General in New York. In the statement Dr. Dumba assailed the contentions of Prof. Pupin, spokesman for Servia here. In an earlier statement he had controverted certain assertions of Prof. Pupin and had laid the real responsibility for the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort at the doors of high Servian officials. In his statement yesterday Dr. Dumba said:

As Prof. Pupin of Columbia University and Honorary Consul General of Servia is continually asserting to the press that there is no Pan-Serb agitation in Servia and that Austrian tyranny is responsible for the Pan-Serb movement in Austria, I am reluctantly compelled to deny the correctness of this statement.

I happen to be in possession of a manifesto of the Central Board of the Narodna Obrana in Belgrade, the society the dissolution of which formed one of the points of our ultimatum. I can only translate a few passages of this declaration addressed to Servian and Croatian newspapers in the United States:

"The Narodna Obrano is a widely extending organization which exercises a propaganda for all that strengthens our nation in the direction of liberation and unification. It has been at work since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina." Later on, "Please comply with this invitation with enthusiasm. You are all born in a land where there is no liberty (which means the dual monarchy.) You are children of a nation to which liberation must come." The manifesto winds up with the call for "a subscription, ever so small, in favor of the society representing Servia's will, longing, and all its national claims."

In spite of this cautious wording it is perfectly clear that the real object of the society is to bring about the separation of the Servian and Croatian provinces from Austria-Hungary and their union with the kingdom. In the face of these facts it seems rather bald to maintain that a Pan-Serb agitation does not exist in the kingdom of Servia.

Now let us examine a little closer Mr. Pupin's fantastic charge "that Austria's tyranny cannot find its parallel in the darkest Middle Ages." The Serbs and Croatians have everywhere in the dual monarchy their schools, their law courts with hearings in their own language. In the provinces of Dalmatia and Istria, which are mostly inhabited by Croatians, the Croatian language is the official language of the administration and of the debates in the provincial Diet. The Italian minority in these two provinces complains of the partiality of the Austrian authorities in favor of the Croatians.

In the last forty years we built in Bosnia excellent roads, the delight of all American motorists who visited the country, railroads, schools, clean hotels. The brigandage disappeared and personal security prevails in the whole country. Of course the press is not allowed the license it enjoys in the Kingdom of Servia, and the higher posts of administration are withheld from the Serbs who offer neither guaranty of loyal sentiments nor of real competence. A limited autonomy with a provincial Diet is granted to the people, although they are certainly not ripe for self-government.

On the other hand, let us speak about the freedom brought by the Serbs to the territory conquered by them during the last Balkan war. They are simply driving out the Mohammedan Albanians in old Servia. The numerous Bulgarians in the part of Macedonia, which has fallen under the scepter of King Peter, complained repeatedly through the Bulgarian Government to Europe that their churches and schools were closed, and they themselves were forced either to become Serbs or to leave the country. Is this not rather like Middle Ages?

GEM IMPORTS TIED UP BY WAR.

Precious Stones to be Scarce Here and Prices Will Rise.

According to Maiden Lane merchants, the European war will practically tie up all precious stone importations from the leading gem markets of the world. The diamond mines of British and German South Africa may not be worked should hostilities break out between Great Britain and Germany. To make matters worse, importers said yesterday the regular buying season for American dealers is just closing. Several New York importers, who were just ready to sail from the other side with their purchases, are unable to find vessels to bring them home, and, in some instances, considerable anxiety is felt here for their safety.

Cotton Men to Protect Prices.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—Harvie Jordan, President of the Southern Cotton Association, telegraphed today to representatives of the association throughout the cotton belt, suggesting the necessity of a mass meeting of allied interests of the cotton trade at New Orleans early in September. The purpose would be to adopt measures considered necessary to protect the price of cotton from the depressing influence of a protracted European war.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO PROVIDE SHIPS

Some Fear Expressed That Extension of American Registry May Bring Complications.

BUT VOTE IS UNANIMOUS

Underwood Emphasizes That American Ownership of Vessels Must Be Bona Fide—Whole Fleets in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—After Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic leader, had allayed the fears of those who thought the action might draw the United States in the European fray the house today by unanimous vote passed the Underwood bill designed to take away the limitation against admitting foreign-built vessels over five years old to American registry. The measure also would permit the President to suspend the existing law with respect to the requirements for American watch officers.

The bill, Mr. Underwood told his colleagues, would merely place this country on the same basis as foreign countries. The only questions involved, he said, were those of ownership in good faith. He said the registry of ships under the United States would not be a violation of neutrality.

Chairman Alexander of the Merchant Marine Committee, who presented the bill to the House under a suspension of the rules, explained that 92 per cent. of American commerce was carried in ships that belonged to England, Germany, or France. In reply to Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania, Mr. Alexander said he was not entirely sanguine that the bill would aid in building up a merchant marine in this country. He said that it would give the shipping interests in New York an opportunity desired by them to buy foreign ships.

Representative Stevens, Republican, of Minnesota, said he would vote for the bill reluctantly, as he felt that it would lead to violations of neutrality, and involve the United States in a European dispute.

Mr. Payne, Republican, of New York, also was doubtful as to the propriety of the legislation.

"I am afraid this bill is going to lead us into serious difficulties," said he. "It purposes a mere temporary change of ownership of foreign vessels to the American flag for a purpose—a subterfuge. Suppose foreign countries do not take kindly to this subterfuge, and seize the ships that have been transferred to our flag? Are we going to have another Tampico incident? Will we demand an apology, and if we don't get it will we start reprisal?"

Representative Moore wanted to know where the bill originated and Representative Underwood explained that it was at the President's request that the bill was prepared. The draft was prepared by Commissioner Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, and had been approved by the President.

Mr. Underwood explained that the bill meant not only the admitting of foreign-owned ships to American registry but also ships owned by American citizens or corporations. It would authorize them, he said, to fly the American flag instead of a foreign flag.

NAVAL SHIPS FOR TRADE.

Senate Passes Weeks Bill for Passenger, Mail, and Freight Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—With brief debate the Senate this afternoon passed the bill introduced several months ago by Mr. Weeks, Republican, of Massachusetts, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use cruisers and auxiliaries of the navy for establishing mail, passenger, and freight lines down both coasts of South America and to the ports of Europe. Mr. Weeks introduced his bill long before the European trouble arose, and chiefly with a view to building up American commerce with Latin America. But it is believed that if the European war be prolonged the bill will provide part of the needed transportation of the American transatlantic trade.

Mr. Weeks explained that the Navy Department had informed him that there were twenty-two ships in the navy of tonnages varying from 6,000 to 9,000 that would be available for the work. Some of them could carry very few passengers and only light express shipments—about 150 tons to the load. But some of the auxiliary vessels would be good for any kind of freight. The bill contemplates that the ships devoted to the proposed service be manned by men enlisted in the navy and officered by those on the "active reserve list" of the navy, which the bill creates.

WEPT OVER WAR BULLETINS.

Americans Moved by Anxiety of Foreigners at The Times Building.

Americans who joined the great throng around the war bulletins in the windows of the Times Building in Times Square were impressed yesterday by the deep feeling shown by the representatives of the embattled powers who had gathered to get early word of the first moves in the international conflict.

Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Swiss, and, in fact, men of all the nations involved in the gigantic conflict, were among the thousands who read the dispatches as they were posted. Comments in many tongues were heard as the news was unfolded, and in several instances arguments became so acrimonious that the police were forced to interfere.

An exception to the voluble ones in the crowd was an elderly German who stood apart from the rest and studied the bulletins with tears streaming down his face. To an American, who expressed sympathy for those in the war, the German said:

"I weep because I know what it means. I fought in the last war with France and I had hoped that I should never see those countries at war again. Americans cannot realize what such a struggle means to the poor. Here in America even the great civil war did not bring the horrors of war home to the average person in the sense that the lower classes are made to feel them in Germany and France. It is pitiful, too pitiful for words."

If the sentiment about the bulletin boards is any index to the future, then it may be said that Germany will be wiped from the map within six months or a year. Some of those who denounced the Kaiser used their pencils and the backs of envelopes to prove that Germany was "bottled up," and that she would be starved to death if she was not defeated on the battlefield.

An elderly Bohemian, who said that he had served in European wars, had a large gathering about him. He knew only too well how strong Germany was, he said, but he wanted to point out that she would lose ultimately. Germany, he said, would have no trouble in protecting all of her borders by three different armies, if necessary, but eventually, he asserted, the food supply would give out.

Few Frenchmen were in evidence, but those who talked had little fear for their country, and predicted the French soldiery would give a good account of itself.

800 SHOUT FOR KAISER.

Visit German Newspapers and Exhibit Anti-English Sentiment.

Clerks in the business office of the German Herold at Park Row and North William Street were working quietly at 7 o'clock last night when a crowd of German enthusiasts invaded the main floor of the building. A still larger crowd remained outside, unable to get in. There were cheers for the Kaiser and the Fatherland.

There were 800 men in the throng. Most were German reservists, many were Austrian or Hungarian reservists, and several were Irish. They were under the leadership of Alfred Mahr of 244 East Seventy-eighth Street. Several German songs were sung and then standing on the counter Mr. Mahr and some of the editors of the Herold addressed the marchers. Mr. Mahr said that the demonstration was in protest against what they believed were anti-German articles in New York newspapers, printed in English. He said that the United States certainly had no reason for animosity against Germany or Austria-Hungary and should show no animosity merely to please the United Kingdom.

He asserted that Germany always had been a friend of the United States, 18,000 Germans serving in the Union forces in the civil war, while England had missed no opportunity to play mean tricks against the United States.

After the speeches the men formed in line again and marched to the offices of other German papers.

Other singing and cheering parties of reservists, in nearly every instance of the German-speaking nations, congregated in front of the newspaper bulletin boards and shouted every time a bulletin was posetd.

WAR HITS HOTEL STAFFS.

Many Employes on European Army Reserve Lists.

Horse dealers in the city were much interested in the reports that agents of European Governments—England and France being particularly mentioned in connection with the stories—had already been sent to the Western and Southern States to get options on available horses and mules for remount and draught purposes.

Mules have been found especially serviceable in mountainous countries, and that they should be in demand by both France and Germany is expected after the success the British Army had with them during the Boer war. A significant fact in connection with the stories about the sudden demand for mules is the fact that one man who acted for the British Government during the Boer War as a purchasing agent, left for St. Louis on Saturday night "on a special mission." This and the rapid nominal advance in the quotation for mules are said to be closely connected.

Coincidently with the advance in the price of mules is that in the price of saddle horses suitable for cavalry remounts and for field artillery purposes. Horses with only the walk, trot, and canter had a nominal advance of about 50 per cent. in value yesterday solely on the theory that they might be wanted for use abroad. In figures the value of the ordinarily good animal which would have brought $300 a couple of weeks ago has advanced to a quotable value of $450 to $500. "Hacks" that would have sold then for $150 are worth from $200 to $225, and there is no market in the East or West but what has seen a similar advance within the past twenty-four hours.

RESERVISTS IN STRAITS.

Thousands Reported Stranded on Their Way to the Seaboard.

Several thousand Austro-Hungarian reservists, it is reported, are stranded in Buffalo and at other points between that city and Chicago. The New York Central Railroad, it was said last night, had informed Dr. Winter, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, that many hundreds of these reservists were in Buffalo and had asked the Consul General for advice whether to take them back to their homes in the West or bring them to New York and turn them over to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General.

Dr. Winter said that he would at once communicate with Ambassador Dumba.

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made to order at special between-season's prices.
Latest models.
Superior materials and workmanship.

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Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday.

Annual Midsummer
Clearance Sale
Women's Shoes
All Shoes & Slippers
not to be continued for the coming season offered at the following substantial reductions:

Regularly $6.00 to $8.00
$3.95

Regularly $5.00
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Annual August
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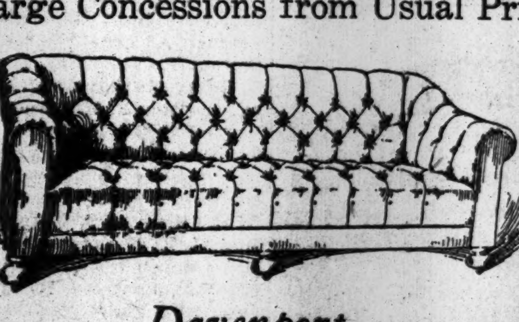
The First in the New Store
Superb Stock of Entirely New Furniture at Large Concessions from Usual Prices



Davenport
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48-Inch
Library Table
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$25.00
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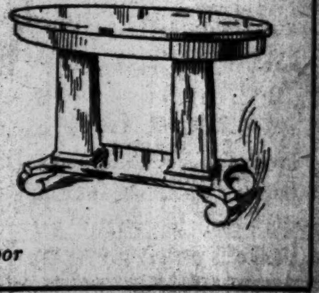

Sixth Floor

RESERVES EAGER TO GO HOME—MAHAN PREDICTS BIG FIGHT

RESERVES THRONG TO ANSWER CALLS

Marching Germans Cheer the Kaiser and Sing "Watch on the Rhine."

RUSH AT THE CONSULATES

Austrians and the Kaiser's Subjects Puzzled Over Transportation—British Sailors Respond to Summons.

The Consulates General here of the warring powers of Europe were crowded yesterday with naval and army reservists, most of whom informed everybody who would listen that they were as anxious as could be to start for Europe at once and join the fighting forces of their respective countries. The reservists of Austria-Hungary and of Germany were the most enthusiastic of all. They paraded, shouted, sang their national anthems, and said they were bitterly disappointed because at the present time there seemed to be little chance of their reaching the seat of conflict. The demonstrations of the Germans and Austrians and Hungarians were followed by another in which the French and Slavic reservists, marching shoulder to shoulder, sang the Marseillaise and cheered the nations of the Triple Entente.

The marching reservists appeared in Bowling Green, near the office of the German Consulate General, shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There were seventy-five men in the first of the marching companies, all subjects of the Kaiser, and two out of three carried aloft the red, white, and black flag of the German Empire. Most of them also had pinned the national colors to the lapels of their coats, and as they came swinging down Broadway they cheered the Kaiser, his army and his navy, the Emperor of Austria and his fighting forces, and ended it all by singing "Die Wacht am Rhein."

The marchers stopped in front of 11 Broadway, gave a last long cheer for the Kaiser, and then, still singing, entered the building and were taken to the consular offices, where they registered their willingness to return to the Fatherland. The marchers went within half a block of the British Consulate General and the temporary offices of the French Consul General, but they made no anti-French or anti-British demonstration. They did cheer loudly when they passed the building next door to the British Consulate General, in which the Consulate General of Austria-Hungary has its offices.

The enthusiasm of the Germans proved contagious, and the demonstration of loyalty on their part was followed by another marching exhibition just as enthusiastic, in which the subjects of Franz Josef shouted and sang their approval of Austria-Hungary's course in the present struggle. After the Austrians and Hungarians had got underway, a crowd of Germans emerging from the German Consulate General joined with them, and the demonstration became an international one in honor of the two monarchs who have thrown Europe into war. During the demonstration traffic was suspended temporarily until a policeman reached the scene and informed the marchers that they had to keep the car tracks clear.

From Bowling Green the paraders marched up Broadway to City Hall Park and, passing through the park, sang a stanza or two of "The Watch on the Rhine," and then proceeded to the office buildings of German newspapers, where they cheered and sang some more. There the demonstration ended and the marchers dispersed to puzzle over the problem of how to cross the Atlantic when there are no boats to take them.

There were more parades last night of German, Austrian, and Hungarian reservists, reinforced by several hundred sympathizers. The first of the evening parades started soon after dark, and was made up of about 500 men, mostly Germans, who marched up Broadway singing the national anthem and waving the German flag. At Fourteenth Street the marchers turned east and proceeded to Luchow's restaurant, where in rear rooms orators discussed the situation.

After twenty minutes speech making the paraders tactfully were led out of the restaurant back into Fourteenth Street. They marched half a block east and stopping in front of Tammany Hall proceeded to cheer and sing.

So great was the crowd that gathered that police reserves under Capt. Sweeney were sent for. Capt. Sweeney with a little diplomacy managed to persuade the marchers to move on. They right about faced then and headed west through Fourteenth Street. They were still singing and cheering as they passed under the elevated structure at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The German Consulate was a lively place all day. Dr. Horst Falcke, the Consul General, early found that he had far too few clerks to handle the throng of reservists. While the Consular officers were superintending the registering of the reserves, the crowd waiting to register outside discussed the possible outcome of the war.

The Consulate General of Austria-Hungary in State Street was an even busier place yesterday than was that of Germany. A great crowd of reservists early invaded the offices and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were at least 500 men awaiting the opportunity to register. It was said that between 2,500 and 3,000 reservists registered during the day. Among those who registered were many in military uniform.

At the office of the French Consulate General in South William Street Frenchmen, young and old, clamored yesterday for information. More than 2,000 of the reservists, it was said, would leave New York tomorrow on the French liner La Lorraine, and every following ship on which passage can be obtained also will be used to send French reservists home. Scores of the French reserves let it be known that at last they believed the day was at hand when Alsace and Lorraine would be returned to France. Among those who called at the Consulate and begged to be registered for service was Marcel Couchard, a fifteen-year-old Bronx lad. He said he wanted to fight, and if he was too young to carry a gun he could make himself useful beating a drum.

The British Consulate was not as busy as the other downtown consulates because the naval reserves—the army reserves will not be called by the British Consul General until some time today—were registered in South Street, in an office easily reached by men of the British merchant marine who are in port. The South Street office was crowded most of the day. Acting Consul General Nosworthy of Great Britain said last night that he was entirely satisfied with the progress made during the day. Probably a thousand men registered. These men, it is understood, will be sent to England within the next week, but the name of the vessel on which they will go was not disclosed.

As has been the case since the Austrian ultimatum was delivered, the Servian Consulate at 443 West Twenty-second Street hummed with activity yesterday. Serbs discussed the situation and tried to learn if there was a chance of getting home in time to join King Peter's army.

Prof. M. I. Pupin, the Honorary Consul General, was at the consulate all day. In a talk with reporters he said that the German Kaiser suffered from two "kinks," the first being a "war lord kink" and the second a "fear of the British fleet kink." Had England taken a firm stand a week ago and given Germany to understand that her navy would act against Germany and Austria, the present deplorable situation, Prof. Pupin said, would probably have been avoided.

"The German Kaiser," said Prof. Pupin, "will learn the folly of his theories. He struts before a mirror, curls his mustache, and imagines he is a Frederick the Great."

DEVICE FOR AERIAL FIGHTING

Scouting Aeroplanes Can Operate Bombs to Destroy Dirigibles.

The report that a French Army aviator drove his machine into a Zeppelin airship and sacrificed himself in order to wreck the Zeppelin called forth a great deal of comment among aviators here.

It was pointed out by aviators that the story was probably false for the reason that the reported sacrifice was so utterly uncalled for. An invention had already been patented, it was pointed out, by which aeroplanes can destroy dirigibles without the slightest danger to themselves, while at the same time they can destroy heavier and slower aeroplanes by practically "fishing them out of the air."

The device for destroying rival airships was invented by Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia last Spring. He sent descriptions of his invention to the aviation officials of the armies of France, England, Austria, and Russia. From each nation replies were received stating that they were keenly interested, and wanted a demonstration made.

The United States Government, which has not been conspicuously interested in new devices for increasing the efficiency of aeroplanes in war, expressed its interest. Mr. Steinmetz was on the point of leaving for Europe to make a series of demonstrations of his device when the outbreak of hostilities prevented. He had arranged to demonstrate the device for the United States Government upon his return in the Fall.

Aviators here said that the European nations were without doubt familiar with the principles of the Steinmetz device, and that in case of any actual aerial warfare some adaptation of the device would be put into general use.

Hawley Tells of Device.

At the Aero Club of America President Alan R. Hawley told of the new invention and what it could be counted on to accomplish.

"It would never do," he said, "to have the daring and fearless fighters of the aerial army simply throw themselves away to wreck an enemy's craft. We all of us recognized this from the moment it became fairly certain that the aeroplane had a great future in warfare. Mr. Steinmetz, a member of the Aero Club of Philadelphia, went to work on the problem, as did a number of others, here and abroad.

"His device was one of several perfected, but it gave more promise than the others. In characteristics, it operates a good deal like a fish line and fish hooks in catching fish. You lower a long line from your scouting aeroplane. And on the bottom end of it you have your hooks, and attached to the hooks a bomb. Of course, a scouting aeroplane can cruise all around a Zeppelin and run a mile or more above it without trouble. To hook your Zeppelin, if you encounter it on a scouting expedition, all you have to do is to cruise above it. Your wire comes into contact, the Zeppelin draws the bomb up to itself, and as the fish hooks take hold in the craft's structure the bomb goes off.

"A dirigible which could stand the explosion of a bomb in its vicinity would not be practicable to build. The flash of fire would be sure to reach the gas in the balloon bag, and then there would be a second explosion much more terrible than that of the bomb itself."

Sparrow and Sparrow Hawk.

President Hawley compared the possible assault of the scouting aeroplane upon the dirigible to the assault of a sparrow upon the heavier sparrow hawk.

"If the sparrow came near the hawk's claws," he said, "it would, of course, be torn to pieces. But working with speedier movement above its enemy it could dart down into his neck feathers every little while and quite upset him. Given the initial advantage of speed and mobility, the aeroplane would be sure to fix its bomb into position against the dirigible with no danger to itself."

A statement filed at the Aero Club of America by Mr. Steinmetz set forth that his device could be strung out 1,000 feet below an aeroplane and would have a total weight for wire and bomb of but 25 pounds. It was stated that for defense purposes the devices could be used "to mine the air" at any height up to five miles. This would be accomplished by sending them up attached to captive gas balloons capable of ascending two or three times as high as the Zeppelin has ever gone.

A "zone of safety" could be established, according to Mr. Steinmetz, around fortifications such as those at Panama, merely sending up small balloons, with bombs attached, to a height of a mile and a half. Dirigibles, when weighted with crew and artillery, have not been able to rise above a height of half a mile.

By the same process Mr. Steinmetz asserted, London could make itself immune from assaults by dirigibles, it being possible to furnish one of the bombs with its accessories at less than the cost of a shot from a piece of heavy artillery.

BRITAIN'S TURN NEXT UNLESS SHE FIGHTS

For the Salvation of Her Empire She Must Face Germany, Says Admiral Mahan.

SHE IS BEHIND AUSTRIA

War Is One of Calculated Agressiveness on the Part of Germany—Italy Must Fight, Too, with France.

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, expressed the opinion in an interview in The Evening Post yesterday, that England must at once throw her preponderating fleet against Germany to maintain her position as a world power. To remain out of the war meant to sacrifice her Empire in the next generation to the interest of this generation.

Admiral Mahan also expressed the opinion that the war is one of calculated aggressiveness on the part of Germany, and that the Kaiser's absence from Berlin at the time of Austria's ultimatum to Servia was deliberately construed to deceive the world. He also believes that Italy must join the war within a week, not as a partner of the Triple Alliance, but as an ally of France and Russia.

Here is Admiral Mahan's statement:

Real Cause of War Concealed.

"The aggressive insolence of Austria's ultimatum to Servia, taken with the concession by the latter of all the demands except those too humiliating for national self-respect, indicate that the real cause of the war is other than set forth by the ultimatium.

"Knowing from past experience how the matter must be viewed by Russia, it is incredible that Austria would have ventured on the ultimatum unless assured beforehand of the consent of Germany to it. The inference is irresistible that the substance of the ultimatum was the pretext for a war already determined on as soon as plausible occasion offered.

"The cause of this predetermination is to be found in the growing strength of Russia on recovering from her war with Japan. With the known deficiencies of French armaments, which were recently admitted, the moment was auspicious for striking down France and Russia before they regained strength. The motives are to be found in Austria's apprehension of the growing Slav power in the south and that of Germany concerning Russia on the east.

"Great Britain as the third member of the entente finds herself in the position of Prussia in 1805, when she permitted Napoleon to strike down Austria unaided and was herself struck down the following year at Jena. Or of that of France in 1866, when she stood by while Prussia crushed Austria and was herself overwhelmed in 1870.

Britain the Next Objective.

"Germany's procedure is to overwhelm at once by concentrated preparation and impetuous momentum. If she fail in this she is less able to sustain prolonged aggression, as was indicated in the Franco-Prussian war during and after the siege of Paris.

"The British fleet, which is superior to that of Germany, has the power to prevent all commerce under the German flag, and, by blockade, to close against neutrals all the rivers properly German except those emptying into the Baltic. The British fleet is not strong enough to divide for blockade in both Baltic and North Seas. The Rhine, emptying through neutral Holland, cannot be blockaded.

"If the first German rush proves indecisive or prolonged, the financial pressure thus in the power of Great Britain may determine the issue, or may force the German fleet to fight, in which case the issues will be determined by battle.

"If Germany succeeds in downing both France and Russia, she gains a respite by land, which may enable her to build up her sea force equal or superior to that of Great Britain.

"In that case the world will be confronted by the naval power of a State, not, like Great Britain, sated with territory, but one eager and ambitious for expansion, eager also for influence. This consideration may well affect American sympathies.

"In my judgment a right appreciation of the situation should determine Great Britain to declare war at once. Otherwise her entente engagements, whatever the letter, will be in spirit violated, and she will earn the entire distrust of all probable future allies.

"Italy likewise owes it to herself to declare war against her recent allies. In co-operation with France, and with Greece, reinforced by the two American battleships just purchased, she can doubtless maintain the balance of maritime power in the Mediterranean, prevent the Turks giving their expected support to Germany, keep quiet the Bulgarians, if these are so ill-advised as to purpose a diversion in favor of Austria, and, in brief, consolidate the opposition of the Balkan States to Austria-Hungary, whose ambitions are notoriously inconsistent with those of Italy."

The North Sea Situation.

Admiral Mahan elaborated on his statements regarding one probable operation of the British and German fleets.

"Undoubtedly, the North Sea will be the theatre of the naval battles," he said. "The German fleet, so far as we know, steamed immediately from Kiel to the North Sea, ready to strike. For a long time it has been the German policy to keep her navy ready, and virtually cleared for action, and we may expect any minute, apparently, to get word of a great engagement, and should expect the British fleet to win.

"The Kiel Canal will undoubtedly be used in Germany's naval strategy, as affording access to the North and the Baltic Seas, but not as the deciding movement. England cannot, as I have said, throw a preponderating fleet into both seas, and Germany's hope is to strike immediately. It is a question of existence for her. The stagnation of her carrying trade on the seas must threaten her very life, and the neutral shipping, already taxed to its limits, cannot bear the additional burdens of supplying Germany.

"The suggestion made that Germany might demonstrate with her fleet in the Baltic is not tenable. The Russian fleet, with only eight pre-Dreadnoughts and no Dreadnoughts and battle cruisers—however much of an absurdity that type may be—is negligible. Germany could achieve nothing with her fleet in the Baltic, for it is a principle of warfare that under modern conditions no nation can afford to waste its navy in operations against fortifications.

Naval Problems to be Decided.

As for the question of the science of naval warfare to be answered in this final test of all theories of war, Rear Admiral Mahan said that the most important, undoubtedly, would be those of the increased efficiency of submarines and torpedoes and of air craft.

"And, believe me," he said, "the English fleet, which sailed with sealed orders, is at present in the North Sea, with the purpose of being just out of the effective range of submarines. I do not know definitely what the effective cruising range of such submersible craft is, but I should estimate it to be 200 miles. To accomplish that distance they must travel for a long way upon the surface, and so be in sight of the scouts which the British fleet, of course, has posted.

"This question of the use of the increased efficiency of the submarine is assuredly one of the most important to be tested in actual warfare. They had, of course, no opportunity in the Russo-Japanese war, but in the present confined theatre of operations should be seen at their best. I do not share Sir Percy Scott's views of the surpassing power of the submarine to the complete effacement of the battleship.

"The torpedoes, as used in the Russo-Japanese war, were utilized chiefly to put a finish to a ship almost silenced already by gun fire, and for such purposes were effective. But torpedo boats are night craft. They cannot be effective in daylight against modern guns. Germany apparently does not place much faith in them.

"But most of these problems of the technical science of warfare are too abstruse for the general observer. They are really even too technical for the experts to agree on. As Gen. Sherman said: 'One may demonstrate something in manoeuvres, but you really need the element of human fear to be conclusive.'

"The mooted question of the big guns will also be tested. For my own part, I have always believed that the volume of fire was the determining fact. The number of hits, and not single shots, is the most important element. I believe, however, all those things we shall soon know, perhaps any minute."

PATHOLOGIC VAGRANCY.

Conditions Here Show Need of Medical Interest in Social Problems.

The Acting Superintendent of the New York Municipal Lodging House has made a study of about 2,000 vagrants. His examination shows that the immediate cause of vagrancy is not, in most instances economic but pathologic. The common impression is that a great many of the vagrants of large cities are men whose advancing years have thrown them out of employment. It was found, on the contrary, that the majority of the men who applied to the New York Municipal Lodging House were young—indeed, in the very prime of life. Of the 2,000 men examined, 5 per cent. were under 21, while only 6.85 per cent. were more than 60.

It is also generally assumed that the majority of vagrants are foreigners. There is an idea, too, that a great many of the vagrants in large cities are not city born, but have been attracted to the centres of population because of the ease with which an unearned livelihood may be obtained there.

The report, however, contradicts all of these a priori impressions. Of the 2,000 men examined, only 2 per cent. had been in this country less than three years, while only 9 per cent. had been in New York less than one year. The average time of residence in the metropolis is proved to be thirty-two years and four months; as 36 was the average age of the men altogether, they had lived practically all of their lives in the city, and the Superintendent adds that "practically all of these 2,000 were our own native sons."

About 35 per cent. of the homeless men who seek the shelter of the municipal lodging house are unemployable. Twelve per cent. of them showed definite evidences of defective mentality. The infirm from age and those handicapped by the loss of a member represent about as many more. About 10 per cent. are habitual loafers and confirmed beggars, who have lost the habit of work. Sixty-five per cent. are willing and able to work, but are hampered partly by lack of skill and partly by the fact that they are victims of the seasonal trades which employ a great many men at certain times of the year and very few at others, leaving men without any definite occupation for months every year.

Alcohol played an important rôle. About 15 per cent. of these men proved to be excessive drinkers, a fact which is not nearly so significant as the admission of over 30 per cent. that intoxicating liquors were the sole cause of their dependency and wretchedness. When out of work a great many of the men become discouraged and depressed and then are unable to rouse themselves to take up their labor again.

LOOK TO ENGLAND TO KEEP SEAS CLEAR

Outlet for American Trade with Europe Depends on Her Course for the Present.

MUST HAVE FOODSTUFFS

Commerce Problem Solved, Say Washington Officials, if Britain Goes to the Aid of France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—All plans by this Government for the continuance of foreign exchange and commercial intercourse with Europe, or such parts of it as may be accessible while a general war is in progress, depend now on the course that England takes.

It is known on the highest authority that the United States is now looking to Great Britain to preserve an outlet for American exportations of foodstuffs and also for the maintenance of commercial relations with the European countries that will not be involved directly in war.

The greatest concern that is felt at this time is for some adjustment of affairs so that some part of the European commerce of the United States may be taken care of and some means be provided for keeping up money exchanges. The domestic situation financially is giving the Government no special concern. The country, it is asserted authoritatively, has already discounted the condition of affairs in Europe and settled down to the prospect of a solvent, calm, and masterful control of business so far as Europe is concerned.

Should Great Britain decide to help France in the struggle with Germany the whole situation, it was said, would be clarified materially, so far as this country was concerned. England, as a matter of fact, is the largest customer for American exports of corn and wheat and one of the largest for meat supplies which now may be expected to go abroad with a steadily increasing volume. In turn England will supply France. With Great Britain in the war game, her fleet may be relied on to keep the Atlantic clear of German warships and thus maintain the ocean highway, so that the English and French lines of steamers can be kept running between New York and English and French ports.

"All our plans," said a high official of the Government tonight, "are resting on the expectation that England will take her stand with France. That would preserve to us connection with Eastern Europe and give us an outlet for our big grain crop, which is much needed in Europe just now. There is no question of the ability of Great Britain to keep the English Channel and the Atlantic clear so that English and French steamship lines could maintain communication between the two continents. For a few days, or until the situation is clarified by England's decision and action, exchanges will be very much congested at our ports, but it will gradually be relieved, and at no time do we look to see it worse than it is right now.

"With the strategy of the war gradually defining itself and the theatre of operations assuming lines more or less permanent, we can determine what the result is going to be on our foreign commerce. As time passes and business begins to be taken care of and the congestion diminished, we shall see things approach the normal condition. It is therefore for the present difficult to say what measures will be taken to restore the business equilibrium that was interrupted last week by the call to war.

"Temporary means may be resorted to, such as using vessels of the navy to help the many thousands of our people who are abroad, but of course the Government could not engage in anything like a general effort to maintain commercial conditions with Europe. It will all depend on keeping the English and French steamships running under the protection of the allied naval forces of Great Britain and France. That, in short, is the only hopeful prospect we now have. If it fails of realization, what other resource will be considered no one can tell. It is enough just now to say that we are very hopeful of a successful outcome of the necessity England has of maintaining commercial relations with this country."

GERMANY LAID PLAN IN 1911

Scheme Involving France and England Bay Be Put Into Execution.

On July 24 last the Vulcan Company, a heavily subsidized agent of the German Government, obtained a concession from the Dutch Government to construct a "private" harbor near Rotterdam, Holland, only 115 miles from the coast of England. A significant circumstance of the transaction is the fact that the Burgomaster of Rotterdam issued a statement setting forth the commercial importance of the concession, in which he casually remarked "it will be twenty miles neraer England than Antwerp, of which Napoleon once said that, in the hands of a strong sea power, it was a pistol presented at England's head," and then added, "as a Magistrate it is not for me to criticise the actions of the Government or to point to the international consequences."

Taken in connection with what were known to be Germany's war plans two years ago, this "private" harbor affair is regarded as at least suggestive, when viewed in the light of what German arms have now attempted to do on the French frontier. It is possible that what had then been determined at the German War Office is now being put into execution.

In July, 1912, during the heat of the Agadir controversy, a New Yorker who had just been decorated by the Kaiser thus outlined Germany's war plans, which he said he had obtained in conversation with a very high personage in the Wilhelmstrasse:

"Germany will contrive to have it appear that England is the aggressor, and will then act. She will instantly dispatch three army corps westward. One will occupy Denmark, another Holland, and the coast defense in those countries facing England. The third will traverse Luxemburg and Belgium and pause at the French frontier.

"The Wilhelmstrasse will, simultaneously, demand from the French Government a declaration of its attitude. Mere neutrality will not be accepted. France must declare herself for Germany or for England. As the former declaration is inconceivable, the German army corps in Belgium will proceed southward, while three other army corps will enter France through Metz, the Vosges, and Belfort.

"No attempt will be made to invade England, and so there will be nothing to do for Lord Roberts's Territorial Army or for Gen. Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts. From the fortified harbors of Denmark and Holland, from the Belgian port of Antwerp, turned into a base of supplies, the German fleet will blockade British ports, cut off the United Kingdom's food supplies, and starve Great Britain into submission within a fortnight.

"Should France be considered to be the first aggressor the same rule will be followed, only France will be invaded first and England will be asked to declare her intentions—for the humiliation of England is the prime object of Germany's policy. In either case, in spite of the Dual Alliance and the Triple Entente, the Wilhelmstrasse looks for strict Russian neutrality. Russia will be kept in order through fear of an Austrian invasion, while Italy, Germany's other ally, whatever may be the sympathies of the Italian people, will be made to observe the letter of the Triple Alliance through fear of Austrian aggression on the Adriatic.

"Such is the policy and such the rules of the game to which the new German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, is ready to give the fullest expression. As a German, as the German Emperor, as the aspiring head of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation—the successor of Charlemagne—Wilhelm II. is known to be heart and soul in favor of this policy and these rules."

With due allowances for the changed attitude of Russia, it may be true that the policy and rules of the Summer of 1911 are now being executed by Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's successor. The parts so far not uncovered are the rôles that Denmark and Holland may be expected to play. The concession obtained from the Dutch Government on July 24 is in line with a policy tht the German Government has long been practicing in regard to the buffer States on the North Sea. This policy is for them to dismantle the forts on the German frontier and reinforce those facing England—a power pledged to preserve their entity.

As far back as January, 1909, the German Government intimated to the Government at Copenhagen that the Danish Defense bill, which provided for a line of defenses on the southern frontier, was "extremely distasteful to German public opinion." After a series of stormy debates the Danish Parliament decided to abandon or neglect the land defenses and to devote nearly $10,000,000 to the construction of coast defenses, the erection of naval fortresses, and improvements of the submarine mining system, the remainder to be spent on torpedo craft and other means of harbor defense. At the same time Germany laid a double-track railway to the Danish frontier along the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein, which would now enable Germany to put an army corps into Jutland in less than twelve hours.

Toward Holland Germany has observed a more comprehensive phase of the same policy. When the Dutch Defense bill came up for debate in June, 1910, it demanded an outlay of over $21,000,000 for coast defense and the navy. This was a Government measure, which, the Opposition declared, had been drafted in Berlin. After a heated debate it was decided to spend the bulk of the money in strengthening the defenses of the Helder Ymulden, the Hook, the Goeree Sea approaches, the Hollandsch Diep, and Volkerak, and to provide most of these defenses with heavy guns.

For the Western Scheldt entirely new fortifications were to be designed at Flushing, where the defenses were to be "raised to the level of modern means of attack," while the money "for the navy," as in the case of Denmark, was to be spent on the construction of torpedo boats, armored coast-defense vessels, submarines, and a mining plant.

When the Flushing forts were being constructed Holland's southern neighbor, Belgium, remonstrated, and even called the attention of the British Government to the works.

Public Officials Held Eligible.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—In an opinion rendered today Attorney General Carmody holds that public officials are eligible for election as delegates to the Constitutional Convention next Spring, under the terms of Section 3 of Chapter 819 of the laws of this year, which provides that "any disqualification now imposed by law on any person holding any other office is hereby removed so far as the right to be a party to such convention is concerned."

cruise or engage in hostile operations against a power with which that government is at peace."

CANADA PREPARES ACTIVELY FOR WAR

Ports of Quebec and Montreal Placed in Charge of the Military Authorities.

MILITIA CALLED TO DUTY

Naval Reserves Sail Today—30,000 Horses for British Cavalry—Duke of Connaught May Stay.

QUEBEC, Aug. 3.—The port of Quebec was today placed in charge of the military authorities, who immediately issued a set of protective regulations. An inspecting vessel has been stationed off the Island of Orleans.

The regulations provide that no vessel shall enter the port unless it shows special signals. No vessel shall leave the point of inspection before it has a signed clearance. Any ship disobeying this regulation will be fired upon. The regulations specify that any vessel disobeying any order given by the inspecting officer shall be regarded as an enemy and treated as such.

The northern chanel off the Island of Orleans was ordered closed to navigation, and it is believed to have been mined. All buoys and channel lights have been removed. The regulations forbid all persons approaching Government ships or dry docks.

It is known here that the Rooss rifle factory has received orders from the Government to supply 15,000 rifles. Extra men are being taken on, and the output will be increased to a thousand per week as soon as possible. The arsenal, too, is working overtime.

There is great activity in local military circles. Troops and guns have been dispatched down the river, and the north channel is obstructed, while an examining station for incoming and outgoing ships has been established on the Isle of Ortend. War enthusiasm runs high, and both local English and French volunteer regiments have volunteered for active service.

Government steamers are taking down guns and stores, while a great quantity of ammunition has been sent over the Canadian Pacific to Esquimault.

On request of the French Consul at Montreal, the French liner Caroline is detained here. French-Canadians paraded with her sailors tonight through the streets, carrying the tri-color and singing the "Marseillaise."

The Canadian Government has authorized the banks to make payments in Dominion notes instead of in gold. It announced today that it would allow banks to issue notes agaisnt securities approved of by the Government and deposited with the Government, and to issue excess circulation to the amount of 15 per cent. of their paid-up capital and reserve.

The Minister of Finance further announced that the Government had authorized the chartered banks of Canada to make payments in bank notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes until further official announcement in that connection. This action will tend to conserve the Canadian gold supply against demands from foreign sources.

The Minister further announced that the Government had authorized the chartered banks of Canada to issue excess circulation to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent. of their combined unimpaired, paid-up capital, and restore the reserve fund from this date until further official announcement.

Any necessary special legislation will be obtained at the next session of Parliament.

Montreal Port Virtually Closed.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—The Port of Montreal was virtually closed tonight for the first time in its history. Today a tug fleet patroled the lower harbor, and a force of 200 men was sent for this evening to exclude all landsmen from the wharf. Sailors will be allowed to leave their ships only under escort. No vessel will be allowed to come into port or to leave without a special writ.

Precautionary war measures have resulted in a complete disorganization in the Montreal port. All concerned were notified of the immediate calling out of the navy reserves, and that all must report to the Collector of the Port. The men are ordered home, and will take the Victorian, which sails tomorrow morning, but the Captains may be allowed to go back on their own vessels.

The Duke of Connaught drydock here, privately owned, is being guarded. This drydock is the only one available for repair work. In the event that British battleships should be disabled in the Gulf or River of St. Lawrence, the dock could be towed to Quebec, also to be available to vessels of the deepest draught.

Arrangements are being made to collect 30,000 horses in Canada for England's uses, according to officials of the Live Stock Exchange here. A cable from London yesterday stated that British remount inspectors would leave for Montreal immediately should England mobilize her troops. This number of army remounts has been produced in eight years by farmers and small breeders in Canada, under direction of a national bureau of breeding.

Local ship congestion has already begun. Three tramp steamers that should have cleared Saturday, being fully loaded with grain then, are still in dock. Twelve tramp vessels are on the way here for grain cargoes for Continental ports, and will swell the number of detentions unless they find orders for British ports instead.

Another German vessel is on her way to port, a sister vessel of the Willehad, named the Wittekand. Whether she will arrive here is doubtful, as, unlike the tramps, she carries wireless and can be directed to New York.

The harbor elevators were still today. Only two vessels have cleared in the last thirty-six hours.

Bookings for the Alaunia and Allan liners continue. The Roth Line sailings to Montreal from Rotterdam have been canceled.

Belgians in Canada Furious.

Stirring scenes were witnessed today at the offices of the Belgian Consul, Clarence de Sola, where as early as 5 o'clock bodies of Belgians began to congregate, demanding to be sent back to fight against the Germans. The men were furious at the reported inroad of the Germans into Belgium, and they are literally clamoring to be sent back.

William Bergholt, who in the absence of the Consul is in charge of the German consulate in this city, has received official instructions giving notice of the recall from Canada of all Germans liable to do military service. How they are to leave Canada is a problem, however, as they cannot go by ship from a Canadian port, and if they endeavor to cross the border into the United States they may be held up by the immigration authorities.

WAR Will Not Affect Our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES Netting 4½% per annum

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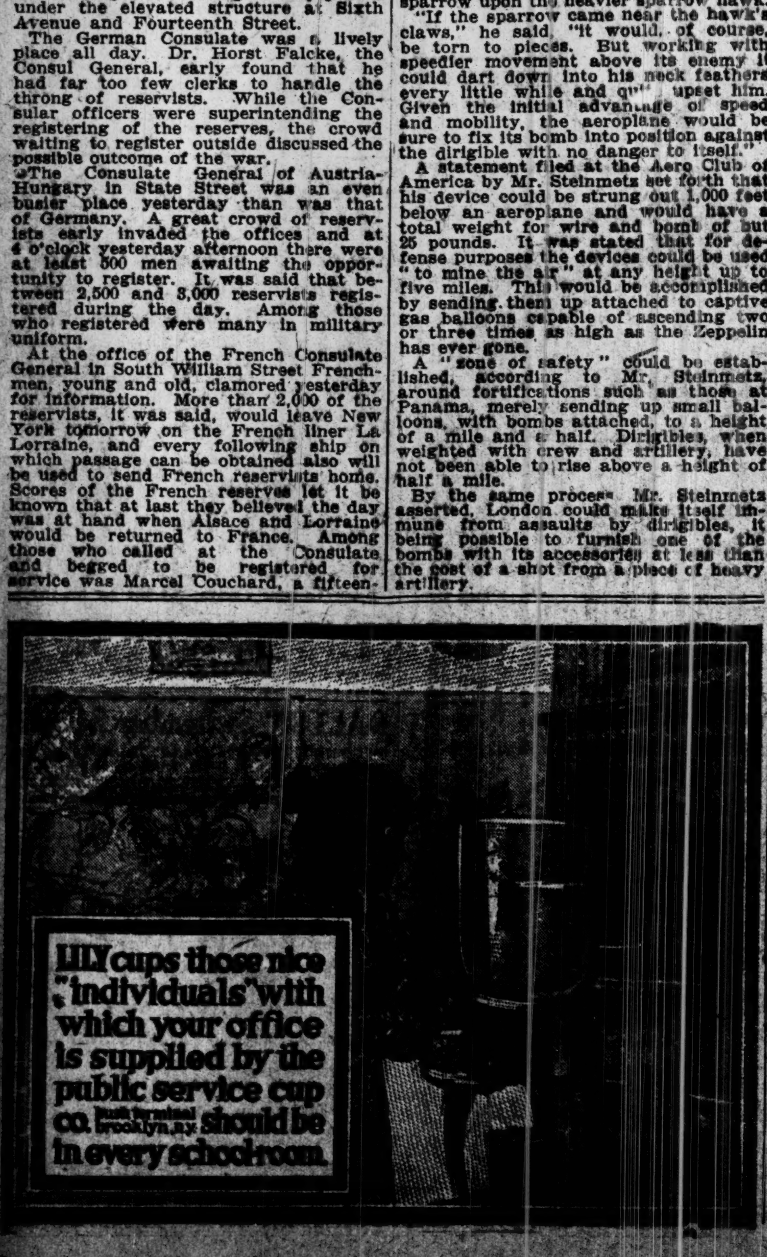
LILY cups those nice "individuals" with which your office is supplied by the public service cup co. bush terminal brooklyn, n.y. should be in every schoolroom.

Cammeyer Shoes

Shoe Sale This Week

No Words Of Ours Can Begin To Be As Illuminative As The Chart Below.

4581 Pairs of Men's Low Shoes	All Season	July 6	NOW
All Styles, all Leathers. Plenty of Tan Russia Calf Oxfords with Rubber Soles. All sizes.	~~$6.00~~ ~~$6.50~~ ~~$7.00~~	~~$4.85~~	$2.95
	~~$5.00~~ ~~$5.50~~ ~~$6.00~~	~~$3.85~~	$2.65
	~~$3.00~~ ~~$3.50~~ and ~~$4.00~~	~~$2.65~~	$1.95

5212 Pairs of Women's Low Shoes Reduced Correspondingly.

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6th Ave at 20th St

All Children's, Misses' & Growing Girls' Low Shoes at 10 Per Cent. Reductions

The Store of a Thousand Styles

A Remarkable Clearance Sale

—remarkable because goods of like character are rarely to be found in "sales" offerings, and remarkable because of the circumstances which compel the sacrifice. The new Subway has taken away a large portion of our basement salesroom; we must crowd our stocks into more condensed space.

All goods are now reduced except a few standard brands of haberdashery.

A FEW EXAMPLES

Braided Edge Sack Suits, $25—Excellent quality gray material, ½ lined with fine silk—sold well at early season price of **$38**, but are now included in this *General Clearance.*

Norfolk Suits, of various materials; Palm Beach Norfolk Suits at **$6.40.** Woolen fabrics at **$12.50, $15, $17 and $20.**

Gray Flannel Trousers at $3.20; not much reduction on these—they were **reasonably priced heretofore at $4.**

12,000 Special Collars, our own make, for a quick clearance—**17c. each.** Those who know these collars as **25c.** and **35c.** values will appreciate this opportunity.

Correct Dress for Men
George G. Benjamin

Doctor Speaks Out to Coffee Drinkers

The *Boston Advertiser* of June 15, 1914, quotes Dr D. H. Kress, of Chicago, in an address as saying that tea, coffee and cocoa cause more deaths than alcohol.

"These table beverages are sapping the life of our nation. They are making us a race of weak-kidneyed, weak-livered beings, unable to reproduce ourselves. The kidneys and liver do not perform their proper functions, and the waste matter left in the system tends to bring on arteriosclerosis.

"Statistics show conclusively that as the consumption of coffee, tea and cocoa have increased, the number of nervous diseases and insanity have increased proportionately."

This strong statement from a medical authority, cannot be lightly disregarded.

It is easy to prove in one's own case whether coffee is the cause of frequent "spells" of nervousness, indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, headache, heart disturbance and other ills.

Quit coffee 10 days, and in its place use

POSTUM

—then note the difference.

Made from prime wheat and a bit of molasses, Postum is a pure food-drink, entirely free from the pernicious drugs in tea and coffee, or any other harmful substance.

In thousands of homes Postum supplies a table beverage, pleasant to the taste, and to be used freely as a rebuilder, where coffee and tea tear down.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum, must be boiled, 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum, a soluble form, made in the cup instantly, 30c and 50c tins.

Grocers everywhere sell both kinds and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

GIANTS WIN, THEN LOSE---YANKEES AND BROOKLYN DEFEATED---POLO---RACING

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
(Thirteen innings.)
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 4; New York, 1.
Washington, 7; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Baltimore, 8; Kansas City, 3.
Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0.
Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 7; Toronto, 4.
Providence, 13; Toronto, 1.
Newark, 4; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 7; Jersey City, 5.
Buffalo, 7; Baltimore, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	53	37	.589
Chicago	52	43	.547
St. Louis	51	46	.526
Boston	46	45	.505
Cincinnati	46	49	.484
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Pittsburgh	40	51	.440
Brooklyn	39	50	.438

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	61	34	.642
Boston	55	43	.561
Washington	53	43	.552
Detroit	51	48	.515
Chicago	48	50	.490
St. Louis	47	49	.490
New York	43	55	.439
Cleveland	32	68	.320

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	55	42	.567
Baltimore	51	40	.560
Indianapolis	49	42	.538
Brooklyn	47	41	.534
Buffalo	45	46	.495
Pittsburgh	41	50	.451
Kansas City	43	54	.443
St. Louis	40	56	.417

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	59	40	.596
Rochester	59	41	.590
Providence	54	43	.557
Buffalo	55	44	.556
Toronto	48	50	.490
Newark	45	48	.484
Montreal	40	58	.409
Jersey City	31	67	.316

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Indianapolis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

M'GRAW BANISHED AGAIN BY UMPIRE

Third Time in Cincinnati Series, Which Giants Lose, 4 Games to 1.

Manager John J. McGraw, whose control has been a little weak since the Cincinnati Reds came to town, was as meek as a Sunday school teacher through a long double-header yesterday at the Polo Grounds until the ninth inning of the second game.

In this same second game the Giants had the Reds beaten easily by a score of 4 to 0, when the Reds, without a word of warning, fell upon Al Demaree and pounded in five runs and won the game right then and there. Previous to this, mind you, the Giants, with Matty pitching, had beaten the Reds in the first game by a score of 7 to 2, and were well pleased with themselves. Why shouldn't they be, winning one game out of five from that crowd of foreigners? So when the Herzog men snatched the second game so abruptly McGraw suspected that Umpire Lord Byron must have had something to do with it.

Byron was provoked at Fred Snodgrass because Fred told one of the park policemen to hide a ball on Byron. Snodgrass also tried to incite the crowd to riot and rattle the Reds. So he was banished from the park. Then it was McGraw's turn. Some one in the dark corner of the bench told the umpire to put on his muzzle, meaning, of course, his mask. Byron didn't like that word muzzle, so he concluded that McGraw made the remark and told him to "beat it."

McGraw and Byron conversed to and fro, this way and that, for some time. Byron told McGraw if he didn't disappear he would pull his watch on him and forfeit the game.

"You dasn't," said McGraw.

"Yes, I dast," answered Byron.

McGraw tried to help Byron get his watch out, but Byron spurned his aid. Time was almost up and again the Giant manager dared Byron to forfeit the game. With a few seconds left McGraw went away, dispensing livid chin music all the way to the clubhouse. A pop bottle was hurled from the stands at Byron, but the aim of the thrower was bad.

At the close of the game and under cover of darkness, a small mob tried to worry the umpires while they were arranging for their escape, but the park policemen took all the bravery out of the mob with a few well-directed slaps here and there.

Manager Charley Herzog of the Reds gave a fine display of gameness yesterday. In the eighth inning of the first game, Bob Bescher, in sliding into second, struck Herzog on the back of the head and he was knocked unconscious. He was carried off the field in pretty bad shape.

When the second game was about to start, Herzog appeared again with all his old pep and a mighty shout went up from the crowd of 15,000 fans, which was the most flattering reception a ball player has received in Coogan's meadow for a long, long time. He played like a demon and was right up in the front row beating the Giants for all he was worth.

Mathewson had no trouble in defeating the Reds in the first game. It's too much, anyway, to expect Cincinnati to defeat him more than once every two seasons.

In the second inning of the opening game, Fletcher's single, Merkle's double and Meyer's sacrifice fly gave the Giants two runs. Matty's triple in the third, with Doyle's single, gave them another, while in the eighth they fell upon Earl Yingling hard and a triple by Snodgrass drove in two runs, while an error by Mollwitz scored Snodgrass and Stock's hit sent in a fourth run, making a total of seven.

Cincinnati scored hardly at all. Three singles in a row gave them one in the fourth, while Groh's single and Moran's double, coupled with Matty's wild pitch, scored their second run in the ninth.

Red Ames was not only touched up quite freely in the first inning of the second game, but behind him were three large errors, all of which gave the Giants a handy three-run lead. On three more hits in the seventh, they got another run, which leaves little to be said except the turbulent eighth inning of the Reds.

Most of the trouble edged in when two men were out. Miller flied out and Mollwitz and Clarke singled. Berghammer, batting for Ames, flied to Burns and then Bert Daniels soaked a triple over Robertson's head and scored Mollwitz and Clarke. Herzog doubled, scoring Daniels. Twombly's single scored Herzog and Twombly breezed through on Neihoff's single. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
Burns, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Sn'g's, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
F'ch'r, ss.	4	1	1	1	4
M'kle, 1b.	4	2	1	11	1
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	5	1
McL'n, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	2	5
M'son, p.	4	1	2	2	3
Total	33	7	11	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dan'ls, rf.	4	0	1	5	0
H'zog, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
B'gh'r, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
T'bly, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
N'h'f, 3b.	4	0	1	1	6
Groh, 2b.	4	1	3	0	1
Moran, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
M'witz, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Clarke, c.	3	0	0	1	2
*Gonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Benton, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Sch'der, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Y'ling, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	2	11	24	16

*Batted for Clarke in ninth inning.
†Batted for Schneider in seventh inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Mollwitz, Bescher, Meyers.

New York ....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 4 0—7
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2

First base on errors—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Moran, (2,) Three-base hits—Mathewson, Merkle, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Meyers. Stolen bases—Doyle, Bescher. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 6. Double plays—Merkle, unassisted; Mollwitz, unassisted; Mathewson, Stock, Fletcher, and Merkle; Doyle, Merkle, and Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Yingling, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; Yingling, 2. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Hits—Off Benton, 6 in 5 innings; off Schneider, 1 in 1 inning; off Yingling, 4 in 2 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dan'ls, rf, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
H'zog, ss.	3	1	2	6	8
T'bley, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
N'h'f, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Moran, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'witz, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
G'zales, c.	3	1	2	2	2
Clarke, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Ames, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*B'gh'r	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'der, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	10	27	18

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1
Burns, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
R'tson, rf.	3	1	2	2	0
M'ray, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	3	5
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Meyers, c.	4	1	1	3	1
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Dem'e, p.	3	0	0	0	3
†McLean	1	0	0	0	0
‡Thorpe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	9	27	14

*Batted for Ames in eighth inning.
†Batted for Demaree in ninth inning.
‡Ran for McLean in the ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Niehoff, (2,) Groh, Gonzales, Ames, Fletcher.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—5
New York ....3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

First base on errors—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Merkle, Groh, Herzog. Three-base hit—Daniels. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Double plays—Stock, Doyle, and Merkle; Herzog and Mollwitz. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; off Schneider, 1. Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by Ames, 2; by Schneider, 1. Hits—Off Ames, 8 in seven innings; off Schneider, 1 in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and 14 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

Phillies Shut Out Cubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Philadelphia won today's game from Chicago, 5 to 0, by knocking Stack off the rubber in five innings. Alexander pitched effectively and was given brilliant support. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
Martin, ss.	2	2	1	2	3
Becker, lf.	4	2	2	3	0
Magee, 2b.	3	0	1	4	5
Cr'th, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
P'kert, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
Kil'fer, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Alex'r, p.	4	0	2	1	2
Total	31	5	9	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
K'sely, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Z'm'n, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Sw'y, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Cor'den, ss.	3	0	1	3	2
Archer, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Stack, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Zabel, p.	1	0	1	0	0
*Bates	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	24	12

*Batted for Stack in the sixth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Corriden, Archer, Paskert.

Philadelphia ....0 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—5
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Becker, Magee. Hits—Off Stack, 6 in 5 innings; off Zabel, 3 in 3 innings. Stolen bases—Byrne, Paskert. Double play—Magee and Martin. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Paskert. Sacrifice fly—Luderus. Base on balls—Off Stack, 3; off Zabel, 1; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Stack, 2; by Alexander, 2. Wild pitch—Stack. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Braves Get Only Run in Ninth.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Boston won from St. Louis in the ninth inning today, 1 to 0, when two singles, a sacrifice, and Butler's error allowed Tyler to cross the plate. Tyler and Griner had their second pitching duel of the series. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	E
Devore, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	0	5
Con'ly, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
M'ville, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Sc'm't, 1b.	3	0	2	13	0
Deal, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Mann, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Wh'l'g, c.	3	0	0	8	0
Tyler, p.	3	1	1	0	0
Total	27	1	5	27	8

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
L.M'g'e, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Rig'rt, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
J.Mil'r, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Dres'n, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
Griner, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	0	3	*26	1

*One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Mann, Tyler, Butler.

Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Devore. Stolen base—Riggert. Double play—J. Miller, Butler, and Dresser. Left on bases—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Tyler, 8; by Griner, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	9	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Lee and Heckinger; Hoff, Manning, and Williams.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	7	2
Montreal	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	.	7	8	6

Batteries—Bruck and Reynolds; Mason and Madden.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Buffalo	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	.	7	15	2

Batteries—Jarman and McAvoy; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT TORONTO—MORNING GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	10	0
Toronto	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	5	2

Batteries—Bailey and Onslow; Rogge and Kelly.

AFTERNOON GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	13	20	
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	4

Batteries—Mays and Kocher; Herbert, Frill, and Kelly.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 3. Wilkes-Barre, 3; Syracuse, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 5; Scranton, 2.
At Binghamton—Troy, 4; Binghamton, 2.
At Elmira—Albany, 3; Elmira, 1.

Eastern Association.

At Hartford—New Britain, 8; Hartford, 6.

New England League.

At Lynn—Haverhill, 3; Lynn, 2.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 2; Lawrence, 1.
At Portland—Portland, 2; Lowell, 1. (Ten innings.)
At Manchester—Worcester, 4; Manchester, 0.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Louisville, 15; St. Paul 14. (Eleven innings.)
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 10; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City—Columbus, 6; Kansas City, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 4.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 1; Birmingham, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 4; Atlanta, 1. Nashville, 9; Atlanta, 2.
Chattanooga at Memphis—Postponed; rain.

Virginia League.

At Norfolk—Norfolk, 3; Petersburg, 1.
At Newport News—Newport News, 3; Roanoke, 2.
At Richmond—Portsmouth, 7; Richmond, 4.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. Tip Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.—Advt.

COVELESKIE YIELDS FIVE HITS TO YANKS

These Produce Only One Run and Detroit Wins Second Game of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—New York lost today 4 to 1, because that old-time nemesis of New York baseball teams, Coveleskie, the militant Pole, was on the job for Detroit. He allowed only five hits and permitted bunching hits only once. On the other hand King Cole was hit freely, though mostly in singles.

It was another day of good fielding on both sides, the only error being a "boot" by Bush on a difficult chance. Chance's crew looked a good deal like his old Cub machine in the precision and excellence of their work. On one occasion they caught the Detroit battery flatfooted with a double theft, putting it up to Pete Daley to tie the score—which Daley did not do. This was the only bit of sack-grabbing essayed by the Yanks today, owing to regretful remembrances of the force and accuracy of Baker's throws Sunday.

The Yanks effected a change in the Tiger line-up, having made considerable of a clown of Marty Kavanaugh yesterday. So today Harry Heilman, outfielder and first sacker, appeared at second base and did pretty well, handling six chances faultlessly.

Coveleskie opened with an inclination to be wild, a chronic fault recently. But he did not allow a hit until the fifth chapter, so New York was unable to cash his gifts. He walked Boone, to start it, and after Daley had sacrificed, hit Cook. He pulled himself out of the hole by grabbing Cree's bounder and throwing to Moriarty, who forced Boone and relayed to first base in time to double Cree. In the next three innings only Cole and Mullen got on, each walking with two out.

Nunemaker opened the fifth with a single and Maisel hit too hard for Bush to handle the ball. These two waited while Cole struck out and Boone hoisted, then negotiated the double steal before referred to. Daley grounded out.

Thereafter the Yanks were quiescent until the eighth inning, when, with one out, Daley looped the ball across the diamond just too short for Burns to catch. It bounced aside for a hit. Daley took second base on Cook's accidental bunt, and scored when Cree lined to short left field. Bush ended the rally by grabbing Mullen's grounder in deep short, and forcing Cree at second base.

Cole was hit safely in every round except the first and eighth, but kept the whacks so well scattered that the total of twelve produced only a quartet of markers. On two occasions a pair of bingles failed to get a Tiger further than second base. The Tigers might have had more runs had they not run so much. In the second inning, after Veach's single, Heilman's walk, Burns's scratch hit, and Baker's clean one had sent Veach and Heilman around, Burns cantered up the line toward third base and halted before Daley returned the ball. So Cole intercepted the throw, and extinguished Burns at the keystone station.

The other two Tiger runs came in the seventh inning, which Heilman began with a single. Burns's double to the fence sent him only to third, Daley retrieving very accurately. Baker grounded to Peckinpaugh, who held both runners, but Coveleskie made his own game secure by driving to right field, both wayfarers scoring.

A pass and two singles failed to get a Tiger past first base in the seventh inning, High, Crawford, and Veach all being victims of an irrestrainable and unwise desire to steal the middle base. The last man to get on was Burns, who in the ninth inning walked, and for the second time in the game found himself held up between two bases, Cole catching him. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4
High, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	3	1	0
H'lman, 2b.	2	2	1	4	2
Burns, 1b.	3	1	2	11	0
Baker, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Cov'skie, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	4	12	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Daley, lf.	3	1	1	4	1
Cook, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Cree, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Mul'n, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	0	5	1
N'm'k'r, c.	4	0	1	0	3
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Cole, p.	2	0	0	0	4
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	14

*Batted for Cole in the ninth inning.
Error—Bush.

Detroit ....0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Sacrifice hits—Daley, Cook, Heilman. Stolen bases—Nunemaker, Maisel. Double plays—Coveleskie, Moriarty, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Cole, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Cook.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

White Sox Rally and Win.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—An eighth-inning batting rally today turned defeat into victory for Chicago, 9 to 8. The wildness of Chicago's twirlers in the seventh inning gave Philadelphia a big lead. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ger, ss.	4	0	1	3	4
Bl'b'n, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
J. C'ns, rf.	5	2	2	4	0
F'nier, 1b.	3	1	1	9	2
Sch'k, c.	2	2	2	2	1
Dem't, lf.	3	1	2	3	0
Bodie, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Daly, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Scott, p.	2	0	0	0	1
R'sell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'fg'ng, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Total	31	9	12	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Walsh, lf., rf.	4	0	0	2	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2
Baker, 3b.	4	0	2	2	4
McI's, 1b.	5	0	2	12	0
Str'k, cf.	4	1	0	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	0	2	2
Lapp, c.	2	0	2	2	1
Sch'g, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Plank, p.	2	1	1	0	3
*Davis	1	0	0	0	0
Pen'ck, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Bush, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	8	24	13

*Batted for Plank in the seventh inning.
Errors—Barry, Daly.

Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 3 0 5 .—9
Philadelphia ....0 0 2 0 0 0 5 1 0—8

Two-base hits—Lapp, Murphy, Blackburn, McInnis. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Bodie. Hits—Off Plank, 7 in 6 innings; off Pennock, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Bush, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Scott, 6 in 6 1-3 innings; off Russell, none and none out in seventh; off Faber none in 1-3 inning; off Wolfgang, 2 in 2 1-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Blackburn, Demmitt, Bodie, Schalk. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, Schalk. Stolen bases—Baker, McInnis. Double plays—Barry and McInnis; Schalk and Berger. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Plank, 1; off Russell, 1; off Faber, 2; off Pennock, 1; off Wolfgang, 1; off Bush, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, (Schalk;) by Scott, (Davis.) Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Cleveland Plays Poorly and Loses.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Washington defeated Cleveland 7 to 4 in a very loosely played game, there being ten errors, seven of which were charged to Cleveland. Both Engle and Hagerman, who started to pitch, were driven from the box, and of the two relief pitchers Ayres proved more effective than Collamore. Seven of the eleven runs scored were on errors. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
Fost'r, 3b.	5	0	1	2	1
Mitch'l, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
G'ndil, 1b.	5	0	0	5	2
Sh'nks, cf.	5	0	0	3	0
Sch'f'r, 2b.	3	1	1	1	0
Smith, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
M'B'de, ss.	4	2	2	5	3
Henry, c.	2	1	1	8	3
Engle, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Ayres, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	11	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Olsen, 2b.	4	0	0	4	4
J'kson, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'pm'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	6
Leib'ld, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Pezold, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Wood, 1b.	4	1	1	10	2
Egan, c.	3	1	1	7	0
H'g'm'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Col'm're, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	6	27	15

Errors—Graney, Chapman, (2,) Leibold, Pezold, Egan, Collamore, Schaefer, McBride, Henry.

Washington ....1 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0—7
Cleveland ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—4

Two-base hits—Mitchell, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Henry, (2,) Engle. Stolen bases—McBride, Schaefer, Ayres. Double plays—Gandil and McBride; Olson, Chapman, and Wood. Hits—Off Hagerman, 7 in three and one-third innings; off Collamore, 4 in five and two-thirds innings; off Engle, 3 in four and one-third innings; off Ayres, 3 in four and two-thirds innings. First base on balls—Off Engle, 4; off Ayres, 1. Struck out—By Hagerman, 2; by Collamore, 3; by Engle, 1; by Ayres, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 5. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

TIP TOPS BLOW UP.

Group of Five Runs in Seventh Turns Victory Into Defeat.

Unable to hold a commanding lead gained in the early innings, the Brooklyn Federals once more dropped into fourth place after suffering a 7 to 6 defeat at the hands of the Indianapolis team at Washington Park yesterday. Until the seventh inning the Tip Tops had a fair chance to strengthen their hold on third place, but in the "stretching" round the Hoosiers batted clear around after two were out and added five runs to their total. Errors by Holt enabled the Westerners to gain a majority of their tallies in that session.

Kaiserling, a big right hander, was batted out of the box by the Brookfeds in three innings, although only two runs had been made off his delivery. But both were home runs—the first by Steve Evans in the second inning, with the bases unoccupied, and the second by Art Griggs in Chapter No. 3, when Land and Delehanty were on the paths. George Mullin, once star pitcher for the Detroit Tigers, relieved Kaiserling in the fourth, and though hit for two runs gained the victory because of the heavy hitting of his teammates, who made fifteen safeties.

Peters went along in great shape up to the seventh inning, but when the Hoosiers began to solve his offerings they did not let up until he was driven to cover. Byron Houck, his successor, would have checked the Indians without a run but for an error by Holt, which gave the Westerners their winning tally.

Peters, the hero of the record-breaking eighteen-inning game at Washington Park last week, was unsteady in the opening inning, and the Hoosiers touched him for two runs. Campbell walked, went to second on McKechnie's sacrifice, and scored on Kauff's single. Kauff took second on the throw-in and tallied on Carr's single to left.

Evans gave Brooklyn one run in the second with a four-base hit over the right field wall, and in the third Griggs planted one in the centre field bleachers, good for three counters. Singles by Delehanty and Westerzil gave the Tip Tops another in the sixth.

Things happened in this manner for Indianapolis in the seventh: Laporte singled to left and was forced on Carr's grounder, Delehanty to Holt. Esmond flied out to Anderson, but Kaiser doubled down the left-field line for two bases, scoring Carr. Warren was safe on Holt's fumble and Mullin sent in the tying run with a single to right. Campbell cleared the bases with a triple to centre. Houck took up the job then and Holt gave McKechnie a life on a rank error, and permitted Campbell to tally what proved to be the winning run. Brooklyn got one back in its half on a pass to Holt, Land's single, and an error by Kauff. With Myers, who ran for Land, on third and only one out, Mullin tightened up and struck out the next two batsmen, Anderson and Delehanty. The score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, cf.	4	2	2	3	0
McK'e, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
Kauff, rf.	5	1	1	2	1
Lap'te, 2b.	6	0	2	2	2
Carr, 1b.	6	1	2	11	1
Esm'd, ss.	4	0	2	2	4
Kaiser, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
W'ren, c.	5	1	1	5	2
K'ling, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Scheer	1	0	0	0	0
Mullin, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total	43	7	15	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, cf.	5	0	0	4	1
D'h'ty, 2b.	3	2	1	2	3
Griggs, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Evans, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
H'm'n, lf.	1	0	0	4	0
W'zil, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Holt, ss.	3	1	0	2	3
Land, c.	2	1	1	0	2
Peters, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Houck, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Myers	0	0	0	0	0
Owens, c.	1	0	0	1	1
‡Shaw	1	0	1	0	0
§B'dley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	6	6	27	12

*Batted for Kaiserling in fourth inning.
†Ran for Land in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Houck in ninth inning.
§Ran for Shaw in ninth inning.
Errors—Holt, (3,) Kauff.

Indianapolis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0—7
Brooklyn ....0 1 3 0 0 1 1 0 0—6

Two-base hit — Kaiser. Three-base hits—Campbell, Esmond. Home runs — Evans, Griggs. Sacrifice hits—Peters, McKechnie, Houck. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 3. Stolen bases—Hofman, Warren, Kaiser, Hofman, McKechnie. Double play—Anderson and Griggs. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 16; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Kaiserling, 1; off Mullin, 3; off Peters, 4; off Houck, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Houck, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Kaiserling, (Land;) by Mullin, (Hofman;) by Houck, (Kaiser.) Hits—Off Kaiserling, 2 in three innings; off Peters, 13 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Mullin, 4 in six innings; of Houck, 2 in one and two-thirds innings. Umpires—McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	.	8	11	5
Kansas City	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	4

Batteries—Conley, Yount, and Jacklitch; Johnson, Harris, and Brown.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	.	4	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Ford and Blair; Brown and Simon.

AT PITTSBURGH.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Dickson and Kerr; Watson and Clemons.

Gregg Gets a Beating at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—St. Louis pounded Gregg hard in the sixth inning today and won from Boston, 6 to 1. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
Sh'ten, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1
C. W'r, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0
W'ms, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
Agnew, c.	3	1	1	4	3
James, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	8	27	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	0	1	3	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
G'd'r, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
J'vrin, 2b.	4	1	1	0	1
H'lit'l, 1b.	3	0	2	8	1
Cady, c.	2	0	0	5	0
*H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Gregg, p.	2	0	0	0	2
†Rehg	1	0	0	0	0
Bedient, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	6	24	10

*Batted for Cady in seventh inning.
†Batted for Gregg in seventh inning.
Errors—Gardner, Hoblitzel.

St. Louis ....0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 .—6
Boston ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Shotten. Three-base hits—Janvrin, Williams. Hits—Off Gregg, 7 in 6 innings; off Bedient, 1 in 2 innings. Stolen bases—Hooper, (2,) Gardner, Shotten. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 2; off James, 3. Struck out—By Gregg, 3; by James, 4; by Bedient, 1. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Dineen.

Boston Printers Win Game.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The Philadelphia printers' baseball team proved no match for the Boston typos here this afternoon in the second day's series of games in the seventh annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League. Boston piled up thirteen runs, while Philadelphia was unable to score. Chicago had little trouble winning from the champion Washington team, 9 to 3. Scores:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	13	17	0
Philadelphia	0	2	3

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	9	10	1
Washington	3	4	4

Tomorrow Cincinnati plays Detroit and Pittsburgh plays St. Louis.

Rollie Zeider's Latest Ailment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Instead of lumbago, two displaced vertebrae have been keeping Rollie Zeider, the Chicago Federal's third baseman, out of a number of games this season. This was announced today after an examination by a physician. It is expected the player soon will be able to work again.

There's something about them you'll like

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Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

STUPIDITY COSTS BROOKLYNS' GAME

Ragan Stands at Third When He Could Have Scored Winning Run and Is Put Out.

Konetchy's home run with the bases filled in the thirteenth inning gave Pittsburgh a 7—3 victory over the Superbas yesterday and pulled his team out of last place by a bare two-point margin. The spectacular finish came after a see-saw game, which would have been won by Brooklyn in the tenth inning had it not been for a particularly dense play by Pat Ragan, who stuck on third base and allowed himself to be put out when he had an easy opportunity to score. Ragan pitched a good game and held the Pirates well in check except for the slaughter in the final inning.

The Pirates tied the score at 3—3 in the eighth and the score remained at those figures up to the thirteenth. In the tenth inning Brooklyn got three men on bases, but was unable to score owing to Ragan's poor play. McCarty started off the tenth by singling and "Hi" Meyer was assigned to run for him. Ragan followed with another hit, but Meyer was held at second. Dalton attempted to sacrifice, but was safe on Cooper's bad throw, filling the bases with none out. Daubert hit a sharp grounder to Viox, who threw out Meyer at the plate. Hummel was then called upon to bat for Stengel, and he struck out gracefully.

The next play was a "corker." Wheat hit an easy grounder to Mowrey, who, instead of tagging third or throwing home, hesitated a moment and then threw to first. The throw was wide and pulled Konetchy off the bag. As the bases were filled, Ragan had to move on any sort of a hit, but he didn't even make a move to go home and stood still about ten feet from third base. He would have had ample time to score on Mowrey's throw. Konetchy leisurely threw to Gibson, who touched the plate, forcing out Ragan, who might have won his game right there.

Konetchy's home run in the thirteenth came after Collins had walked, Mowrey singled, and Wagner gone to first on Egan's error. The drive went to deep centre field and rolled to the fence.

Earlier in the game "Red" Smith, the Brooklyn third baseman, had made a home run in practically the same play, scoring one of the Superbas' runs. The Superbas' other two runs were scored in the first session on Dalton's single, Daubert's sacrifice bunt, and Stengel's sacrifice fly, and in the seventh on a single by McCarty and Ragan's double.

The Pirates' runs were scored in the third on Viox's single and Cooper's safe hit, in the seventh on Wagner's triple and Kelly's sacrifice fly, and in the eighth on successive singles by Cooper and Carey. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Carey, lf.	6	0	0	3	1
M'wrey, 3b.	6	1	2	1	2
W'gn'r, ss.	6	1	2	5	4
Kelly, cf.	5	1	1	5	0
K't'y, 1b.	6	1	3	14	2
Viox, 2b.	5	1	2	3	7
Gibson, c.	6	1	1	7	4
Cooper, p.	4	0	1	0	0
Total	49	7	13	39	20

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	4	1	1	5	0
D'ub't, 1b.	5	0	0	9	0
Steng'l, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Hum'l, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf.	5	0	2	3	1
C'ts'w, 2b.	6	0	1	2	5
Egan, ss.	5	0	2	5	3
Smith, 3b.	5	1	2	5	3
M'C'ty, c.	4	1	2	5	0
*Meyers	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Ragan, p.	5	0	2	2	0
Total	45	3	12	39	12

*Ran for McCarty in tenth inning.
Errors—Kelly, Viox, Cooper, Egan.

Pittsburgh ......0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 4—7
Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hit—Ragan. Three-base hit—Wagner. Home runs—Konetchy, Smith. Sacrifice flies—Kelly, Stengel. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, Dalton, Daubert, Wheat. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Collins, Konetchy, Cutshaw. Double play—Carey and Viox. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 3; off Ragan, 2. Struck out—By Cooper, 3; by Ragan, 6. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Reulbach Stays with Dodgers.

The Brooklyn Club has withdrawn its request for waivers upon Pitcher Ed Reulbach, the former Chicago star. After seeing the veteran work out against the Pirates in the second game of Saturday's double-header, President Charles H. Ebbets decided to give him another chance.

COUNTRY CLUB'S POLO.

Philadelphians Defeat Point Judith in Junior Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 3.—The Philadelphia Country Club defeated Point Judith in the first round of the junior championship polo series today by a score of 11 to 7 in a spirited match, which was closely contested to the finish. Point Judith outplayed the Philadelphia polo club to the fifth period, when Stanley Stokes succeeded Barclay McFadden as No. 2 on the Country Club team. The playing of Stanley Stokes, who entered the lists for Philadelphia in the fifth period, proved the feature of the match, and gave zest to the contest. Thomas Stokes of Philadelphia also played aggressively, and scored five goals for the winning team. John R. Fell scored a sensational goal for the Point Judiths in the final period. The line-up and summary:

PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY.	POINT JUDITH.
1—Thomas Stokes.	1—P. E. Stevenson.
2—P. McFadden, S. Stokes.	2—John F. Fell.
3—E. L. Stokes.	3—P. S. P. Randolph, Sr.
4—Paul Mills.	4—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.

Philadelphia—Goals earned, 11. Point Judith—Goals earned, 8. Individual goals, Randolph, Sr., (3,) Fell, (4,) Randolph, Jr., McFadden, Stanley Stokes, (4,) Thomas Stokes, (5,) E. L. Stokes. Penalties against Point Judith, 1 point for fouls by Stevenson. Foul-hook called on E. L. Stokes and a cross on Mills. Referee—Spencer Fish.

Last Squadron Polo Practice.

The final polo practice match for more than three weeks was played by the poloists of Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. In a game that was hard fought at all the stages the Reds downed the Whites by a score of 6 goals to 4, mainly through the superior playing of W. Bolton, who in the first three periods registered half of the points totaled by his side. Seven periods were contested, and three went scoreless. Bolton's two goals gave the Reds a good lead in the second period, but Eastman and Crain tied the count before the third inning had passed. A Red rally in the fifth spelled defeat for the Whites. The line-up and summary:

Reds.—No. 1, J. C. Metcalf; No. 2, G. H. Barrett; No. 3, G. Eastman; back, W. Bolton.

Whites.—No. 1, W. B. Eaton; No. 2, L. Snider; No. 3, E. C. Ely; back, H. W. Crain.

Individual Goals.—First Period—No score. Second Period—Bolton (2) Eastman. Third Period—Bolton, Crain (2.) Fourth Period—No score. Fifth Period—Metcalf, Ely, and Eastman. Sixth and Seventh Periods—No score. Substitute—E. Elliot for Snider in fifth to seventh period. Time of game—Seven periods of seven and one-half minutes each. Referee—Louis Muller.

STADIUM FOR CORNELL.

To Perpetuate the Name of Schoellkopf, Famous at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Cornell's athletic field east of the campus, the goal of the Alumni Field Committee for the last ten years, will be completed so that football may be played there in 1915. This definite assurance was announced today when a contract for the erection of a stadium to seat 9,000 persons and also an inclosure for the field was awarded and work began at once.

The football field is to be known as the Schoellkopf Field, in memory of Jacob Schoellkopf, the head of that family in America, a number of descendants of whom have graduated from Cornell. The Schoellkopf family gave $70,000 with which the stadium project was undertaken. One of the members of the Schoellkopf family, Henry, who was graduated in 1902, was a famous football player. After his sudden death a group of his Cornell alumni friends gave $100,000 for the construction of the clubhouse which is now nearing completion.

War Breaks Up Chess Tourney.

MANNHEIM, Aug. 3.—Owing to the war the international chess tournament here was stopped today, the prizes being awarded to the chess masters holding the leading scores as follows: First, Alechine, St. Petersburg, 9½; second, Vidmar, Prague, 8½; third, Spielmann, Munich, 8; Marshall of New York, Breyer of Budapest, and Reti of Vienna, were tied for fourth, fifth and sixth places, respectively, with 7 games each. Janowski of Paris was seventh with 6½ games won.

SOUTHERN HORSE'S ALABAMA STAKES

J. W. Messervy's Addie M. Takes Measure of Good Field at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Addie M., from the stable of J. W. Messervy, the Charleston sportsman, was winner of the Alabama stakes, the feature that was offered by the Saratoga Racing Association this afternoon. She took the measure of Senator Johnson N. Camden's Casaurina, Alex Smith Cochran's Early Rose, Richard T. Wilson's Naiad, Andrew Miller's Undaunted, and James MacManus's Robinetta.

This old stake made the racing day a notable one, and there was a goodly crowd on hand to cheer the winner. It was a score for the East over the South, for Casuarina is one of the best fillies of her age that has come here from Kentucky. The only other Southerner that was sent to the post was Robinetta.

Although there was a heavy rainfall Sunday night, the track was in excellent condition this afternoon and the sport was uniformly good from the first race to the last.

August Belmont's Stromboli was winner of a seven-furlong condition race that was easily second in importance, and here another of Alexander Smith Cochran's horses finished inside the money when His Majesty was a good second. This colt, now a four-year-old, was one of the first purchases of Mr. Cochran when he came on the turf. He broke down so badly last year that in the opinion of veterinarians he would never race again, but Trainer Midgley has brought him back and the showing of his race today would make it appear that he belongs among the top-notchers.

In the steeplechase, F. Ambrose Clark was winner, with Meadow Lark, a horse that he brought back from France last Spring. In the running, both Thomas Hitchcock's Bryndor and William H. Henry's Overseer, fell. O'Brien, who rode Bryndor, was badly shaken up, while Corbett, who had the mount on Overseer, escaped injury. This was not the only accident, for in the last race Johnny McTaggart, the best lightweight at the track, was knocked down with John Maddon's Paris. He was only shaken up and he will ride again tomorrow. The Finn, a stablemate of Paris, was responsible for the accident when he bumped Paris shortly after the start. The race went to Capt. Edward B. Cassatt's Garbage, a youngster, that raced well at Pimlico last Spring.

A novel race tomorrow will be a four-cornered match between Capt. E. B. Cassatt with Humiliation, Andrew Miller with Mary Warren, Gifford A. Cochran with Connemara, and Ral Parr with The Governor. It is over the six-furlong distance and is for $200 a corner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 4-5.
Dismiss, Mrs. J. Schilling's, 107 pounds, (Byrne,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..........1h
Mabel Montgomery, 99, (McTaggart,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2..........2½
Outlook, 110, (Buxton,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1..3h
Fair Helen, One Step, Change, Hiker, Marie O'Brien, Ashokan, Inez, Hassock, Futurist, and Lois V. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for maiden three-year olds and upward; $500 added; about two miles. Time—4:26.
Meadow Lark, F. Ambrose Clark's, 142 pounds, (Tighe,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1......1½
Rockfish, 142, (Wolke,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..2½
Brosseau, 145, (Ryan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1...3h
Senegambian also ran. Overseer fell and Bryndor unseated his rider and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; $500 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:24 4-5.
Stromboli, August Belmont's, 106 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 10, out..........1½
His Majesty, 111, (McCahey,) 20 to 1, 4 to 1..........2½
Adams Express, 111, (Neylon,) 7 to 1, 6 to 5..........3h
Sir John Johnson, Pandean, and Always First also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Alabama Stakes for three-year-old fillies; $1,500 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 2-5.
Addie M., J. W. Messervy's, 113 pounds, (Burlingame,) 4 to 5, out..........1½
Casuarina, 117, (Taylor,) 7 to 1, 2 to 1..2h
Early Rose, 113, (McCahey,) 12 to 1, 3 to 1..........3h
Undaunted, Robinetta, and Naiad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $400 added; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.
Brave, W. G. Yanke's, 111 pounds, (Turner,) 4 to 1, 8 to 5..........1½
Loveland, 106, (Neylon,) 9 to 2, 9 to 5..2½
Kilcrea, 96, (Marco,) 15 to 1, 6 to 1......3h
His Nibs, Robert Oliver, Abdon, Harry Lauder, Capt. Swanson, Star O'Ryan, Dangerfield, Belray, Song of Valley, and Raoul also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Garbage, Capt. E. B. Cassatt's, 107 pounds, (Davies,) 5 to 1, 7 to 5..........1½
The Finn, 115, (Turner,) 13 to 20, out....2½
Liberator, 112, (Martin,) 13 to 5, 7 to 10..3h
Vladimir, Jack Carey, and Quartz also ran. Paris threw rider and did not finish.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Following are the entries for racing here tomorrow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year olds; handicap; five and a half furlongs. Dark Flower, 105 pounds; Solly, 110; Luke, 123; Northern Light, 95; Razzano, 97; Charter Maid, 100; Scorpii, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; mares and geldings; one mile. Cross Bun, 107 pounds; Scallywag, 102; Amalfi, 111; Montresor, 106; Raybourn, 100; Monocacy, 117; Bonnie Chance, 90; Bac, 115; Ella Bryson, 107; Ambrose, 93; Warlock, 100; Bayberry Candle, 102.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies; two-year-olds; The Spinaway; five and one-half furlongs. Kaskaskia, 127 pounds; Montrosa, Broomleaf, Turn Turtle, Royal Martyr, and Busy Edith, 104 each; Catalina and Menlo Park, 124 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs. Pomette Bleu, 104 pounds; Uncle Jimmie, 100; Cross Bun, 103; Holland, 100; Punch Bowl, 113; Joannina, 100; Holiday, 102; Spear Head, 95; Forum, 110; Balfron, 95; San Vega, 114; Under Cover, 93; Hocnir, 112; Old Ben, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile. Rolling Stone, 114 pounds; Yellow Eyes, 99; Bonnie Chance, 99; Any Port, 103; Progressive, 105; Wooden Shoes, 95; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 110; Ella Bryson, 100; Executor, 102; Oakhurst, 100; Bayberry Candle, 102; Working Lad, 114; Valliant, 95; O'Sullivan, 105; Flying Feet, 114.

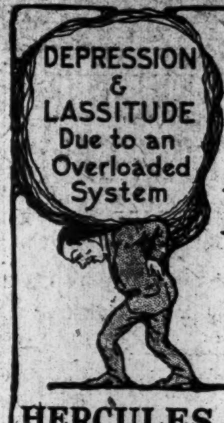
SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; one mile. Frontier, 107 pounds; Pebeco, 110; Dancing Master and Kehtop, 107 each; Cliff Field, 110; Yadopeo and Margaret Meise, 105 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; six furlongs. Mary Warren, Humiliation, Connemara, and The Governor, 107 pounds each.

Giants' Indian Pitcher Jumps.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—Jim Bluejacket, the Cherokee Indian pitcher, sold by Bloomington to the New York Giants, has jumped to the Brooklyn Federals, getting double the salary offered by the Giants, a two-year contract and $1,000 advance money.

DEPRESSION & LASSITUDE Due to an Overloaded System



It Lifts The Load

HERCULES WATER
removes the cause of most ills. It is a mild Hungarian laxative water of certain action. For sale at all druggists.
EISNER-MENDELSON CO., New York

Now's the time to feather your nest.
So many men's Summer suits now at reduced prices.
All sizes—all fabrics.
$15, $20 and $25.

Cool bargains.
$1.00 "Athletic" undergarments.
65c.
$1.50 "Athletic" undergarments.
$1.05.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

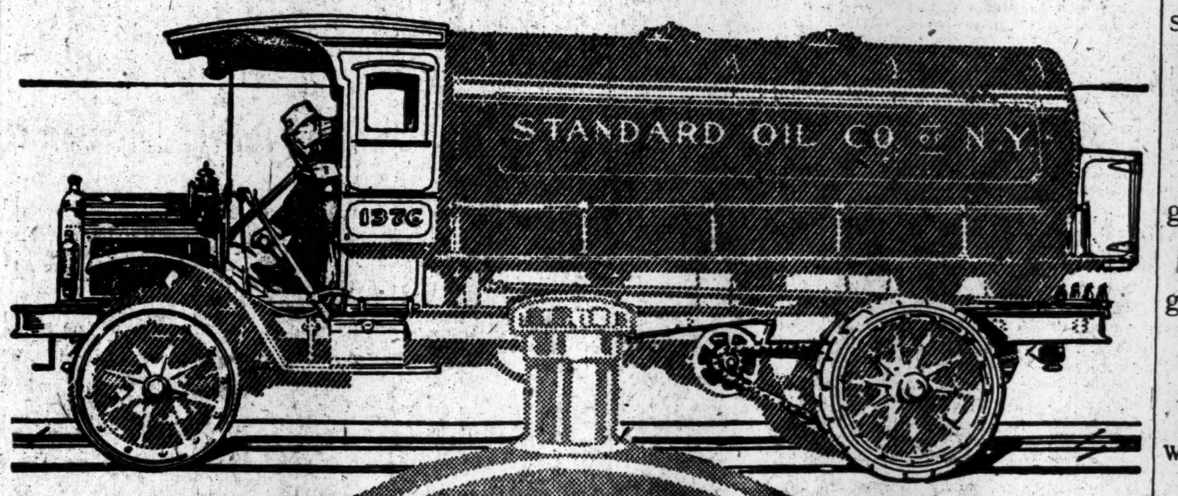
Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
August Is Clean-up Month.

Deep Price Cuts
Negligee Shirts, 79c
A Manufacturer's Clearance.
Regularly $1.50.
All clean, fresh and perfect
$2 Negligees at $1.25
Madras and Crepe, Soft Cuffs.
$3 Silk & Linen $1.98
Silk Shirts, $2.98
Regularly $5.00.
Tennis & Sports Shirts, 98c & $1.49
Fine Office Coats, $1.00 to $3.00
Wool Bathing Suits, $1.98 & $2.98
Worth $3 and $5. Plain or Fancy Edges.

DALTON Swimming School
SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT; private instruction; 2 filtered pools. 21 W. 44. Bryant [illegible].

Locomobile
OPPORTUNITIES
48 Roadster, 1914 Model
38 Touring, 1914 Model
Left drive. Both very little used. Unusually favorable prices.
GREENE MOTOR CAR CO.,
90 Washington St., Newark.
C. L. Bonner, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

SPORTING EVENTS.
Baseball, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.—Advt.



STANDARD OIL CO. OF N. Y.

White Trucks Predominate
In the Service of the Great Oil Companies

THE recent purchase of nine White 3-ton Trucks by The Standard Oil Company of New York brings the total number of White Trucks now owned by the various Standard Oil Companies to one hundred and sixty-six.

The large oil companies of this country have always been firm believers in motor truck transportation, and were one of the first great lines of business to use motor trucks extensively. Naturally, these companies have experimented with practically every type of truck, and it is especially significant that by far the largest part of their equipment consists of White Trucks.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY WHITE TRUCKS ARE BEING OPERATED BY AMERICA'S LEADING OIL COMPANIES.

THE WHITE COMPANY
Broadway at Sixty-second Street
Newark Branch, 33-35 William St.
Both in Quantity and Value of Production, the Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

NEW YORK YACHTS TO RACE AT NEWPORT--LAWN TENNIS

NEW YORK TO SAIL RACES AT NEWPORT

But Further Cruising by Yacht Club Fleet Has Been Abandoned.

WILL DISBAND THURSDAY

Yachtsmen Change Plans Owing to War—America's Cup Race Not Called Off Yet—Resolute Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—At a meeting on board Commodore Dallas B. Pratt's flagship Sea Fox this evening the New York Yacht Club decided to abandon further cruising on account of the war in Europe, and to hold the Astor Cups race here tomorrow and the King's Cup race on Wednesday. The fleet will disband Thursday morning.

The original itinerary called for a run to Vineyard Haven and back, with the annual cup races here Thursday and Friday. The change will give the owners of yachts a chance to hurry back to town before the week end.

It was suggested that the King's Cup race be called off out of deference to England, the King's Cup being the gift of Georve V., but this suggestion was voted down because England is not yet actually at war.

Vanitie and Resolute will race for a special cup offered by Vincent Astor tomorrow, but they are not eligible to compete for the King's Cup. A special trophy will be offered for them Wednesday.

No word has come to the America's Cup Committee from Sir Thomas Lipton, and the members will not comment upon the likelihood of calling off the international races in September. Throughout the fleet, however, the belief is general that Shamrock IV. will be recalled, and that there will be no races. This would mean postponing the contest for at least a year.

Entries for the Astor Cup, to be sailed for tomorro, and the King's Cup, on Wednesday, were called for immediately, and while they will not close until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, practically all of the entries were in tonight. They are:

For the Astor Cups.—Schooners, Enchantress, William E. Iselin; Irolita, E. W. Clark; Vagrant, Harold S. Vanderbilt; Venona, Edgar Palmer; Whileaway, C. K. G. Billings; Hopewell, E. J. Raymond; Alice, H. Howard.

Sloops and Yawls—Spartan, E. Randolph; Pleione, E. T. Irvin; Carolina II., Pembroke Jones; Samuri, W. E. Dodge; Grayling, J. P. Morgan; Barbara, H. P. Whitney; Shimna, Robert T. Paine, 2d; Oriole, Edward Fisher.

For the Kings Cup.—Schooners—Irolita, E. W. Clark; Enchantress, William E. Iselin, and Vagrant, Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Sloops—Carolina II., Pembroke Jones; Pleione, E. T. Irvin and C. C. Rumrill; Spartan, E. Randolph; Samuri, W. E. Dodge; Grayling, J. P. Morgan; Barbara, H. P. Whitney, and Shimna, Robert T. Paine.

VANITIE LEADS AT FINISH.

But Resolute Wins Race on Time Allowance by 2 Minutes 11 Seconds.

THE RACE BY FIGURES.

	Resolute. H.M.S.	Vanitie. H.M.S.
Start	10:31:23	10:31:52
Finish	3:46:58	3:47:17
Elapsed time	5:15:35	5:15:25
Time allowance	0:02:21	......
Corrected time	5:13:14	5:15:25

Resolute won on corrected time by 2 minutes and 11 seconds.

Vanitie beat Resolute by 10 seconds actual time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Alexander Smith Cochran's Vantitie proved again today that she is a shade faster than Resolute off the wind. She beat the Flag Officers' Cup candidate by ten seconds in the forty-mile run from New London here. But those ten seconds made only a dent in the 2 minutes 21 seconds that she had to allow, so it is Resolute's race on correctetd time by 2:11.

The finish was one of the prettiest ever seen on a New York Yacht Club cruise. It had been a stern chase for Vanitie from the start. At times she was a quarter of a mile behind. Then she would creep up and almost lap the slim Herreshoff flier, only to fall astern again as if held back by an unseen hand. They carried spinnakers the last part of the journey, and Vanitie gained by inches. In the final furlong spinnakers were hauled in and booms jibed to starboard to enable them to fetch the line. This manoeuvre brought them so near together that a sailor on Resolute's after deck could have lassoed Vanitie's bowsprit with a casting line, and so they swept over the line between Breton Reef Lightship and George F. Baker, Jr.'s., Viking with the Regatta Committee on board.

Just ninteen seconds separated them at the end of forty miles. At the start Vanitie had been twenty-nine seconds behind. This was the first time that Mr. Cochran did not sail aboard his yacht in a race. He was in New York today. Frederick M. Hoyt went along as Mr. Cochran's representative, and E. D. Morgan was also on board. Capt. Harry Haff was all smiles tonight. He said Vanitie had worn an old mainsail and that with her new one "she would have beaten Resolute by—by—well, by more than ten seconds." The new one was bent on as soon as the race was over.

They have been doing some experimenting on board Vanitie. The crew has been shifted from one part of the boat to the other during the cruise in order to determine just where the weight should be to obtain the best balance. Vanitie's showing today is regarded by some as the first fruits of these tests. The race, incidentally, was sailed in light airs that were made to order for the Resolute.

Conditions for racing were not promising when the time came to bid farewell to New London. There was a heavy mist hanging over the harbor, and the "sea cow" at Bartlett's Reef was bellowing a fog warning off shore. The wind was very light out of the southwest. Every anchor was up by 9 o'clock and the fleet drifted slowly out to the starting line off Sarah's Ledge Bell Buoy.

Several of the big schooners were slow in getting to the mark, so the rest of the fleet was held up and the start for the cup yachts put off until 10:30 o'clock. By that time the haze had lifted somewhat and the breeze had freshened. The start was a lame affair. Capt. Haff did not seem particularly anxious to be first over the line, apparently preferring to be the stern boat in the run from Fisher's Island to Newport.

After a little preliminary skirmishing, Mr. Adams broke away and bore down upon the weather end of the line well in the lead. Both were close hauled, on the starboard tack. The starting times were: Resolute, 10:31:23; Vanitie, 10:31:52.

Baby jibtopsails were broken for the close reach to Fisher's Island, both skippers holding high to westward in order to keep out of trouble with the eddies at Race Rock. The tide was running strong and setting them to the eastward. While Capt. Haff had his crew massed amidships along the lee rail, Resolute's men were flattened aft along the weather rail.

Capt. Haff is experimenting with the balance of his boat, and in each day's race he has shifted the crew about to see where it is best to place his loads.

The committee sent the thirty-footers away after the cup boats, as it would be an all-day job for the infants of the fleet to get to Newport. There were four of them. Ogden Mills Reid's Lena made a pretty start, leading Juanita, Carlita, and Alera by a comfortable margin. They were followed by the knockabouts Alice and Docello, the Stamford schooners Whileaway and Hopewell, and the forty-six-footers Miladi and Venona, Robert Treat Paine, 2d's, Shimna started with the fifty-footers and led them over the line. Droilta showed the way to the big schooners, with Enchantress, Vagrant, and Ariel close upon her heels. Radiant, Princess, Savarona, and Sea Fox were also in this division.

Resolute held her lead and increased it slightly, on the short hitch to Race Rock. Once clear of the reef her main sheet was eased off to port and her ballooner flung out. Vanitie was quick to follow, but the tide had given the leader a big lift and she now had a lead of a minute and a half. They were timed passing Race Rock Light as follows: Resolute, 10:56:30; Vanitie, 10:58:00.

There was a nasty sea where the currents met, but it never feezed the big sloops. They tore through the rip in grand style and were soon scooting along the south shore of Fisher's Island. Presently the wind, which had been growing lighter, died away, leaving them to drift with a favoring tide. Mr. Adams promptly steered out into mid-Sound in search of a breeze and Capt. Haff set out after him. Vanitie caught it first and once more eased sheets and began to overhaul the leader, now wallowing in the long, easy ground swell with her mainsail flapping lazily. But before the Gardner boat could come up on even terms Resolute caught the slant she was looking for and staved off the charge.

Just here the gray hull of the United States dreadnought Rhode Island loomed up over the eastern horizon, black smoke pouring from her funnels as she plowed through the lane of yachts. Jackies in white formed a solid mass along her rails.

The big sea fighter swept by close to the course, dipping her ensign gracefully in salute to the would-be defenders of the America's Cup.

For a time the wind deserted them entirely and sails hung light as empty meal bags. By 12:30 they had completed fourteen miles of the journey and were off Watch Hill. At this point Resolute had pulled out a quarter of a mile into the lead. She was in her element in the light airs and Vanitie could not hold her. The next half hour saw the breeze freshen a little and at once the Cochran yacht began to steal up. Foot by foot Resolute's advantage was cut down and by 1 o'clock the pair were on even terms.

Then Resolute got the slant of wind that Vanitie had brought up with her and once more drew away. For some time they sailed in practically the same positions they had at the start. When Mr. Adams could keep his sails filled they seemed to pull with more power than Vanitie's, but the rolling sea bothered his boat more and the wind was constantly being dumped out of her canvas.

Nearing Point Judith the breeze hardened to about eight knots, sending the yachts over the last seven miles at a fast clip. They were timed passing the Light House on the Point as follows: Resolute 2:57:30; Vanitie 2:58:05.

This made Resolute ahead by one minute and twenty-five seconds. Vanitie now came up with a rush, Capt. Haff trimming his sails to catch the freshening blow and gradually overhauling his opponent. He saw his chance to gain still more and sent his crew forward on the jump to break out the spinnakers. Instantly the amateurs on Resolute's quarterdeck saw what he was up to and her crew was sent forward. It was a great race to see which would break out the clumsy sail first.

The men of both crews worked at full speed, and both pieces of canvas bellowed to the breeze simultaneously. It took each crew just one minute and forty seconds to do the trick. The Vanitie was gaining foot by foot, and when, with less than a quarter of a mile to go, it was necessary to douse spinnakers and jibe to reach the mark, Resolute was less than three boat lengths away. They dashed for the finish in this order, Resolute holding on tenaciously to what was elft of her once comfortable lead. The time at the finish was: Resolute, 3:46:58; Vanite, 3:47:17

As there was a difference of only nineteen seconds at the finish, Vanitie had gained more than a minute in the seven-mile run from Point Judith.

The cup yachts had distanced the other racing craft, and the leaders of the various divisions were not in sight when Vanitie and Resolute reached their anchorages in the inner harbor.

The last yacht of the fleet in today's run did not get in until after sunset, the little thirty-footers seeking their moorings in the crowded basin under the guns of Fort Adams guided by the riding lights of the yachts already at anchor.

The winners of the Morgan Cups, presented by the former Commodore, were Enchantress in the first division of schooners and Hopewell in the second. Carolina won the cup in the first division of the sloops and Dorello in the second.

The class winners: Schooners—Enchantress, Ariel, Vagrant, Venona, Hopewell, Alice. Sloops — Carolina, Shimna, Dorello, Juanita.

Maplewood Finals Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 3.—P. T. Bodge of Boston and O. E. Hovis of Springfield advanced this morning to the final positions in the July handicap golf tournament. In the first sixteen Bodge defeated W. R. Caldwell, Dunwoodie, with ease, 7 and 6, while Hovis had little difficulty in beating M. D. Fink, St. Andrew's, 4 and 3, in the second flight. R. E. Manley, Dunwoodie, by defeating A. R. Johnson, Maplewood, 7 and 5, gained the privilege of playing tomorrow M. E. Gates, Chevy Chase, who attained his position by beating H. A. Waldron, Agawam Hunt, 4 and 3.

New Yorkers Win at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 3.—P. R. Lang, J. P. Warren, H. Alden, and N. J. Vanse of Brooklyn, Herbert Green and Henry Ludwig, Jr., of Crescent Athletic Club, with R. H. Mote of Woodbury, N. J., were among others who qualified in the Country Club's three-ball handicap golf match. Play continues for three days in sets of three on the six-point system.

EAST AND WEST IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Keen Fight for New York State Title—Hackett and Alexander May Win Doubles.

With the absence of Davis Cup trial matches, play in the New York State tennis tournament yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club grass courts at Bay Ridge was confined to men's singles and doubles. In the former the field has been reduced to Frederick B. Alexander, R. Lindley Murray, Frederick C. Inman, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, who will play in the semi-final round this afternoon. This will enable the management to complete the championship by tomorrow night, and permit Champion McLoughlin and the other Davis Cup players to go to Boston to watch the final round for the trophy between Australasia and England.

The match between the California pair, R. Lindley Murray and E. R. McCormick, was featured in the singles, and the contest between Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett and Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn, held the gallery in the doubles. Murray swamped McCormick, and won in straight sets. The latter won the first game of the opening set at love, and managed to lead again at the end of the third game, but by this time Murray had measured his opponent, and by a hard and severe service, combined with ability to get almost any ball on the court, the metropolitan champion captured the next five games in succession, and with them the set.

Murray showed the same brilliant form in the second set and, finding a weakened opposition, let up somewhat in his playing, but always held the upper hand. Murray and Alexander are drawn in the semi-inal round of the men's singles, and the struggle which began for the metropolitan title on the West Side Courts will be renewed. Alexander expects to turn the tables on the Leland Stanford University student.

McLoughlin and Bundy, the national doubles champions, defaulted in the first round of the doubles. This leaves a comparatively easy road for Hackett and Alexander, who have two legs on the championship trophy. They defeated Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn in easy fashion, 6—3, 6—2. The defeated pair appeared to be the most dangerous in the draw, and their elimination should leave Hackett and Alexander easy winners.

The defeat of Dr. William Rosenbaum and Leonard Beekman in the third round of the doubles was the surprise of the day. They were defeated by Dr. Ewing Taylor and F. T. Frelinghausen, 2 in 3 sets, 4—6, 6—4, 12—10. The veteran and the youngster played a good combination game, but made a number of bad strokes at critical times. Another surprise was the victory of Frederick C. Inman over Thomas C. Bundy in straight sets. Inman has been playing a strong game, but was expected to find in Bundy a hard opponent to down.

There will be no Davis Cup test matches until tomorrow, but the German players, Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreuzer, may practice with some of the members of the American team. The Germans expect to sail on a Holland America Line boat on Monday, although there is a strong probability of the boat being withdrawn before the sailing date owing to the war. The summary:

New York State Championship, Men's Singles. —Fifth Round—Frederick B. Alexander defeated Charles Chambers, 8—6, 7—5; R. Lindley Murray defeated E. R. McCormick, 6—2, 6—4; Frederick C. Inman defeated Thomas C. Bundy, 6—1, 6—4; Maurice McLoughlin defeated C. A. Wayne, by default.

New York State Championship, Men's Doubles.—First Round—Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn defeated R. W. Seabury and R. Schenck, 6—2, 6—3; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated L. W. Phillips and E. A. Davis, by default; Marshall G. Peabody and H. K. Sturdy, Jr., defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, by default; W. A. Campbell and Ralph L. Baggs defeated W. D. Bourne and partner, by default.

Second Round.—Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and H. S. Stiles, by default; Count Otto Salm and Georges Aranyi defeated R. Lindley Murray and Ella Fottrell by default; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn, 6—3, 6—2; W. A. Campbell and Ralph L. Baggs defeated Marshall G. Peabody and H. K. Sturdy, Jr., 7—5, 6—3; T. B. Stickney and R. Rockwood defeated Harry Parker and Dr. Mixell by default; Hugh Tallant and Allen Tobey defeated I. Weinstein and partner by default; Dr. Ewing Taylor and F. T. Frelinghausen defeated George S. Groesbeck and Allen Behr, 6—2, 6—6.

Third Round.—N. B. Browne and C. A. Wayne defeated C. G. Burroughs and W. H. Foss, 6—2, 6—4; Hugh Tallant and Allen Tobey defeated T. B. Stickney and R. Rockwood, 6—3, 6—0; Dr. Ewing Taylor and F. T. Frelinghausen defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Leonard Beekman, 6—4, 4—6, 12—10.

Tennis Teams in Tie Match.

The tennis teams of Harrington Park and Westwood Tennis Club, played an interclub tennis match on the courts of the Harrington Club at Harrington, N. J., which resulted in a tie, each team winning three matches. Harrington Park won two singles and one doubles, while the visitors captured a singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles. The summary:

Singles.—Harold Henry, Harrington Park, defeated Elmer Parsils, Westwood, 6—2 and 6—0; Isaac Hopper, Westwood, defeated Dr. A. W. Ward, Harrington Park, 6—2 and 9—7; J. C. Robertson, Harrington Park, defeated F. E. White, Westwood, 6—3 and 6—1.

Doubles.—Harold Henry and Willard C. Striffler, Harrington Park, won from F. Z. Board and Isaac Hopper, Westwood, 6—1 and 6—4; Elmer Parsils and F. E. White, Westwood, defeated J. C. Robertson and George Ward, Harrington Park, 4—6, 6—4, and 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Isaac Hopper and A. P. Mullin, Westwood, defeated Miss Muriel Wilson and Walter C. Strunk, Westwood, 7—5, 3—6, and 4—6.

Long Island Tennis Title Play.

Miss Clare Cassel qualified for the Long Island championship in both women's singles and doubles final round yesterday at Woodmere, L. I. Miss Cassel defeated Miss M. Hartley in the semi-final round of the singles and will probably play the title round next Sunday. In the doubles Miss Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, the national indoor doubles champions, were the first to reach the semi-final round. They defeated Miss Brandon and Miss Gilleaudeau in the second round and followed this with a victory over Mrs. B. Goodman and Mrs. McGraw, all the matches being decided in straight sets. The summary:

Long Island Championship, Women's Singles. —Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss M. Hartley, 6—0, 6—1.

Long Island Chapmionship, Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss M. Brandon and Miss Gilleaudeau, 6—4, 6—4; Miss M. Goldman and Mrs. Wolff defeated Miss L. Weil and Miss M. Baer, 8—6, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss B. Goldman and Mrs. McGraw, 6—1, 6—1.

Three-Ball Match Handicap Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 3.—The qualifying round of the three-ball match handicap, twenty-seven to qualify, to be played on the six-point system, was played this morning over the links of the Bethlehem Country Club. The cup for this event will be presented by the Sinclair, the Uplands, and the Maplehurst. There were thirty-two entrants, of whom Frank K. English of the New Haven Country Club and James L. Jenks, Jr., of Pawtucket tied for the lowest score, at 88. Summary:

First Eight.—Frank K. English, New Haven Country Club, 42, 46—88; James L. Jenks, Jr., Pawtucket, 43, 45—88; Carl Stackman, Lexington, 43, 49—92; James W. Taylor, Oxford Country, 48, 50—98; Dr. C. G. Giddings, Atlanta Athletic, 50, 48—98; Col. R. A. Swigert, Palmetto, Aiken, S. C., 45, 44—99; E. L. Bogart, University Club, Ill., 51, 49—100; John G. Maxfield, Springfield Country, 48, 53—101.

SQUAIR DEFEATS GRIFFIN.

Chicago Tennis Star Takes Western Title from Californian.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Alexander Squair, the University of Chicago star, whose playing has been the surprise of the tournament, today won the Western tennis championship, defeating Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, the title holder, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, and 6—0.

Griffin reported in poor condition for the challenge round and after the second set, which he won with the greatest difficulty, was outclassed. In the deciding set he scored only seven points.

In the opening play of the National double preliminaries at Lake Forest tomorrow, J. B. Adoue of Dallas, Texas, and Irving Wright of Boston are scheduled to play George M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton University, Western champions, in the first match at 2 o'clock, and Karl Behr and Theodore Roosevelt Pell of New York are to take on Clarence Griffin and William Johnston of San Francisco immediately afterward. The winners of these matches will play Wednesday afternoon, and the final winners will play Maurice McLoughlin and Thomas Bundy in the challenge round for the American title on Aug. 24 at Newport.

AXWORTHY'S FAST MILE.

Colt Steps Second Heat in 2:15 Trot at Grand Rapids in 2:07 1-2.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 3.—Grand Circuit racing was opened here today with excellent contests, especially in the 2:15 trot, in which Ortolan Axworthy was forced to step a mile in 2:07½ to capture the second heat. This was close to the record for a three-year-old. Lucile Spier won the race by taking the first and third heats. Napoleon Direct, in the 2:17 pace; Belwin, in the 2:18 trot, and Frank Patch, in the 2:12 pace, were the other winners. The summary:

2:12 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Frank Patch, br. h., by The Patchen Boy, (Cox)	1	1	3	1
R. H. Breat, b. g., (Grady)	6	3	1	7
Major Ong, b. g., (Murphy)	2	4	6	2
Fred De Forest, br. h., (Osborn)	9	2	8	6
Little Bernice, b. m., (Frost-McMahon)	11	11	2	8
Shade Line, ch. s., (Owen)	3	5	5	5
Fillmore Dillon, ch. h., (Hersey)	5	6	7	3
Leila Patchen, blk. m., (Snow)	4	7	4	9
Andy K., b. g., (Harris)	8	9	10	10
Miss Newsure, b. m., (McDonald-Childs)	12	8	9	4
Tuah Worth, blk. m., (Geers)	7	10	dr	
Nelda Schnell, br. m., (Garrison)	10	12	dis	
Myrtle Patch, blk. m., (Hoffman)	dis			

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¼; 2:05½; 2:08½.

2:17 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,000. Best three in five heats.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Geers)	1	1	1
Peter S., b. g., (Harris)	2	2	2
Ella Mackay, blk. m., (Cox)	3	6	3
Fib, b. g., (Winslow)	5	3	5
J. O., blk. h., (Dean)	6	4	4
Sidney Dillon, Jr., b. h., (Walker)	5	5	6
Main Time, b. h., (Murphy)	Dis.		

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:08½.

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000. Best two in three heats.

Lucile Spier, br. f., by Directum Spier, (Snow)	1	2	1
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c., (McDonald)	2	1	4
Miss Perfection, b. f., (De Rider)	3	5	2
Holy Rood Ben, ch. c., (Dodge)	4	3	3
Katharine Cotton, b. f., (McMahon)	6	4	5
W. J. Leyburn, b. c., (McCarthy)	5	dis.	
Abdella, b. f., (McDevitt)	7	dis.	
True Sada, b. f., (Cox)	Dis.		
St. Frisco, b. c., (Geers)	Dr.		

Time—2:07¾; 2:07½; 2:11¼.

2:18 trot.—Purse, $2,000. (Three in five.)

Belwin, b. c. by McKinney, (Gerrity)	1	1	1
The Temptress, b. m., (Murphy)	5	2	3
Mr. Forbes, br. c., (Snow)	2	4	4
Barney Gibbs, br. g., (Geers)	4	5	2
Tommy De Forest, b. c., (Osborn)	3	3	5
Lusitania, b. m., (Marvin)	8	6	ds
Lou Dewey, b. m., (Dickerson)	7	dr	
Dudie Elkhunt, blk. m., (McDonald)	6	dis	

Time—2:08½; 2:11; 2:06¾.

Hurley Draws with Palmer.

Battling Hurley and Jack Palmer, both of Passaic, N. J., fought a ten-round draw at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem last night. Palmer did his best in the earlier rounds, but Hurley had the advantage toward the end. Dave Cross, a brother of Leach Cross, stopped Johnny Hayes in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout. Frankie Callahan and Frankie Conofrey went ten rounds to a draw.

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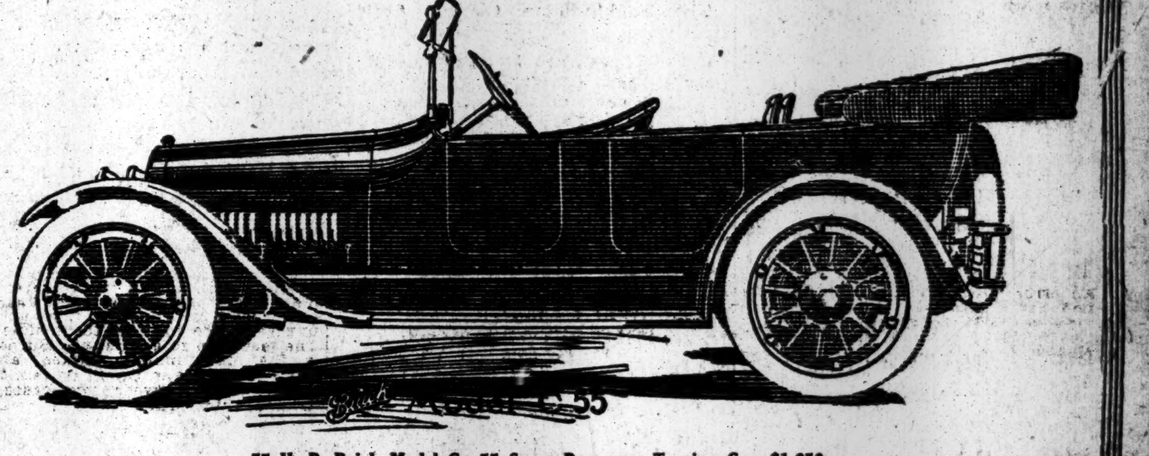

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The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....304 Washington Street
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1914.

The sober statement of Sir EDWARD GREY in the Commons yesterday placed the United Kingdom on the side of France against German aggression unless—a remote possibility—that aggression should be abandoned. Foremost in the public mind stands the obligation of England under the Triple Entente; but with this, and hardly less important, are the obligation and the need of England to defend the neutrality of Belgium. Each strengthens the other. The force of the two is irresistible. Great Britain, fully armed, with its army and navy in complete preparation, acknowledges duties that can be met only by the use certainly of the navy, possibly of the army as well. In form the action of the British Government is a warning to Germany. In effect it is a declaration of war, if Germany violates, as she threatens to do, the integrity of Belgium. To this policy a group in the House is opposed, and the Labor leader, Mr. BURNS, retires from the Government. But such action can have but little influence on public opinion or on the course of events.

FIRST MOVES OF THE WAR.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that in forty years of preparation the French General Staff has overlooked the very great probability that upon the breaking out of war Germany would not have the slightest scruple about violating the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium. The chain of great fortresses at Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort, with their outlying and far-flung defensive works, makes the direct invasion of France by Germany a military undertaking of immense difficulty. By the erection of this chain of defenses France has made it almost a matter of necessity that Germany should choose another route, and although the neutrality treaties are not abrogated by war, but are brought into full effect by war, German history had of course taught the French that paper guarantees were no sufficient reliance. The Germans, therefore, although invading French soil across Belgium and Luxemburg, to the north of the great chain of fortresses, will be confronted by defenses scarcely less formidable. At Rheims, Laon, and La Fere the conditions they would have encountered by a direct approach across the frontier are repeated. If the French are ready along the whole line of possible invasion, it is equally true, of course, that the Germans are well aware of what awaits them. It is probable, therefore, that they have planned to repeat the tactics of 1870 by throwing against the French an irresistible weight of men and metal, hoping to make quick work of France in order that they may turn their attention to their endangered eastern frontier.

We may expect that the first great battles of the war will be between the opposing armies near the French frontier. Speculation upon the outcome would be idle, but all the world knows that the French Army is in a vastly better state of organization and equipment than in 1870, and, in spite of some recent home criticisms, foreign military authorities have set a high estimate upon the efficiency of the French artillery. Germany will have need of expedition in France, for the slow-moving but immense masses of the Russian Army, already harassing the Prussian frontier, will presently give her cause of the gravest concern. Even should Austria give Servia a respite and join her to resist the Russian advance, it is not unlikely that she would soon be compelled to withdraw for defense in the east some part of the forces directed against France. Germany, of course, is not going to leave her capital in danger.

In this war time will work against Germany and in favor of her foes. The very great superiority of England's naval force makes it improbable that Germany's fighting ships can keep open her North Sea ports. Russia is self-supporting, England is self-supporting, France, if the German fleet be destroyed, will be self-supporting, for both France and England can draw upon the world's supply of foodstuffs. With her North Sea coast blockaded Germany would have to depend upon her own crops and stores for subsistence. There are many considerations which make it seem doubtful whether it is worth while for Germany to violate her treaties in respect to Luxemburg and Belgium, and by attacking France to force England to take arms against her. Her invasion of France is aggression pure and simple, but it is an act of aggression undertaken in the pursuance of one of her obvious purposes in going to war. Russia had to be stopped from interfering with Austria, but it was even more important for Germany to check the visibly growing military strength of France, a power which every year has made some advance toward a position where she might, when the opportunity came, count with some confidence upon the recovery of her lost provinces. Germany's immense military strength, with her disposition to use it to make troublesome neighbors keep their subordinate place, has sharpened the weapons now raised against her. The rôle she has played in the series of events that led up to this war shows that England and France certainly, to a less degree Russia, had good cause to stand in some dread of the might of Germany. And Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland would tremble for their territory and their independence should Germany become absolutely dominant in Europe, too powerful to be called to account by any nation or combination of nations.

CHAINING THE WIND.

The Pankhurstian General Staff issued an order directing the suspension of warfare by the militants in view of the terrible situation which confronts England. This was patriotic and praiseworthy. But the next day came the news that some of the Pankhurstian rank and file, notwithstanding the proclamation of truce, had attempted to blow up a church in Ireland. It is the lesson of all anarchy from the French Revolution down. Having taught the anarchic lesson, it is of no avail to say, "Thus far and no farther." Having learned the rede of irresponsible violence, the suffragette sans-culottes will not learn that of patriotism or of moderation at the command of their more intelligent leaders. The Pankhurstians have unloosed forces they cannot control.

What lies behind is more suggestive even than what is apparent. Suppose the militant tactics triumphant and suffrage won, suppose a general order from the suffragette chiefs directing the rank and file to lay down their arms. The latter have learned the facility with which a minority may disturb the life of the kingdom by guerrilla warfare. Suppose new questions to arise, questions of taxation, administration, domestic policy, on which the then enfranchised suffragists feel strongly. Will the violent and the brainless among their followers see any reason why they should not impress their views of these new questions upon the Government by force, as they have so successfully done upon the question of votes for women? They will laugh to scorn the order from headquarters to lay down their arms, as the anarchists of '93 laughed at the order to give up violence when the objects of the Revolution had been won. The militant leaders have raised a devil and do not know the charm to lay him.

THE WORLD'S MONETARY STRINGENCY.

Probably never has the world witnessed a more general embarrassment of its commercial relations. Its relation to our troubles in 1907 is about the same as a fire to a conflagration, to use an insurance simile. And yet seldom has so serious an emergency been met so quietly. Nowhere is there a calmer financial centre than New York. The demeanor abroad is even more creditable, so much greater is their stress. This is nearly all that is surprising about the situation. For the rest we are remarking the usual resort to extra-legal methods, or new enactments, to save the situation. There is and can be no provision of law for panics, if this can be called a panic when there is so little hysteria. Our emergency currency law was intended to provide for such occasions, but, when the emergency was upon us, it was found necessary to cobble it over to fit the foot anew. Nor was our brand-new emergency law sufficient for the occasion without recourse to the familiar Clearing House certificates, a tried and true device without authority of law and buttressed by unfailing success in experience. Those who remember the domination of individuals like TAPPEN and MORGAN are now seeing a new generation in action. Our affairs are in charge of many more new men than used to rule in the days of Olympian finance, among whom may be mentioned HEPBURN, WOODWARD, VANDERLIP, the younger MORGAN, HINE, and others in their class who are winning their spurs.

The emergency currency which they are providing will pacify the hoarders, if there are any, and the Clearing House certificates will meet all demands for banking credit. In other crises the Stock Exchange has remained open, and the banks could resort to calling loans to replenish their reserves. With the absence of this resource the banks have lost their customary quick assets, and it is necessary to mobilize their commercial credits. It will be done automatically under the Federal Reserve law, which practically is now being applied in its chief principle. The limitation of payments by the savings banks is regrettable, but necessary. There are nearly 100,000 foreigners who have deposits in savings banks—deposits of many millions. They have especial reasons for withdrawing their funds without reference to the solvency of the banks. It is not fright or distrust which animates them at this time, but there is danger that they might start a regrettable run for money by taking alarm. There is no doubt that everybody's necessities will be met by all financial institutions upon frank explanations, and the storm will pass with a minimum of disturbance.

The crisis is being met abroad with the usual general suspension of law and custom regarding bank reserves, and with one decided innovation. England is resorting to a limited moratorium, besides extending the bank holidays. If there are precedents for this in England, they are not recalled nor recorded in the available books. A moratorium is a Latin device. It was used in Argentina at the time of the Baring panic, and recently in Mexico. It has frequently been resorted to in France. There are French lawsuits which establish its international validity, and no doubt they will be followed in Anglo-Saxon courts. The necessity for a British moratorium arises from the dislocation of all Exchanges. Gold is not being shipped, and bills of exchange which are falling due are not being paid. The embarrassment of the British banks is comparable to that of our banks which have lost their call loans. It is interesting to remark this, because it is the breakdown, under excusable circumstances, of the system which experts have recommended to avert the troubles our discarded system has repeatedly brought upon us. We now see that there is no infallible system. Some are better than others, but all have their faults, and need to have them ameliorated by discreet administration.

The provision of a better system has not emancipated us from the need of having experienced bankers of character in charge of its details. There hardly can be a doubt that it will develop some of the weaknesses of its prototypes, and perhaps some unsuspected defects of its own. Nevertheless it will be a great improvement upon intervention by the Clearing Houses and the Treasury. Any possible doubts of this disappear upon reading Secretary McADOO's well-meant circular regarding his advance of $34,000,000 to move the crops. When crops go to market they ordinarily provide the funds for their own movement. The real strain is in planting and cultivating. It is then that funds are put out, and none are coming in. The funds the Treasury is supplying will go to relieve the banks which have borne the strain of bringing the crops to maturity. The Secretary's circular is a prolonged appeal that past experience shall not be duplicated by the use of these crop funds for ordinary banking purposes. He is not in as good position as banks to know what use is made of the funds, and to control the disposition of them. He is acting as a national banker without banking facilities, and therefore under difficulties. The stoppage of international exchanges makes an unusual necessity for his intervention in this manner, and his course may be approved with expression of relief that the Treasury's banking functions are hereafter to be transferred to bankers.

EUROPE'S NEUTRALIZED STATES.

Luxemburg, whose neutrality has been violated by the German forces, was, in London on May 11, 1867, assured for all future time of the immunities of a neutral State, the guarantors being Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Holland. It was expressly stipulated that Luxemburg should never keep an armed force.

Germany's invasion of Belgium, neutralized from the moment it was recognized as an independent State by the Treaty of London on Nov. 15, 1831, is under different conditions. Belgium has an army, and it becomes her duty to resist the violation of the treaty to which Prussia was a chief partner. The number of soldiers available for this purpose is 180,000, of whom 80,000 are sufficient to defend Antwerp and four other strongly fortified cities.

If Belgium observes in good faith the treaty of neutrality by resisting its violation, it will add a precedent to that set by Switzerland in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The German statement that the neutrality of Luxemburg was not infringed because the Kaiser's troops were merely fortifying a German State railroad in the duchy falls to pieces in the light of the clearly defined duty of neutrals to prevent the use of their territory for any military purpose. In accordance with this principle, Switzerland, neutralized by the Vienna Congress in Article 84 of the declaration signed May 27, 1815, and reaffirmed in November, following the defeat of NAPOLEON, built fortresses and organized a strong army. A French army of 80,000 men sought refuge on her territory in January of 1871 and was disarmed by the Swiss and guarded until after the war.

The neutralization of small and weak States is a product of the nineteenth century, due to the desire to preserve the balance of power and to make "buffers" between great and jealous States. Whether the process will stand the test of history is now to be decided.

SUBMERGED NEWS.

The world has forgot its ordinary concerns, its peaceful pursuits and rivalries, even its petty political wars and revolutions. The Republic of Mexico is turning the most critical point in its history with few attending eyes. The great rate decision, awaited anxiously throughout the Summer for its vital bearing on the nation's economic welfare, was reported on some newspaper page far along beyond the tidings of the titanic preparations in Europe, where it was sought only by persons directly interested.

Bitterest of all to the statesman of Oyster Bay is the relegation of his oracles and denunciations of BARNES and WHITMAN to the last page. Will even Mr. ROOSEVELT survive the cataclysm of the nations?

DEFINED.

> Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen must stand united against the powers of brigandage, which have just been unmasked. * * * The war thrust upon us is a war of piracy.—The Paris Temps.

Strong language, but language is not necessarily exaggerated or hyperbolic because it is strong. Moderate language is in some cases as inaccurate and gives as false an appraisement of the facts as strong language does in other cases. In this case the words quoted convey as good a picture of what is going on in Europe as soberer words could do, and a more correct one than an attempt at moderate statement would be likely to give. The brigandage began when Bosnia and Herzegovina were added to Austria's "bag" in defiance of treaty obligations, and when Germany confronted Russia in arms and prevented her from coming to the rescue. Austria attempts to repeat her success, this time with Servia. Again Germany confronts the police with drawn revolver, but this time they are better prepared and do not yield; and Europe is plunged into war and the whole world into disaster.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The informal and familiar talk of President WILSON to the correspondents at Washington is admirable in spirit and pertinent. Intended only as suggesting to the representatives of the press the temper in which they and their papers should treat the facts of the novel and grave situation that has arisen, the kindly, candid, and sympathetic counsel of one in high authority to men with singular opportunities to influence public opinion, and still more public sentiment, it was obviously fitted for general circulation. Its advice was as practical and its appeal as strong for all the people as for the correspondents, and these gentlemen did a real service in securing permission to spread the message primarily addressed to them.

It has a peculiar value because of the confidential relations that exist between the President and the correspondents, and it is pleasant to realize, in reading it, how intimate and mutually creditable these relations are. Their existence is a guarantee to the nation that the intelligence coming from the capital, in even the most exciting times, is dealt with frankly and honorably on the part of the press and on the part of the highest officers of the Government. There is in Washington no "official" note, or, rather, the note of official communication is that of the utmost freedom consistent with the responsibility of the members of the Government. With this significant circumstance in mind, the people of the United States can accept the counsel of the President with assurance that he and his associates and subordinates will act in harmony with it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Washington Offers Its Help. Anxiety and apprehension, rather than danger or real hardship, seem as yet to have been the lot of most of the American tourists who have been involved in the sudden breakdown in Europe of civilization's ordinary facilities for living and getting about. They have the advantage that nowhere is there any hostility to them personally, such as is encountered to some extent by the travelers of other countries in like predicament, no matter how innocent of belligerent intentions, for nobody can suspect the Americans of any desire except to get home as soon as possible. There must be, too, among the keepers of shops and hotels some desire to prevent these extremely profitable patrons from having really distressing experiences to relate after their ultimately inevitable arrival here, and presumably their interested, but none the less sincere, friends will do what they can for them.

In a good many cases, however, what they could do seems to have been very little, and there are few exigencies more trying than to find one's self alone and helpless because moneyless in a foreign city. That is bad enough in time of peace, but it is much worse when the foreign city resounds with preparations for war, and the troubles that loom so large in the stranded stranger's eyes cannot be expected to receive either patient or sympathetic attention from people busy with the realities of war.

What the marooned Americans need most of all is the restoration of fluidity to the forms of credit which most of them have. This their friends here, with the aid of the Washington authorities, should be able soon to accomplish, and the State Department is pointing out the course to be followed both to secure information through our diplomatic and Consular representatives and to replenish resources exhausted by unexpected delays.

After mobilization has been effected in the various countries the strain on transportation facilities will doubtless somewhat relax and provision will be made for getting rid of the visitors, who, for once, are not wanted.

A Mistake Perhaps Intentional. Though no situation could possibly be more serious than that which suddenly confronts Europe, and not much less directly the whole world, yet one incident that might be called humorous, and even amusing, has already been reported on what seems to be authority.

VON POURTALES, the German Ambassador to St. Petersburg, certainly a grave personage, fully appreciating his heavy responsibilities, is the hero of the story. He visited the Russian Foreign Minister with a last request, that was in effect a warning, for information about the mobilization of the Czar's armies. He went prepared with two written replies, one to a satisfactory explanation and another to a refusal to explain. It was the latter he received, and, as that meant war, VON POURTALES was so deeply moved that he handed over, not the right message, but both of them.

Possibly, of course, this was not a mistake, or not an unintended one, and, again, more than possibly, the tale as told is not true. News from the Continent is subject to many vicissitudes as well as censorship at present, and while it reveals the truth as a whole, it must all be read intelligently and with constant remembrance that even the "official" information is likely to be colored by the political and military interests of those who give it out. It must not be forgotten, either, that the circulation of a rumor in this or that place or circle is itself a fact, and, when offered for what it is and for what it is worth, a rumor constitutes news as legitimate as any other.

The unthinking read a rumor one day and its contradiction the next, and then proclaim that "you can't believe anything you see in the papers." Usually what they prove is their own carelessness, for of the deliberate manufacture of false news there is nowadays none at all in the better part of the press, and at a time like this it daily overcomes enormous difficulties in the attainment of exactness and veracity. The measure of its success is also enormous, while of errors uncorrected promptly there are hardly any.

Improbable, but Not Impossible. A report, without confirmation at the time of writing but made with considerable detail, is of a "battle in the air" between one Frenchman in an aeroplane and twenty-five Germans in a Zeppelin dirigible. The aeroplane is said to have charged and pierced the dirigible, and the immediate fall of both to the ground is said to have caused the death of all of the twenty-six men concerned.

This comes from a French source and reads a good deal as if somebody, perhaps of set purpose and perhaps unintentionally, had presented as an actuality a much and recently discussed possibility. Whether what is said to have happened did happen is more than dubious, but just such an occurrence is among the probabilities of the coming conflict. And such an encounter is especially likely to take place on the Franco-German frontier, for both the French and the Germans are well supplied with skilled, daring, and devoted navigators of the air, and neither lack men who would not hesitate a moment about taking desperate chances in an attack in which victory means death with hardly less of certainty than does defeat.

There have been few wars that have not disclosed heroes ready to lead and to follow even more forlorn hopes than would be his who drove an aeroplane against a dirigible. In the siege of Port Arthur scores of Japanese soldiers joyfully obeyed orders that made death sure, and at Santiago HOBSON and his men carried under the Spanish guns a ship the doom of which they had not one chance in a hundred of escaping. They did escape, all of them, for a wonder of wonders, and so, too, might an aviator who pitted a little airship against a big one.

They Feel the Pinch at Once. That the Paris newspapers, which, according to American standards, are little things even when all is well, should already have been forced to reduce the number of their pages for fear their stock of paper will give out, is a striking illustration of the narrow margin on which most activities in large cities are carried on.

Great aggregations of population are not only created by fast and efficient means of transportation, but they are utterly dependent on them for the necessities as well as the luxuries of life. For almost any large city starvation is hardly ever more than a week or two away. Ordinarily the distance is quite sufficient, and it is a strange though rarely noticed phenomenon that urban millions are fed and all their other needs supplied by agents not one of whom is under any responsibility to do the work ill, well, or at all.

The problem so difficult for armies solves itself for cities, but any interference with the unconsciously made arrangements creates almost instant trouble. Prices instantly leap upward with a bound, and the hitherto unnoticed end of every kind of provisions is as quickly seen.

Family's Support Taken Away.

When the father of four children found that his search for work was proving unsuccessful week after week, worry over the fate of his wife and babies resulted in the loss of his reason. He is now in a hospital for the insane, and the hope of recovery at first entertained is being replaced by the conviction that he cannot get well. He had previously supported his wife's aged father and mother as well as his own family. They are now helping to care for the children that the mother may earn what she can by sewing. Her brother will pay for milk for the baby, and her sister will provide food. That is the extent of their ability to help. A woman lodger pays $4 a month for her room; and $12 a month—the balance of the rent—must be secured. The Charity Organization Society asks for $72 to meet this expense.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

Alonzo A. Thomas, $1.50; "T. J. R.," $5; L. H. Gray, $3; "Alexander," $2; Leo Daft, $5; "Cash," $1; "A Well Wisher," $1; "X. Y. Z.," $5; "Anonymous," 50 cents; "M. W.," $1; William Messer, $2; "Cash," $1; the Rev. Henry A. Dows, $5; "Cash," $5; H. Wintner, $5; "Cash," $2, and "M. E.," $1.

MARTYRDOM OF HUSBANDS

Often Caused by Wives Who Want to "Make Them Happy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent TIMES correspondent implies that the sexes do not seem to understand each other in all of their relations. He might have made it a positive declaration which would not be controverted by his fellows. Both seek the highest happiness, or, at least, satisfaction from present or prospective surroundings. Most women wish happiness to their husbands, but the idea unfortunately inhabits their minds that they are best qualified to select the deepest channels from which it shall flow.

The wretches so enburdened, perhaps, in evenings would prefer a romp with the kids, if there are any, a chat with wife, the newspaper, tobacco, a book, to hang their feet anywhere, or early bed. They have no enthusiasm for a "visit to mother," bridge whist, many evening calls, 5 o'clock teas, the complimentary entertainment of callers to whom they are indifferent, and holiday gifts to those they abhor. Some become cheerful liars "on score of business" in evasion of dreary week-end or vacation sojourns on hotel verandas, which do not measure up to their ideas of relaxation, comfort, or happiness because entailing "dressing" three times daily for meals, and the hypocritical observance of conventionalities.

Man concerns himself with general principles—woman with particular instances or chit chat. That the Weatherheads are at Bar Harbor, but will shortly go to the White Mountains, and that Cousin Albertus has lumbago provide a husband no enjoyment. For all he cares, they can go anywhere or indulge in a symposium of ailments. He has no more concern for the mere physical movements of others than they have for his actions. His interests are aroused for accomplishments—the narration of inventions, projects, purchases and sales of merchandise, stocks, real estate, and the successes and failures of a workaday world. He is content to let his wife pursue her amusements in selected directions proportionate with his income, but often deplores the pressure brought to bear upon himself to adopt her tastes. To the importunity he often yields in part measure, and although she sees the throes of his martyrdom she is relentless in making him undeniably happy. EXEMPT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1914.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Why Government Should Take Measures to Bring Them Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the cancellation of steamship sailings, both here and abroad, with thousands of Americans now in Europe unable to book passage for returning to the States, it would seem that this Government should take a hand in the matter, and utilize the army transports now under the supervision of the Quartermaster's Department for this purpose.

Some of these vessels were regular passenger steamers of large tonnage before being taken over by the Government during the Spanish war, and would be well adapted for such service. The writer deems it the duty of this Government to provide the necessary facilities in such a case for the return of our citizens who may be held up by the present deplorable conditions in Europe, as was recently done during the Mexican troubles in Vera Cruz, at which time the Government chartered several steamers for this purpose, besides sending a number home on vessels of war. WILLIAM E. VOLZ.

New York, Aug. 1, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the great German vessels lying in our ports unable to move out, and likely to remain indefinitely, with 100,000 of our nearest and dearest visiting in Germany and all over Europe, could it not be possible for the American Government to buy these boats from their Governments and own them for the future seafaring which will eventually fall to the lot of this country?

This would be a more reasonable way of settling the matter than to leave the present agonizing question open of the fate of those who are now tied up in Berlin unable to get away. EMILIE FRANCES BAUER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1914.

The Rules of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your editorial article entitled "Modern War Limited," the question arises in my mind whether the advent of universal peace is not delayed rather than hastened by the restrictive rules imposed by international agreement upon nations at war with each other. They seem very much as if they were designed by big nations to give themselves all the benefit possible to be obtained from the possession of big armies, and for the purpose of preventing smaller nations from having recourse "to the resources of modern civilization."

If nations, great and small, were free in case of war to drop into populous cities high-power explosives from aeroplanes and balloons, the inequality of the small nation would be redressed, and the terror which would be excited by the thought of war would prevent large nations from resorting to it. The custom of keeping up large armies would then be abandoned and the "Rules of War" you speak of would take a prominent place in the museum of the antiquarian among the monuments of human folly. Essays would thereafter be written by learned gentlemen for the purpose of establishing the authorship of those "Rules of War," and their authorship would finally by common consent be attributed to one Krupp, a German patriot who flourished in the latter part of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century, and was incidentally interested in the making of big guns. PACIFICUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1914.

National Self-Preservation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that there are so many men in the United States who are willing to sacrifice their lives for their native country in the impending European war can hardly be explained—as it is by THE TIMES—as a negation of the law of self-preservation. Viewed in its proper light the seemingly peculiar circumstance is rather an affirmation of that law.

Just as the fish moves in schools, as the bird migrates in flocks, and as the bison roams about in herds, so does man associate himself and act in conjunction with large units of his fellow-men, called collectively a nation. His sympathies, his loves, and his hates are identical with those of his nation, and for the preservation of its independence he would willingly lay down his life. Even the fact that he has emigrated from the land of his birth, and that he has, to all intents, expatriated himself from it, does not stop his heart from vibrating in answering sympathy whenever those who were once his fellow-men are encompassed in a common danger. ALBERT ROSEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1914.

Mediation by Neutral Powers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present European war crisis is extraordinary, and may we not be justified in adopting unusual measures to prevent a general war?

My proposition is for the United States, with Japan, Spain, and the Southern republics, to send a joint note to Austria and Germany, advising arbitration, with a hint at our joining with Russia, England, and France in actual warfare in case of their refusal to submit the dispute to The Hague.

New York, Aug. 1, 1914. T. A. HAY.

UNVEIL STEUBEN STATUE.

Muensterberg Speaks at Start of Week's Festivities at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A bronze statue of Baron Steuben, the drill master of the Revolution, was unveiled in this city today. It stands at the entrance of the new parkway. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the German Alliance, and a large parade was held, in which military and civic societies took part. The addresses were made by Prof. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard, who spoke in German, and Representative Charles A. Talcott of this city, who spoke in English. Following is a careful translation of a part of Prof. Muensterberg's speech:

> When dark war clouds are hanging over the horizon of the civilized world and every one is hoping for the blessing of peace, we are unveiling the monument to a gallant soldier whose life is a symbol of war's romanticism and idealism. At the time when Steuben brought his wealth of experience to the American camp the first American students went to German universities. The monument to this first German exchange professor in the soldier's coat may stand as an appeal to the world never to forget the ties which bind the United States and Germany.
>
> This statue has been erected by the German-Americans. They had too long adjusted themselves to the superficial idea that the American nation is an English nation in which all other racial elements are strangers. They felt themselves as guests who had to forget their national descent in order to do honor to their hosts. In recent years this fiction has crumbled. We know today that many national elements had an equal share in the wonderful upbuilding of this nation and that nobody is host and nobody is guest.
>
> Steuben found men full of dash and courage and of good will; and yet all these did not count until he taught them the greatest lesson in war, as in peace—the lesson of subordination, of self-control, of obedience. No time ever needed this lesson so much as ours. Our whole civilization tends to make the selfish impulses and the reckless and superficial instincts triumphant. Our life has lost its inner moral discipline. We have learned a thousand things and forgotten to do our duty.

The day ushered in a week of celebration. Tomorrow will be Governor's Day, and Gov. Glynn will review State troops now in encampment here. Wednesday will be Civic Day, and will usher in the historical pageant, which will be conducted the remainder of the week. The German Ambassador and President Wilson expected to be present at the unveiling today, but because of the European situation neither could leave Washington.

WOMEN AS PEACEMAKERS.

Why Are They Silent in the Present European Crisis?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Up to within a few days ago the news was full of woman. Columns on columns of the newspapers were filled with her activities. She was in the van everywhere. A new factor had appeared in the order of things that was to change the very structure of society and usher in a new age. Anything bearing upon woman was eagerly seized upon by the newspapers. She had the attention of the world.

Suddenly something happens and she sinks out of sight. Militancy has for the moment completely disappeared. Of all the astonishing things that have transpired during the past few days this disappearance of woman is the most striking. One might imagine that the terrible catastrophe Europe is facing was a matter which did not concern woman. The stage is completely filled with the figure of man. The great destroyer of homes has appeared and woman is nowhere to be seen.

One can appreciate this amazing phenomenon in its full only by imagining what would have happened among the women of the world had, say, Mrs. Pankhurst been suddenly killed by a brutal policeman in London, or if some woman's convention had been invaded and broken up by the authorities. And yet all Europe is threatened with destruction, milions of men are on the point of cutting one another's throats, millions of homes see the ravager almost in sight, and the women of the world are silent. This, I repeat, is even more astonishing than that Europe should be plunged into war.

And are they silent because they are powerless? Not at all. If only a part of the righteous fervor that has gone into the struggle for women's votes could be just now cast into the European situation there would be no conflict. If the organized women of the world would call a convention, say, in Vienna, or in any of the capitals of Europe, there is absolutely no question in my mind that they could compel an arbitration of the present crisis. Or if they were too late for this, if they would give notice to the combatants that they would march to the battlefields and, if necessary, place themselves between the opposing armies, it is absolutely inconceivable that those armies would not disband. Woman has had many opportunities for world service, but none more conspicuous than that which faces her now.

EDWIN DAVIES SCHOONMAKER.

Bearsville-in-the-Catskills, Aug. 1, 1914.

Mr. Bryan's Lecture Trip.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the people of this country are excited and worried over the effect of the impending European war on their interests, and while the Exchanges of the country are being closed, the curious spectacle is presented of the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, traveling around, delivering lectures at $250 per lecture—"guaranteed." W.

Coatesville, Penn., Aug. 1, 1914.

WHO WANT WAR!

A vanity girl and the tinned-goods man,
 One with feeble excuse for a brain
Craving the show of a uniformed beau;
 The other whose god is gain, just gain—
These be the souls that the war-flames fan!

A hot-headed boy with a painted dream—
 Springtime's promise and life i' the bud!
With his youthful brag of death for the flag,
 As flags were vampires to feed on blood!
'Tis for his kind that the eagles scream!

Two Chancellors wrangling over a patch
 Of land, who play on the pride of race
And a country's need for their lying screed—
 But how will they look God in the face
Who fight their battles with ne'er a scratch?

An aged King on a tottering throne,
 His dead behind him, and death before,
With little to choose if he win or lose,
 A blank in history, but for war—
Ah, such are the demon's very own!

And the sober-minded who dare not shirk,
 Perforce, or fearing to seem afraid,
Must harvest the spoil of their barren toil:
 The image of God, defiled, betrayed,
While the war-fiend laughs for his handiwork!

MARGUERITE MERINGTON.

STRIKE AVERTED; ROADS TO ARBITRATE

On Wilson's Plea, to Prevent "National Disaster," Western Lines Accept Mediators' Plan.

CONSENT TO A SACRIFICE

Employes' Claims as Originally Presented Alone to be Arbitrated, Railways Waiving Their Contentions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.— Managers of ninety-eight Western railroads, urged by President Wilson to place patriotism above property interests, consented today to arbitrate their differences with 55,000 enginemen and firemen and prevent what threatened to be one of the most disastrous transporation strikes in history.

The railroad men consented to present the case for settlement in a way already approved by the employes and the Federal Board of Mediation to avert what the President characterized as a "national disaster," although they realized and President Wilson pointed out that all the merits of their side could not be taken into consideration.

Responding to President Wilson's plea that a strike be averted because of the sensitive situation in the United States as the result of the European crisis, the railroad managers visited the White House just before noon and advised the President that they would accept the plan proposed by the Federal Board of Mediation, which provides that the question of wages shall be arbitrated under the Newlands act, and that rules and regulations enforced prior to October, 1913, shall be restored.

The decision of the railroad managers was given personally to the President by a committee headed by A. W. Tranholm. They gave the President a letter setting out their position.

Wilson's Plea and the Reply.

The President had written to the railroad managers, saying:

> In view of world-wide conditions, unparalleled in recent history, which have arisen within the last few days, it is obvious that the suspension of business on roads serving more than half the territory of the United States would be a calamity of incalculable magnitude. The situation has reached a crisis which hardly permits a full consideration of the merits of the controversy, and I feel that in the circumstances I can appeal with confidence to your patriotism and to your regard for the public welfare to make whatever sacrifice is necessary to avert a National disaster.

The reply of the managers said:

> Under any ordinary circumstances we should feel that our plain duty to the interests committed to our charge would not merely justify but would require us to insist upon a plan of arbitration that would recognize our right to be heard upon claims regularly presented on our behalf. But we also appreciate keenly, as you have pointed out, that an unparalleled condition has arisen which hardly permits a full consideration of the merits of our case and which constrains you to ask us to waive any discussion of merits and accept the plan of arbitration proposed by the mediators which you feel convinced offers under the existing circumstances the only way of avoiding a disastrous strike upon all the railroads of the western half of the United States.
>
> In view, therefore, of the situation as you have presented it and of your appeal to our patriotism and to our regard for the public welfare, we beg to express to you herewith our acceptance of the plan of arbitration proposed.

The railroad managers later issued this statement:

A One-Sided Arbitration.

> The controversy between the Western railroads and their enginemen finally narrowed to a single issue, namely: Can these railroads be heard in arbitration on the claims made by them during their negotiations with their men?
>
> To avoid all possibility that under an arbitration award a reduction in pay might be forced upon the men, the railroads proposed that the arbitration agreement should give to the men on each road the right to elect, after a complete schedule was awarded by arbitrations, either to adopt the schedule thus awarded or to continue their price schedules.
>
> The railroads felt that their plain duty required them to insist upon a plan of arbitration which would recognize their right to be heard upon the claims on their behalf which were regularly presented and discussed with the men during their negotiations, but, in response to the request of the President on July 29, that both sides confer with him before final adverse decision by either side, the Committee of Managers came to Washington with their minds prepared to co-operate with the President and make whatever contribution to a peaceful settlement of the controversy was demanded by our duty to the public and was consistent with the preservation of our rights.
>
> At our conference with the President on Saturday and again in his letter to us on Sunday the President strongly urged that in view of world-wide conditions the situation had reached a crisis in which patriotism and a regard for public welfare were paramount to all other considerations—even to the sacrifice of what in ordinary circumstances might properly be insisted upon as a right.
>
> The railroads have responded to this appeal by accepting the plan of arbitration proposed by the mediators, which provides that no claims other than those of the employes as originally presented shall be submitted to arbitration and which plan, in the judgment of the President, offered the only means under the existing circumstances of averting what might prove to be a disastrous strike.

Chairman Chambers of the Board of Mediation at once began preparations for bringing the dispute to arbitration, and the railroad managers and labor leaders left the city.

WESTERN ROADS SEEK RISE.

No Horizontal Increase, but Scientific Revision is Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Increases in freight rates on all the railways west of the Mississippi River are being prepared for submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, an expected consequence of the commission's decision in the Eastern rate case, announced Saturday. Managers of the Western lines will point out that their lines are in even greater need of relief than the Eastern lines because of necessarily longer hauls and less density of population.

Informal exchanges between officials of the Western lines and the commission indicate that it is not the purpose of the roads to propose a horizontal advance in all rates, as was done by the Eastern carriers. The proposed tariffs will be in the form of a scientific readjustment of both class and commodity rate structures, and will increase many rates and lower others. The general trend of the revision, however, will be upward. To what percentage over existing rates this may amount cannot be foretold, but it probably will not be less than five per cent. The suggestion of the commission in its decision of the Eastern case that rate structures be readjusted along modern lines will be followed.

It appears probable that the new schedules will be filed just before Oct. 1.

LENOX GARDEN CLUB MEETS AT BROOKSIDE

Prof. F. V. Colville of Washington Addresses Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall Walker.

REDFIELD AT HOMESTEAD

Secretary of Commerce and Wife in Pittsfield—Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris Entertain at Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker had the Lenox Garden Club as their guests at Brookside, in Great Barrington, for the second time this season. Last year the club went to Brookside while Ferruccio Vitale was at work on the new walled garden for Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and this year they saw the finished work of the Italian landscape artist. Refreshments were served in the teahouse in the loggia. Mrs. Walker received unassisted. The speaker for the afternoon was Prof. Frederick V. Colville of Washington.

Mrs. William Pollock has gone to Newport, where she was called by the illness of her sister, Mrs. John J. Wysong.

Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield of Washington are making a visit at the Redfield homestead in Pittsfield prior to going to Bar Harbor.

It was announced in Lenox today that the open season on pheasants had been set for Oct. 12. The season will last a month. More pheasants have been released in Lenox by William B. O. Field and from the Whitney estate than in any other part of the State.

Mrs. Robert Kelly, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, has gone to Huntington, L. I.

Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, who is touring with Miss E. H. Daggett of Orange, N. J., started today for Patchogue, L. I.

Mrs. Thomas Denny is entertaining Miss E. B. Ellison of New York at the Maplewood Hotel.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre and the Misses Alexandre have returned from Shelburne, Vt., where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyman of Mount Kisco, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Ballard and family, Misses Anna and Irene V. Bickman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hewson and Miss G. Schofield of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Kellogg, and H. D. Pixley, 2d, of Utica are at the Maplewood.

Alexander Sedgwick, President of the Laurel Hill Association, announced today that at the annual meeting Sept. 3 the speakers would be Winthrop Packard, Secretary of the Audubon Society of Massachusetts, and Dr. George W. Field, Chairman of the Massachusetts Fisheries and Game Commission. At the same time the exhibit of fauna and flora will be shown.

Mrs. Henry Bigelow Williams of Boston will arrive tomorrow to visit at Konkapot with Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield. Charles Lewis, painter, of the American Academy at Rome, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield.

Lester C. Clark of New Haven is with Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake have as guests John A. Blanchard, Harold Blanchard, and Mr. Codman of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Blake are in Virginia for several weeks before going to Lenox to visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have returned to Lenox from a yachting trip with F. Augustus Schermerhorn on the Free Lance.

Arriving at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, were Mr. and Mrs. F. Rockwood Hall, Miss Gertrude Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mansfield, Miss Dorothy Mansfield, Miss M. M. Richards, Miss A. M. Richards of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Knight of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop returned to New York today after a visit with Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Miss Marion Hague is collecting a fund in Stockbridge for a memorial to the late Dr. Arthur W. Swann of New York, to be an infirmary at St. Bernard's Industrial School for Boys at Gladstone, N. J., of which Francis Behn Riggs is Head Master. More than $2,000 has already been raised. Dr. Swann was the son of Mrs. John Swann of Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who are leaving Saturday for Newport for August, entertained at dinner for a dozen of the cottagers tonight.

Capt. Victor Hugo Starrak has been unable to obtain passage to Europe, and is remainimg at Curtis Hotel awaiting orders.

Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke gave a luncheon this afternoon at Fernbrooke.

John Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Clarke, is now in Paris. Mr. Clarke has cabled for his son to return to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Jourdan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vanderhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Miller of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Milburn of Sharon, N. Y.; Miss Grace Hollingsworth and Alden Blodgett of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence White of Red Bank, N. J., are arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall.

Col. and Mrs. George D. Post, Dr. and Mrs. F. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Turney, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thomas of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lowe of Pelham gave a dinner of twenty covers on last Saturday night for Miss Jane Chester Cunningham and her fiancé, Floyd Vanderpoel. The guests included the Misses Cecil Cunningham, Margaret Busk, Nancy Richards, Charles Payne, and Alexander Langford. Bishop Boyd Vincent of Cincinnati is at the Wolcott for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Hardon, Miss Anne Hardon, and Henry Knox Hardon of 315 West Seventy-first Street are spending the Summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eagle (Miss Hildegarde Hardenbergh,) who were married in May, are spending the Summer at Sea Gate, L. I.

Mrs. Huntington Wolcott Merchant of New York is the guest of Mrs. Edward Woodruff Seymour at her country home at Litchfield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, (Miss Dorothea Manson,) of 39 East Sixty-fifth Street are occupying Millfield at East Hampton, L. I., during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Gilroy of Winnipeg, who expected to sail for Europe on the Lusitania, are at the Knickerbocker.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, Minister to Denmark, who is convalescing from his illness at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murphy, in Washington, D. C., expects to return to his post at Copenhagen, sailing from here on Aug. 12.

Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, and son, E. Roland N. Harriman, have gone on a Western trip and will be absent six weeks.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, who spent the early Summer at Highland Falls, N. Y., are leaving there today for the Adirondacks, and will not return to the Falls until September.

F. Wadsworth Busk, who was a substitute on the victorious Harvard crew at Henley, has joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Busk, at their country place, Spruce Brook Farm, Litchfield, Conn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods gave the first showing last night at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, of "He Comes Up Smiling," a comedy in which Douglas Fairbanks is featured. It will open at the Republic Theatre on Friday evening.

Kitty Doner, eccentric comedienne, made her first New York appearance in Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night with two songs and dances.

Bertha Kalich and her company have left for San Francisco for a short vaudeville engagement before the opening of her season.

BRUGUIERE ESTATE SOLD.

Newport Savings Bank, Mortgagee, Buys for $20,000—Dog Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The large estate belonging to Mrs. Josephine F. Bruguiere of Newport and San Francisco, who is in Europe, was sold at mortgage sale today and purchased by the Savings Bank of Newport, which held the mortgage of $30,000, for $20,000. Some of the contents are held by the Sheriff to satisfy a number of claims. The place is taxed for about $5,000 and is magnificently furnished.

The arrival of the New Rochelle Yacht Club is set for tomorrow, led by the flagship Okee, Commodore J. Allbert Mahlstedt, and to remain until Saturday. The yachts and owners are: Okee, Commodore J. A. Mahlstedt; Mahdeena, Vice Commodore H. Moulton; Canadice, Rear Commodore G. L. Givan; Lady M., former Commodore E. C. Myrick; Guardia, C. A. Marsland; Playmate, F. B. Draper; Hoco, M. Raymond; Hazel, T. Wonsdel; Olwyn, A. D. Seymour, Jr.; Albicore, J. M. Stanford; Alura, H. S. Bullock; Virginia, M. H. M. Betts; Respite II., W. H. Smith; Carita, W. Brown; Friendship IX., A. P. Bennett; Twilight, Judge J. F. Lambden; Massasoit, H. S. Hart; Zurah, H. Doescher, and Kismet II., F. W. Isenbarth.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark, who intended sailing for Europe to spend August, have opened their cottage on Ocean Avenue.

Owing to the heavy rains of Sunday night the tennis match which was to have been played at the Casino was postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed of Lenox and Miss Bristed will arrive Wednesday at the Halcyon for the remainder of the season.

Miss Edith Norman Hunter has joined a camping party at Asquam Lake.

Mrs. Barger Wallach and her daughter, Miss Jean Wallach, are expected home from Europe during the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, are now guests of Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly.

The annual meeting of the Newport Casino Corporation re-elected today for a term of four years James Gordon Bennett, James Stillman, H. Barton Jacobs, and H. O. Havemeyer as Governors.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Medill McCormick of Chicago are visiting Mrs. Robert S. McCormick at the Pinard cottage.

One thousand entries have been received for the Newport Dog Show next Thursday at the Newport Beach, where many noted dogs will be placed on exhibition from Newport and throughout New England. The most interesting event of the day will be the judging of the "beagle packs," ten dogs to a pack, to be shown by the master and huntsman, in hunting costume, which have been entered by Oliver Iselin, Richard Gambrill, Arthur Scott Burden, and others.

MISS CONDON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon to Wed Philip D. Armour.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon of 50 East Seventy-fifth Street and Tuxedo Park, announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Gwendolin Condon, to Philip D. Armour, the elder son of Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine of New York, formerly of Chicago. Miss Condon made her début three years ago, and was one of the popular débutantes of that season. She has one brother, Edward B. Condon. Mrs. Condon before her marriage was Miss Emily B. Beach.

Mr. Armour was at Yale and was to have been graduated next June, but will not continue his studies as his marriage to Miss Condon will probably take place next Easter. He is the elder son of the late Philip D. Armour, a grandson of the first Philip D. Armour, and is a nephew of Ogden Armour, now the head of Armour & Co. He has one brother, Lester Armour.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine are occupying the Orchard, the James L. Breese villa at Southampton, L. I., and Miss Condon and her parents are at Algoma, Shinnecock Hills, L. I., for the season.

BRIDEGROOM TO JOIN ARMY.

J. A. Picard Answers Call of France —Bride to Go with Him.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Elsie L. Gruaz and Jean Alcide Picard, which took place recently in New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Picard is connected with the French department of Charles Scribner's Sons, and is answering the call of France to colors.

He expects to sail shortly with his wife for France.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Seven Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Bremen.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Atwater, Mrs. K. Alves, H. N. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. L. Best, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Blank, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Everit Brown, Mrs. J. C. Clarke, the Rev. D. F. Connor, the Right Rev. J. Fox, D. D., Bishop of Green Bay; Mrs. O. R. Fayler, the Right Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, Bishop of Altoona; T. H. Gregory, the Right Rev. Dr. Leo Hard, Bishop of North Carolina; Mrs. C. Harris, F. A. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Heardy, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Hill, Dr. E. Hossenfelder, German Consul at New York; Miss J. H. Hyland, J. E. Judson, Miss H. H. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kingsbury, Miss C. R. Lane, J. H. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murray, Mrs. J. N. Norris, Mrs. N. J. Pardee, Miss Elizabeth Phaner, Miss Nelson Potter, Miss Margaret Potter, Dr. A. W. Rounds, C. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Shaw, Mrs. H. H. Shearson, R. M. Sperry, Mrs. F. C. Walcott, W. W. Walcott, Mrs. O. H. Phelps, H. W. Swift, F. B. Williams, and Mrs. E. Jewett.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Albright, W. L. Allen, Miss Ruth Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bell, Miss M. H. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Brown, Mr and Mrs. J. E. R. Carpenter, F. B. Cherington, K. G. Chisholm, J. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. K. S Falk, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Filley, Mrs. M. F. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. French, Mr and Mrs. J. M. Greenfield, Miss S. E. Hall, Mrs. C. A. Hamilton, W. C. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kettell, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Martin, Miss F. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Meyers, Dr. W. M. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Reeves, Miss R. E. Schunin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stevens, Dr. G. H. Watson, and Miss F. White.

MARTHA WASHINGTON, (Trieste.)—Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams, the Rev. and Mrs. N. M. Andrews, Miss E. H. Beckwith, C. H. Bonte, Mrs. W. M. Evans, C. W. Fulton, Mrs. K. Gewell, S. Ogible, Miss Helen Mason, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hurst, and Miss Laura Wild.

FREDERIK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. C. F. Beatty, Mrs. A. E. Buck, Miss Lena Cary, Norman Clements, H. P. Faye, Lindsay Faye, R. P. Hey, M. T. Hanson, A. C. Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Johnson, A. F. Lindu, Mrs. Rosalie Seville, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Winton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Woodward, and Henning Anderson.

MINNEHAHA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Akin, Charles Ashe, Edward Ball, Mrs. C. R. Bard, R. A. Brandon, Dr. Malcolm Bronson, Miss Ella F. Brown, Miss Florence Bulman, W. A. Burpee, Mrs. J. Burrell, Eric Campbell, Miss F. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Catty, Roger Clark, W. B. Clark, Miss M. A. Dunton, J. H. Ewing, E. C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gillett, Miss T. M. Godwin, Miss H. M. Guthrie, E. W. Harding, Miss A. G. Howland, C. B. Jones, Mrs. C. C. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leaned, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Sands, Mrs. W. Seagraux, Dr. H. D. Senior, Miss H. R. Steel, C. R. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Whitley.

COLUMBIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. M. Bruce, Robert Beveridge, Charles Nixon, G. Melrose, Mrs. M. E. Allen, Dr. J. A. Anderson, G. M. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brunton, Miss M. R. Calvin, J. R. Clifford, J. G. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davis, Mrs. R. T. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Garvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibbons, G. Jeffers, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lockwood, Miss A. W. Meares, W. J. Peach, Miss M. I. Platt, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Sim, F. R. Wallace, Arthur Wilson, J. Young, Mrs. Agnes Woodward.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre.)—Miss J. W. Chapman, C. B. Currier, Miss E. Foster, Miss P. W. Foster, P. J. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Johnston, H. C. Merriam, Miss R. B. Mills, Mrs. G. Nelson, Mrs. G. Roberts, Mrs. H. P. Ross, Miss Pearl Curry, and I. Edward Green.

Tourists from Bermuda.

Among those arriving yesterday on the Caribbean from Bermuda were Miss C. Armer, Mrs. L. S. Alley, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barker, Frank Bell, Miss F. M. Clarke, Mrs. C. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cusack, D. L. Chamberlain, Miss A. M. Downs, J. Daly, J. C. Forker, H. T. Field, Miss J. Howard, the Rev. E. H. Martin, C. S. Pearman, and Mrs. H. M. Scarrett.

'A THIRD PARTY' IS BOISTEROUS FUN

New Farce at Shubert Theatre Is of the Rough-and-Tumble Variety.

TAYLOR HOLMES EXCELS

This Agile Entertainer Is Responsible for Nearly All the Entertainment Afforded.

THE THIRD PARTY.—A new farcical comedy in three acts, by Jocelyn Brandon and Frederick Arthur. American version by Mark Swan. At the Shubert Theatre.

Schwarz, head waiter	Alfred Hesse
Second head waiter	Ray Dodge
Wine waiter	George Lyman
Paul Koninsky	Richard W. Temple
Admiral Peter Maxwell	Charles B. Wells
Louise Pottinger	Jobyna Howland
Harriet Maxwell	Jeffreys Lewis
Algernon Brockenhurst	William L. Gibson
Rose Gaythorne	Marjorie Wood
Hillary Chester	Taylor Holmes
Gentleman guest	Juan F. Villasana
Lady guest	Claudia Gerard
Luigi	James Georgi
Christopher Pottinger	Walter Jones
Doris Mayne	Alma Belwin
Curtis, a maid	Lydia Carlisle
Parkins, a butler	Juan F. Villasana
Colonel Redwood	Richard W. Temple

Extremely rough and largely tumble is "The Third Party," a new entertainment which rattled and banged its way into the Shubert Theatre shortly after dinner time last evening. It may be described as an impolite farce in three acts, but of the various ancient farce tricks and slapstick devices which it proceeded to display from the moment the first curtain rose, it must be recorded that they were exhibited with vim and received with many evidences of extreme hilarity. And it must also be recorded that Taylor Holmes's effort to entertain those present was rewarded as heartily as anything at once so competent and so tireless deserves. Roughly, Mr. Holmes was responsible for about nine-tenths of the laughter which greeted the first arrival of "The Third Party."

This farce comes to New York from London—by way of Chicago—and somewhere on the way the original text and humor of Jocelyn Brandon and Frederick Arthur have been subjected to readjustments at the hands of Mark Swan. It tells the story of hapless Hillary Chester, apparently a young man about Piccadilly who, through circumstances over which he, less than Mr. Swan, has control, finds himself suddenly in the role of shield for an indiscretion committed by Christopher Pottinger, M. P. and social reformer. In this rôle he and Rose Gaythorne, a classic dancer, visit the Pottinger country home, posing as Mr. and Mrs. Garibaldi Gazzaza, man and wife. Of course, his betrothed and her betrothed both appear at the earliest possible moment and the rest may be guessed.

The bang-bang of the slapstick begins to be audible when the first act is half way through. The scene is a restaurant, and this offers a splendid opportunity for dishes to be upset, plates of soup to be snatched away from hungry patrons, napkins to be waved frantically, flowers to be dragged from vases, and for rolls of bread and other such imperishable foodstuffs to be thrown about generally. It may be said that hats are knocked off and that toes are stepped on again and again.

When all this has been done, it must seem inevitable to even the occasional theatregoer that a siphon of carbonated water will be brought into play with its stream sent fizzing ever so comically in every direction. If so, the theatregoer is right. The siphon, strangely absent in the first act, makes its appearance on the Pottinger library table, and because the first time it is used it just floods the floor, this veteran piece of theatrical property is called on again for its famous specialty of hitting somebody—preferably a stout person—and in this case Walter Jones as the member of parliament.

It is equally inevitable from the moment a man and woman appear in a farce as a bogus married couple that witfulness of a familiar sort should make its elephantine appearance, and, like "Apartment 12-K," the new farce at the Shubert is no exception.

But in justice to Mr. Swan's farce, it must be said that he skips hurriedly past most of these opportunities as if he had no particular relish for them and while "The Third Party" aims like "Apartment 12-K" to provoke nothing more than thoughtless laughter, there is the important distinction that it succeeds to a large measure. Furthermore, the laughter is cumulative, and the final escape of the unhappy Gazzazas is most amusing.

Of course they might walk out after the storm, but then there has to be a third act. So the chimney of their room is stuffed, there is a tumultuous alarm of fire, and in the midst of the smoke they take flight, but not until after poor, tearful Mrs. Gazzaza, who repeatedly hurries to her room to get her hat and coat, is heroically rescued in rapid succession by every gentleman present.

There is this and then there is Taylor Holmes, who with his unflagging zeal, his quite athletic contortions and his ever roomy smile, is always amusing and not infrequently very funny indeed. The honors are largely his, but several other members of the cast deserve applause. Miss Howland, as Mrs. Pottinger, plays with admirable farce gravity in a part not particularly rich in its opportunities, and there is an expert performance in the second act by Mr. Temple in the rôle of a pompous country Magistrate, despite whose tweed knickerbockers, however, it was impossible last evening to forget his last appearance in "Pinafore." To every sentence he uttered, it seemed always as if he were about to add the word "officially." But he never did.

COSTUME PARTY AT PIER.

Prizes for Narragansett Colonists at St. Peter's Parish Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug 3.—Among the visitors to Narragansett today from Newport are Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Mrs. Reginald Norman, who motored here via Jamestown and the Saunderstown ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter entertained the party at luncheon on the terrace of the Casino and later in the day all returned to Newport. Among others on the plaza were Mr. and Mrs. Victor C. Mather of Philadelphia, who are here for the polo tournament.

Plans have been completed by members of the Summer colony for a costume party and dance which will take place tomorrow night in the Parish Hall of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea. Prizes will be awarded for the costumes displayed.

The annual lawn fête of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea will take place on Friday and among those who will preside at tables are the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppet, Miss Dorothy Allen, Miss Ida Mathewson, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. E. M. Pficenmayer, Mrs. Talbot Smith Hanan, Miss Lucy Jones, Miss Marguerite Edwards, Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte and Mrs. W. H. Griffith.

Mrs. Henry B. Kane entertained at bridge this afternoon at her villa, Ridgelawn. Among her guests were Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. W. A. Fraser, Mrs. John C. Poor, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Saunders P. Jones, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Philip M. Prescott, Mrs. Francis H. Dewey, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Miss Sarah Baldwin, Mrs. W. Harding Jackson, Mrs. O. L. Mersman, Mrs. Pere L. Wickes, and Miss Henriette C. Wickes of Jamestown, Mrs. Howard Richmond, Mrs. George W. Carr and Mrs. Francis S. Moulton.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan left for New York today and will spend several days in town.

Preston Gibson of Washington, D. C., is registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chamber Reid and Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Jackson of New York are at the Mathewson.

NO POLO CUP CHALLENGE.

War in Europe Will Prevent Matches for Some Years.

Tentative plans for a polo invasion of England next year in an attempt to recapture the cup representing polo supremacy have had to be abandoned now that Great Britain has been drawn into the general European war.

Members of several of the clubs on Long Island interested in the game have been watching the development of players in this country during the active polo season in hopes that some young players would appear who would be of the material from which internationalists might be created. Piping Rock Club members are understood to have prepared to finance such a team and forward a challenge, with Devereux Milburn, Louis E. Stoddard and Harold C. Phipps as the groundwork on which a new team of challengers was to be built. In addition it was expected that the games at Narragansett Pier would bring out the new material.

With the general European war these plans have now been abandoned, and with them hopes for a great polo season in which teams from England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy were to appear as contestants in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in California. These countries had promised representation in the proposed tournament to the committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller and Cowdin, which visited Europe in May last, and American clubs had also promised liberal representation in the long schedule of events that had been prepared.

Practically all of the polo players in Europe have now been, or will soon be ordered to the colors, and whatever the outcome of the war there is no chance that any of them will be able to come here next year for any sporting purpose. Possibility of games for the defense of the international cup, which Lord Wimborne's team won, is so remote that all hope of having them has been abandoned by the members of the Polo Association in this country, under whose auspices any challenge to the Hurlingham Club would be forwarded.

Even were the players themselves to come out of the war uninjured and able to play, the exigencies of war would preclude the possibility of their having suitable mounts. Every polo pony in the United Kingdom and in Europe will be pressed into service for remount service, even if they are not used for original mounts in fitting out the armies now being mobilized. Without properly trained ponies polo is impossible, as every lover of the game knows, and it is said among poloists here that the Government of Great Britain "has a string tied to every pony that was brought to this country," and which are now in the extensive stables of Lord Wimborne, as well as to every pony used by the Hurlingham and other clubs in both England and India. These ponies are, in fact, a part of the Government reserve of remounts. Those used by the players of the military organizations of the United Kingdom are part of the regular equipment of the corps to which the officers using them are attached.

The same thing applies to the ponies used for the game in the countries of Continental Europe, notably those used in Spain and Italy, with those of the latter country confessedly the best trained animals for cavalry service in the world.

This being the situation, polo players here have come to the conclusion that all talk of international polo for perhaps many years to come is futile. So all ideas of a challenge for the cup have been abandoned, and will be, until the "dove of peace" shall have an opportunity to grow a new crop of feathers.

Stars in 35-Mile Cycle Race.

Bobby Walthour and Clarence Carmen, the two greatest pace followers since the days of Jimmy Michaels, have been entered with George Wiley, Worth Mitten, and Percy Lawrence in a thirty-five-mile motor-paced race tomorrow night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Since his wonderful performance Sunday afternoon, when he broke the ten-mile record, Carmen appears to stand alone in his class, but Walthour, who held the former record, is determined to beat Carmen's time and regain his lost prestige. On account of the bitter struggle that is expected between Carmen and Walthour, extra timers will be in the judges' stand clocking each mile of the race. It is expected that these two cracks will establish records from one mile to thirty-five that will stand for the rest of the season. Lawrence is figured to be up with the front runners, having beaten Carmen twice this season, and at present is up to his best form. Both Wiley and Mitton are improving with each race, and between the five the event should prove the most exciting this year. Extra prizes will be allowed the riders besides the $800 that will be divided according to the positions at the finish. The rider making the fastest mile will win $50 and the rider leading at the end of each five miles will win $25. A time limit of 41 minutes will be put on the race, and for every minute over that time $10 will be deducted from first prize and proportionate deductions from the other prize money.

News for the Athletes.

In order to develop athletes suitable to compete for the United States in the event at the next Olympic games in Berlin in 1916, the National Championship Committee has voted to add a 400-yard high hurdle race to the senior and junior national track and field championship meeting in Baltimore next month. Secretary-Treasurer James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U., who was America's chief delegate to the Olympic conference at Paris recently, suggested the move. The event, while not entirely new to hurdlers of this country, has not been practiced much, and it will take some time to bring out men capable of going the long route over three feet high obstacles. The championship committee's vote, taken by mail, was unanimous on adding the new event to the championship programmes.

Entry blanks for the senior metropolitan championships at Celtic Park on Sept. 19 were distributed among the local clubs yesterday. A record-breaking entry is expected for this meeting, which this year should develop into a most interesting duel between the New York A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. The latter won by a small margin last year.

The City Athletic Club had planned a big outdoor athletic carnival for Thursday at the Woodmere Golf Club, to be followed by its annual entertainment and dinner for members. A one-day golf tournament, tennis tournament, athletic events, swimming, and baseball will make up the card.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The theatrical legacies from last season together with the purely Summertime entertainments settled down last evening as August attractions designed to compete with such new plays as the month will bring to Broadway. Myrtle Tannehill entered the cast of "A Pair of Sixes" at the Longacre and Frank Craven returned to his own role in his own play at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, where "Too Many Cooks" remained undisturbed because of the new decision to have "The Third Party" make its bow at the Shubert. The major features at the leading motion-picture houses continue as during last week, save for "The Avenging Conscience," a version of Poe's "Tell-tale Heart," which is being told on the screens at the Strand.

Jack Wilson, assisted by Franklin Batie, gives a song and travesty act at the Palace. La Vernere is on the bill, while George P. Murphy and Joe Ratliff indulge in some joint foolery. Lew Dockstader, minstrel monologist, delivers his new stump speech, "Teddy and his Policies." Ray Samuels, the "blue streak of ragtime," is the featured "single." Joan Sawyer presents a new dance with Bennie Dixon called "Death and the Maiden." Adelaide and Hughes continue in "The Cat and the Canary" and several new numbers, as well as their old favorites. Joseph Santley and his pretty girls have been held over by general request. The eight wild Moors do desert dancing and acrobatics.

Prominent among the comedy features on the new bill at Hammerstein's is Stella Mayhew, the leading commedienne in "High Jinks." Representing Arthur Hammerstein's latest find and exploited as "The Girl from the Farm," Viva Ethelia is another feature. She is a singer of soprano voice. Aida Overton Walker, assisted by Lackaye Grant, presents her version of the tango. Winsor McCay and his animated drawings form another card. Others are Claire Rochester and Seven Bracks, the acrobats. Completing the bill are Lane and O'Donnell, Ed Morton, Wheeler and Wilson, Sidney Baxter and company, Hermann Comedy Troupe, Lennott and Wilson, Browns and Hodges, and the Brockards.

Lucy Weston, the English comedienne, with new songs and gowns, is the headliner at the New Brighton. William H. Thompson appears in a one-act comedy drama entitled "Money Talks," by Cleveland Moffatt. Mr. Thompson plays the part of a man who has recently become enormously wealthy, and is entering society. Bert French and Alice Eis appear in "The Dance of the Temptress." Fred J. Ardath and company present "Down on the Farm." Rice, Sully and Scott appear in "A Rough Night at Sea." Harry Breen sings. Fields and Warren appear in their latest military travesty. Williams and Darrell in songs and dances, and the Adas Troupe complete the bill.

George Yeomans heads the bill at the Rustic Theatre in the Palisade Amusement Park, supported principally by the Arion Four, Palikita and company in a Spanish novelty, Charlotta and Vernon in a sensational Parisienne dance, and the Three Mannix Beauties.

The "Six Water Lilies," with the nightly diving contest, open to all who desire to emulate the professionals, continue to be the feature of the performance at the New York Theatre.

WAR HOLDS STAGE FOLK NEEDED HERE

Frohman Postpones Three Plays, as Gillette, Sheldon, and Miss Hedman Cannot Sail.

JOSEPH URBAN MISSING

Austrian Artist Who Designed "Garden of Paradise" Anxiously Sought —"Sari" Musicians Missing.

The theatrical producing offices began to take stock yesterday of actors and actresses, musicians, and stage directors present and absent on account of the war and the difficulty of getting passage here, and found that they were not entirely unscathed. In several of the larger offices people who figure prominently in the plans for Fall productions are absent, and in some cases their whereabouts have not been learned in spite of the best efforts the managers can make to locate them.

Charles Frohman yesterday announced the postponement of the openings of "The Song of Songs," "The Heart of a Thief," and "Diplomacy" because Edward Sheldon, author of the first; William Gillette, one of the stars in "Diplomacy," and Martha Hedman, leading lady of "The Heart of a Thief," are in London and cannot get bookings. Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, who is to have the principal rôle in "The Beautiful Adventure," and Ernest Lawford, cast for one of the principal parts in that piece, are also held in London because the bookings of the Aquitania are canceled.

Alf Hayman, General Manager for Charles Frohman, whose automobile was commandeered just as he reached his hotel in Paris, sent a cable to the office yesterday saying he had managed to get money and reach London.

Marie Doro went to Baden Baden after her London season, but on hearing of the possibility of war, left immediately for Cherbourg, where she caught the Kaiser Wilhelm II., on which she arrived here yesterday.

Joseph Urban, who has become known in this country recently for the stage settings he has devised and painted for the Boston Opera Company, is anxiously sought. Mr. Urban is an Austrian. He has been engaged this Summer in designing the spectacular production which the Liebler Company will make in the Park Theatre of "The Garden of Paradise." He was in Paris with the Boston Opera Company in its season at the Champs Elysées Theatre, and George C. Tyler, who has himself only just returned from Europe, heard last week that Mr. Urban was on his way to Italy to join Sapelli, the costumer. They intended visiting the great museum at Naples to study details of old costumes for the production, and then were to sail for New York.

Mr. Tyler can get no trace of the man on whom so much of the success of his forthcoming production depends. Some of his sketches for scenery and costumes have been sent to New York, but the whereabouts of the artist remain a mystery, in spite of all the manager can do on the cables. The firm is inclined to think that Mr. Urban has responded to the Austrian order of mobilization, and is making the best efforts it can to carry out his ideas from the sketches in their possession.

When Henry W. Savage's "Sari" company began rehearsals at the Garden Theatre last week it was found that seven members of the orchestra who had gone to Germany and Hungary during the Summer had not reported. No word has been obtained from any of them. The Savage office got into touch with the Musical Mutual Protective Union to learn whether the war difficulties would mean a scarcity of instrumentalists in New York this season. The officials replied that it would not, explaining that in order to enter the union a musician had to declare his intention of becoming an American citizen and must within a certain time take out his naturalization papers. Therefore, they said, few members of the union would be subject to call as reservists.

They could give no idea as to how many musicians might have gone abroad during the Summer and been held there on account of lack of transit facilities. New York is generally deserted by musicians in the Summer, those who do not go abroad accepting engagements at Summer resorts, so that anything like a census is impossible.

Among actors and actresses, William A. Brady mourns the absence of Lenore Harris, who was under contract to play the villainess in "Life," the melodrama which is planned as a successor to "The Whip." Miss Harris asked permission to stay in Paris until Aug. 15, when fashions for Autumn are released, and her request was granted.

Yesterday the Brady office received a cablegram saying:

"Endeavoring to come home via Norway. Very difficult." Mr. Brady says if his efforts to get her steamer accommodations fail he will postpone the opening of the play. Mr. Brady was to bring over an English company to play "The Elder Son," but has already decided he will have to postpone that opening.

John C. Fisher yesterday received a cablegram from Hazel Dawn, who is to star in "The Débutante," saying that she had secured passage on the Celtic and would sail on that ship Thursday for New York. Up to that time the office had been anxious about her, as no word had been received. Mr. Fisher is now worrying as to whether the sailing of that ship will be canceled. Will West, principal comedian in the production, is on the Cedric, due to arrive here Saturday. Miss Dawn cannot be on time for the opening rehearsals of her play, which start Monday.

Harry Von Tilzer has not been able to get word of the whereabouts of Ethel Valentine, leading woman of the New York company in "Today," or of Marguerite St. John, who will play Mrs. Farrington in the Chicago production of the same piece. He does not even know in what part of Europe they are.

May Robson arrived yesterday on the Minnehaha and told how she had just escaped being held on the other side. She had engaged booking on the Imperator, but at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel she was told by an attaché of the French Embassy that the war situation was more serious than any one imagined, and the likelihood of any German steamer being in passenger service by the end of the week was small. She thereupon canceled her reservation on the Imperator and got passage on the Minnehaha. The Imperator's sailing was cancelled.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

Since Frederick H. Thomas, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced the list of entries for the open championship, which begins tomorrow at Scarsdale, thirteen new names have been added, which brings the total up to 80, the largest ever known for a metropolitan tournament of this kind. Included among them are Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills, considered a possible winner of the title; George Law of Baltusrol, former open champion, and George Sayers of Merion, a recent addition to the ranks of Eastern professional golfers. The names of Michael J. Brady, the Massachusetts open champion; Orrin Terry, and James M. Barnes do not appear.

Another development of yesterday was the fact that conditions governing the national amateur championship at Ekwanok, beginning Aug. 31, have been changed so as to make all rounds at 36 holes. There will be a double round of medal play the first day, the first 32 becoming eligible for match play. On Tuesday, Sept. 1, the first round is scheduled over the 36-hole route, with all subsequent rounds the same.

John Reid, Jr., secretary of the U. S. G. A., called attention to the fact that the entries for the national open championship, at Midlothian, Aug. 18 to 21, will close with him at 70 East Forty-fifth Street, on Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Roy W. Porter won the final match in the Summer tournament at the Haworth Country Club over the week-end by defeating E. L. Engle, 4 up and 3 to play, in the decisive test. Engle conceded his opponent three strokes of a handicap.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 1st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.51 cents. Imported Beef, 16.25 cents per pound.—Adv.

WM. BARSTOW STRONG DIES

Ex-President of Santa Fe Railroad Began Career as Telegrapher.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 3.—William Barstow Strong, a former President of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad, died here tonight. Mr. Strong was born in Brownington, Vt., and was 77 years old. He was graduated from a business college in Chicago in 1855, and in the same year commenced his railroad career as a station agent and telegrapher at Milton, Wis. Shortly after he was appointed station agent at White Water and Monroe and then became General Western Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with headquarters at Janesville, Wis.

Mr. Strong then was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the McGregor Western Railway, at McGregor, Ia., and then served in turn on the Chicago & North Western Railway, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Missouri Central, and in 1877 was appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, becoming President in 1880. He retired in 1889.

REV. WM. G. W. LEWIS DEAD.

Professor and Writer on Scientific Subjects Succumbs at 89.

The Rev. William G. W. Lewis, well known through the Middle West as a professor, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Goodwin, at 1,060 Amsterdam Avenue. Dr. Lewis was born in Cincinnati and was in his ninetieth year. Dr. Lewis was one of the first graduates of Woodward College in Cincinnati and after graduation was Professor of Latin and Greek in that college from 1847 until the end of 1850. Following this, he studied for the ministry and was admitted to the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Church in 1853. From 1855 until 1856 he was a professor in the Wesleyan Female College in Cincinnati and in 1864 joined the New England Conference and was appointed to the Washington Street Methodist Church in Poughkeepsie.

In April, 1870, Dr. Lewis was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In March, 1871, he was ordained a priest and accepted the call as rector of Christ Church in Meadville, Penn. Dr. Lewis received several honorary degrees, among them being that of A. M., which was conferred on him in 1849. In 1898 he removed to this city and was made chaplain of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples and retained this position until 1906.

Dr. Lewis wrote extensively for scientific and religious periodicals and published several works, among them a textbook of geographical terms and abbreviations which was adopted by the National Geographic Society, of which he was a life member.

PROF. R. C. H. CATTERALL.

Head of Department of European History at Cornell Was 48.

ITHACA, Aug. 3.—Prof. Ralph Charles Henry Catterall, head of the department of modern European history at Cornell University, died yesterday at the Summer home of Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale at Huron, Mich., in his forty-ninth year. In July, 1912, Prof. Catterall suffered an attack of cerebral hemorrhage while abroad, and never fully recovered. He was born in Bolton, England, and came to this country with his parents when he was three years old.

Prof. Catterall was graduated from Bucknell University in 1891 with the degree of A. B.; one year later he received the same degree from Harvard, and in 1902 was made a Ph. D. by the University of Chicago. From 1894 until 1902 he was Professor of History at the University of Chicago, and from 1902 until 1905 was Assistant Professor of History at Cornell, becoming head of the department in 1905, and retaining this position until his death.

He was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Antiquity Society, the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta fraternities, and the Town and Gown, Country, and Cosmopolitan Clubs. Prof. Catterall was the author of "The Second Bank of the United States."

Rev. Alfred W. H. Hodder.

The Rev. Alfred W. H. Hodder, fifty-five years old, a well-known minister of this city and Brooklyn, died yesterday after a brief illness. He was born in Philadelphia and attended the National School in that city. After graduation he entered Bucknell University and later was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, following this with several years' study abroad. Dr. Hodder was ordained at Mansfield, Penn., and his first pastorate was in that city.

Col. Stephen Mills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Col. Stephen Mills of the Inspector General's Department of the Army died today in Ticonderoga, N. Y., as the result of a surgical operation. Col. Mills was 60 years old and a native of New York. He was graduated from the Military Acadmey at West Point in 1877.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL SHAW, for almost fifty years employed by the American Bank Note Company, is dead at his home, 80 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. He was a Past Grand Warder of the Brooklyn Commandery, K. of St. J., and a member of Malta Camp, Woodmen of the World. His son and daughter survive him.

MILTON R. LOUDEN, a carpet designer employed by the Bigelow Carpet Company for forty-five years, died on Sunday at his home, 352 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Louden was 59 years old and was a member of American Council, 67, Jr. O. U. A. M. He left his widow, two sons, William and Royal Louden, and a daughter, Mrs. Georgine J. De Witt, wife of the former District Attorney of Queens County.

JOHN WILKIE HARPER of 45 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, died in the Roosevelt Hospital on last Saturday night from blood poisoning following an operation. Mr. Harper was born in Scotland forty-two years ago and for the last two years was Superintendent of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, which operates the cars over the Queensboro Bridge.

HENRY B. OSTMAN of 33 Edwards Street, Ridgewood, N. J., for many years with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., died at his home Sunday after a long illness. He was 49 years of age and was active in civic affairs in Ridgewood.

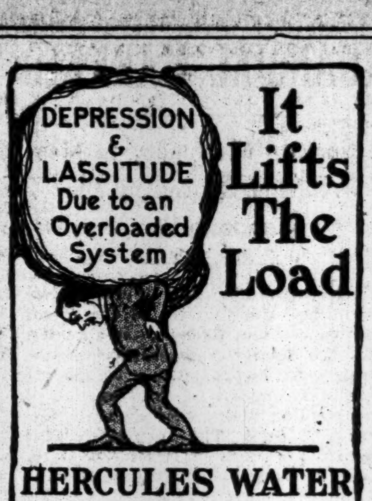
Mrs. ANNA MUHS, widow of Henry Muhs, head of the meat packing concern by that name, died yesterday at her home, Marionburg, on the High Mountain Road, Haledon, N. J. She was 54 years old and is survived by seven daughters and a son.

HARRY WILSON, 79 years old, a veteran of the civil war and formerly an actor who played with many stars, including Forrest and Denman Thompson, died on Sunday at his home in Vineland, N. J. He fought through the war as a Lieutenant of Company H of the Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was Post Commander of Lyon Post, G. A. R., of Vineland.

Mrs. PAULINE FRINGANT ARENDT, 69 years old, of 42 West 126th Street, the widow of Edward Arendt, who died four years ago, died yesterday at her Summer home in Far Rockaway, L. I. She was born in the town of Sielt, in Germany, and came to this country with her parents when an infant. When her husband died they had been married forty years. She is survived by four sons.

Mrs. MARY JOSEPHINE GOADBY MILLS, widow of Montraville Walsingham Mills, died yesterday at the home of her son, J. H. Goadby Mills, at South Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J. Mrs. Mills was the daughter of James Goadby of this city and Albany, and was born in lower Second Avenue, which was then the fashionable section of New York. Her family is one of the oldest in this State. Her husband was a descendant of the Mills family of this city and Long Island, also one of the oldest in the State. She is survived by five sons.

Dr. MARCUS KING, 42 years old, died yesterday at his home, 849 Beck Avenue, Bronx. He was born in Minsk, Russia, and came to this country when he was 17 years old. Dr. King was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, and for the last fifteen years had been a practicing physician. He was a member of Ionic Lodge of the Masons and of the Minsker Independent Benevolent Association. Dr. King is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.



HERCULES WATER
removes the cause of most ills. It is a mild Hungarian laxative water of certain action. For sale at all druggists.
EISNER-MENDELSON CO., New York

MRS. KERMIT ROOSEVELT ILL

Bride of Colonel's Second Son Has a Mild Attack of Typhoid.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, the bride of the second son of the ex-President, is ill in the New York Hospital in West Sixteenth Street. She is suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever, which began before she left Spain after her marriage on June 10. Dr. Alexander Lambert, Col. Roosevelt's physician, is in charge of the case.

The patient was removed to the New York Hospital last Saturday. She was said to be resting comfortably last night and to be in no danger. Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt is the daughter of Joseph E. Willard, Ambassador to Spain.

BLUE MILK IS HARMLESS.

Itc Abnormal Appearance Is Due to a Germ.

Although blue milk is referred to in American scientific literature it seems to belong among the rarities in this country. Serious outbreaks of it have occurred in Europe, and there its appearance seems to have been of considerable practical importance. Blue milk is ordinarily understood to be due to the production of a colored pigment in the fluid as the result of the development of special micro-organisms therein.

This unusual manifestation in milk was early observed and reported; but Steinhof, who was able in 1838 to cause its disappearance by the use of disinfectants, was apparently the first to recognize the presence of an infectious material. The bacteriologist Hueppe was the first to obtain a blue-milk organism in pure culture, in 1884, so that evidently the investigation of the subject goes back to the early days of bacteriology when this modern science was still in the formative period.

There is a possible ground for misunderstanding as to the nature of the phenomenon. According to some, milk may have an abnormal blue appearance due to other causes than the growth of micro-organisms. We are told that milk which has been allowed to stand in iron dishes for several hours had a peculiar bluish-gray color, indicating the presence of iron in solution. Investigators have maintained that the consumption of certain plants by milk-producing animals may result in an abnormal blue color in the milk secreted, but the data along this line are more or less conflicting. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the abnormal appearance of a blue color in milk is, in the great majority of cases, caused by the growth of micro-organisms in the milk.

The appearance of a few isolated samples of blue milk which recently reached one of our Western experiment stations has afforded an opportunity for a new investigation of this uncommon phenomenon. The organism isolated from the milk and proved to be responsible for this "outbreak" was the bacillus cyanogenes, the same organism that has been isolated in other instances of blue milk. The fact that in the Iowa manifestations the trouble occurred in only two households out of eighteen served from the same dairy, and that these two were quite closely associated, indicates that the infection of the milk took place in the household. This explanation is also suggested by the failure of the blue milk to appear at the dairy farm, except in a pan brought from the home of one of the customers having the trouble.

"As far as is known," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "this organism is entirely harmless, and milk which is turned blue by it is objectionable only on account of its color."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

RALLI—ALLEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Ralli of 351 West End Av., New York, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Ione, to Mr. Henry Butler Allen of Philadelphia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Allen of Greenfield, Mass.

Married.

COSMUS—LORD.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, in the Congregational Church, Peru, Vt., by the Rev. W. W. Coe, Mildred Lord of Montclair, N. J., to Kenneth A. Cosmus of New York City.

WALTERS—DARRAH.—July 25, August Walters to Katharine Darrah, by Rev. Wilbur P. Francisco, Montclair.

Died.

AHLERS.—On Aug. 1, 1914, Marian Ahlers, sister of the late Herman Ahlers.

AMY.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, at his Summer residence, Oceanic, N. J., Henry Amy, beloved husband of Annie Wild and son of the late Henry Amy, in his 50th year. Requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, Sea Bright, N. J., Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, at 8:45. Interment Calvary.

ARENDT.—On Aug. 3, 1914, at Far Rockaway, N. Y., Pauline Fringant Arendt, beloved wife of the late Edward Arendt. Funeral from her late residence, 42 West 126th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, at 10 A. M.

BALLOU.—Mrs. Louise M. Ballou, Aug. 2, 1914. Funeral at home in Newton, N. J., Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Wednesday, 11 o'clock.

BOOTH.—At Amityville, L. I., Aug. 2, in his 63d year, George Francis Booth, husband of Elizabeth L. Booth. A service will be held at his Summer residence, Amityville, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, at 8 P. M. Funeral services at the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Bushwick Av. and Himrod St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CLARKE.—George Hyde Clarke, beloved husband of Mary Gale Carter Clarke, at Hyde Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 1, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral from Christ Church, Cooperstown, Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 11:30.

DESMAZES.—At Chelsa, Mass., July 19, after a lingering illness, George M. Desmazes, beloved brother of Mrs. Thomas A. Turner, New York.

DU BOIS.—At her residence, Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, Susan Rathbone Porter, widow of George W. Du Bois, in her 62d year. Services at her late residence, 789 Belvedere Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Hudson (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ELY.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at his late residence, Meadowburn Farm, New Milford, N. Y., after a long illness, Alfred Ely, eldest and only surviving son of the late Alfred Brewster Ely of Boston, Mass. Funeral services at Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Erie Ferry, West 23d St., 9:10 A. M., Jersey City, 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 4. Special car attached to this train returning from Warwick, 4:05 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ELY.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Aug. 3, 1914.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Alfred Ely, at Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Aug. 4.

EDMUND WETMORE, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

FORST.—Mrs. Frances S., Sunday, at her residence, 46 West 48th St., native of Belary, East India. Requiem mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

HODDER.—Rev. Alfred W. H. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

HOLBROOK.—Suddenly, at Titusville, Penn., Sunday, Aug. 2, Curtis McKinney Holbrook, only child of Elliot H. and the late Charlotte McKinney Holbrook, in the 11th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, J. C. McKinney, at 2 P. M. Aug. 4. Interment at Titusville.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 1, 1914, at Pownal, Vt., Sibyl Cady Hutton, age 33, wife of Dr. Robert L. Hutton and daughter of Mrs. William G. Cady. Interment in Valleau Cemetery, Ridgewood, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 2:45 P. M.

KING.—Suddenly, Dr. Marcus King, at 3 A. M., Monday, Aug. 3, 1914, husband of Bertha King and father of Lawrence Herbert King, Charlotte Miriam King, and Joseph King. Funeral will take place at 10 A. M. Wednesday, from residence, 849 Beck St., Bronx.

LADD.—Suddenly, Aug. 2, at his home, 10 Elstor Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., William J. Ladd. Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Upper Montclair, 3:15 P. M., Tuesday, Aug. 4. Conveyances will meet 1:25 (23d St.), 1:45 (Chambers St.) Erie Railway train. Interment private, Wednesday, Fairview Cemetery, Staten Island.

LYONS.—Suddenly, on Aug. 2, at his late residence, 280 Broadway, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Lep Lyons, in his 50th year, beloved husband of Nettie Lyons and devoted father of Adrienne Liberman and Rosalie Lyons. Funeral services at Union Fields Cemetery, Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

LYONS.—Brethren Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication for the purpose of paying our last respects to our deceased brother, Leopold Lyons, at Union Fields Cemetery, Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 10:30 A. M. EMANUEL SOLOMON, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

MALLEY.—On Aug. 2, 1914, Bridget Malley. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M., from her residence, 598 Morgan Av., Brooklyn, thence to St. Cecilia's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MILLS.—On Aug. 3, in her 79th year, Mary Josephine Goaddy, widow of the late Montraville Walsingham Mills. Funeral at the residence of her son, J. H. Goaddy Mills, South Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 5:30 P. M. Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

PROAL.—On July 6, 1914, Ermina J., wife of the late Arthur B. Proal. Services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 348 Madison Av., Thursday, 10:30 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

PULSCHEN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, Matilda A. Pulschen, beloved mother of Louise A. Pulschen. Funeral service at residence, 49 Medow Lane, Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

TERRETT.—Entered into rest Sunday, Aug. 2, at her late residence, Woodside, L. I., Anna Virginia Crean, beloved wife of Horatio Nelson Terrett, in the 59th year of her age. Funeral service Wednesday, Aug. 5, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Woodside, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

TURPIN.—At Quaker Hill, New York, Sunday night, Aug. 2, Emma S. Turpin of (Kenwood,) Beth Ayres, Penn., daughter of the late Sarah S. and Edward A. Turpin.

BRADY.—Thomas F., 944 College Av., Bronx, Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BRODHEAD.—Mary, 1,955 Hunt Av., July 31. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

CARLAND.—Mary P., 687 Lexington Av., Aug. 1.

CULLEY.—John, 223 8th Av., Aug. 2.

DAY.—Bennett, 1,090 Park Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUERRENFIELD.—Alexander, 247 West 11th St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLEMING.—Ellen, 2,250 Webster Av., Bronx, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FOCKT.—Anna, 405 East 158th St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HANNA.—Joseph, 223 8th Av., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HEFFERNAN.—Johanna, 76 7th Av., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HEITMAN.—Margaretha, 515 West 187th St., Aug. 2, aged 89. Services today, 8 P. M.

KENT.—Edith E., 255 West 12th St., Aug. 1.

LOTITO.—John 2,344 Crotona Av., Bronx, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McDONOUGH.—John, 521 10th Av., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MARKERT.—Carietta, 116 East 90th St., Aug. 2. Funeral notice later.

MASTERSON.—John, 269 West 117th St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORGAN.—Dora, 710 West 179th St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

O'NEILL.—Michael, 108 Madison Av., Aug. 2, aged 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SATTERLEE.—Anna, 306 West 114th St., Aug. 1.

TUBBS.—John, 130 Greenwich Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VAN DERBURGH.—Charles H., 201 West 131st St., Aug. 2.

VETTEL.—Edward B., 167 East 121st St., July 31.

Brooklyn.

CASSIDY.—Annie, 148 West St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CARLETON.—Herbert W., 4,164 Brandon Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

CLARK.—Edward L., 10A Monroe St., Aug. 1.

FRISCHMANN.—John, 200 Centre St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HARTERY.—Mary A., 28 Webster Place, Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HELLWING.—Louis H., 661 Macon St., Aug. 3. Services today, 8 P. M.

KENNY.—Mary C., 25 Douglas St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LOUDON.—Milton, 532 Jefferson Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

NEVINS.—Sarah C., 398 McDonough St., Aug. 1.

REICKER.—Rosina, 111 Cedar St., Aug. 2, aged 82.

REHBERGER.—Phoebe, 419 Irving Av., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RICHMOND.—Katherine A., 378 Wythe Av., Aug. 2. Services today, 8 P. M.

RINGHOF.—Henry, 40 Lake St., Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.

SULLIVAN.—Patrick, 263 46th St., Aug. 2. Funeral Aug. 6, 9:30 A. M.

SWANEY.—Jane, 85 Herkimer St., Aug. 2. Services today, 8 P. M.

TALMAGE.—Emma, 545 52d St., Aug. 1, aged 61.

Jersey City and Newark.

BERRY.—Carrie, 37 Hunterdon St., Newark, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COBB.—William B., 160 3d St., Newark, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

CUTTER.—Lillian, 3,029 Boulevard, Jersey City, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EVANS.—Mary, 109 Broadway, Newark, Aug. 2.

HARDIMAN.—John, 167 3d St., Jersey City, Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.

HEISE.—Henry, 302 Sherman Av., Jersey City, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOGAN.—William H., 59 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral notice later.

LALLY.—Michael J., 189 Garside St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 70.

McBARRON.—John P., 363 Plane St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McELROY.—Margaret, 57 13th St., Newark, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MAGER.—Elizabeth, 29 Avon Av., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral Aug. 6, 1:30 P. M.

MATTISON.—Jane, 111 Summer Av., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NOLAN.—Mary, 251 Randolph St., Jersey City, Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.

OAKES.—Joseph S., 120 Highland Av., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.

OBERLE.—Helena, 70 Barbara St., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

PINZINO.—Frank, 255 Bank St., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SLOAN.—Annie, 71 New York Av., Newark, July 31.

SOMMERS.—Edna, 63 Tuers Av., Jersey City, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPROCK.—James, Jr., 48 Wayne St., Jersey City, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

STEBNER.—Louis, 184 Seaview Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WARN.—Margaret, 211 York St., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILSON.—Elizabeth J., 432 South 14th St., Newark, Aug. 2.

ZAHN.—Henry, 340 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

Long Island.

GOLDBERGER.—Leonard G., 39 Borden Av., Long Island City, July 31.

HOFFMAN.—Frederick, Lynbrook, L. I., Aug. 1, aged 53. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KRESS.—Frederick, 27 Yale Av., Evergreen, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McKILLOP.—John, Long Island City, L. I., July 31.

PAICHMAN.—Dorris I., 602 Cooper Av, Evergreen, L. I., Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.

PERLMAN.—Abraham, 16 South Carlton Av., Arverne, L. I., July 31, aged 40.

PINCOTT.—Alfred J., 2,578 Hughes St., Ridgewood, L. I., July 31, aged 48.

SAVAGE.—John, Flushing, Aug. 1.

TOMFORD.—Frederick O., Corona, L. I., July 31, aged 31.

Westchester County.

TOUT.—Eleanor, Yonkers, July 31.

In Memoriam.

SCHAMBERGER.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved mother, Maria J. Schamberger, who departed this life Aug. 4, 1913. In God's care.

VAN BRUNT.—Amelia Van Brunt, wife of John C. Van Brunt, who died Aug. 4, 1912.

CLARK.—George J., in memory of, died Aug. 4, 1913.

HILLEN.—The Rev. Bernard G., mass St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, today, 10 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Setting Up Machinery to Meet Problems Caused by the European War.

Much satisfaction was taken yesterday in the effectiveness of the measures which the financial community, with the hearty co-operation of the Government, has taken to meet the extraordinary conditions growing out of the appalling disaster of general warfare in Europe. The stoppage of the ordinary processes of international relations in trade and in finance and the conditions created by the heavy drafts made upon our gold supply by Europe made necessary the substitution of special machinery for that which customarily supplies the needs of trade. Expedients had to be resorted to, not only to meet the gold outflow and to put an end to it so far as possible, but also to find a way for the settlement of the obligations in international transactions which could not be covered in the ordinary way. The closing of the Stock Exchange had also left a great deal of uncompleted business which had to be carried to completion. All of these problems were being dealt with yesterday along with still others which involve, unfortunately, temporary curtailment of industrial output in this country because of the barrier which the European war has put upon the usual flow of trade between this and other countries.

Final details were arranged for the putting out of additional national bank circulation under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, resort was had in the Clearing House to the use of loan certificates for the settlement of balances between the banks, and by a common understanding an embargo was put upon further gold exports except in the cases of shipments which are called for by some more specific need than the wild scramble for gold which had been under way in Europe ever since the fear of war seized all the financial markets. Thus $3,500,000 was taken out yesterday to be sent abroad to provide for the urgent needs of American travelers who have been unable to obtain cash on their letters of credit because of the demoralization which war has brought to the international Exchanges.

There was also taken yesterday $3,025,000 for export to Canada, but all of this, it was understood, was obtained on gold certificates withdrawn from the banks on Friday or Saturday. Home needs for cash are to be fully provided for, ample facilities for this purpose being put at the command of the banks, but it is proposed that gold shall no longer be paid in quantities large enough for shipment abroad. That is a measure of self-protection which is unquestionably called for by the unparalleled conditions which now prevail in the world of finance as a result of the complete collapse of the European credit system. By fixing provisional rates of exchange for the settlement of moneys due against maturing bills a way was found to adjust one phase of the problem to which the demoralization of the exchange market gave rise. In effect credits are created here against obligations falling due abroad as a substitute for remitting funds at a time when remittance is impossible.

There is no thought of our failing to meet all obligations promptly, but money cannot be remitted in the ordinary course and we cannot permit gold to be drawn from us without limit. We have large obligations to meet abroad in the shape of maturing finance bills. Europe has large balances here still as a result of the recent heavy sale of securities, and Canadian banks have unusually large credits at this centre. All of these must be provided for, but they can only be provided for through the channels of trade. Europe will need foodstuffs and will undoubtedly take means to obtain them, and much will be bought in this market.

Grain and other merchandise can be paid for out of the credits which New York can set up here against its obligations maturing abroad, and these obligations can be discharged without in any way weakening the position here as it would be weakened by the export of another $200,000,000 or $250,000,000 in gold, and it would take that much, it is estimated, to cover Europe's credit balance in this market and finance bills which will mature within the next sixty or ninety days. It was expected yesterday that means would very speedily be provided for bringing a large number of ships under the American flag, and that commerce would then begin to move a little more freely between this country and Europe, and that in due course our obligations will be discharged in that way.

The imposition of the sixty days' notice clause by the savings banks is only one of several steps taken yesterday, all of which were designed to keep the situation here well in hand to deal with the problems growing out of European warfare. Progress was made in clearing up Stock Exchange contracts entered into last Thursday, the final day of trading before the suspension ordered on account of the war situation. By taking the situation in hand promptly and energetically our bankers, with the co-operation of the Government, have strengthened the situation at every point and have made it much easier to face the problems growing out of a disaster such as the civilized world never before faced. In the making of that disaster we have had no part, and we feel only its reflex effect, but unusual expedients were called for. All who had part in providing those expedients are to be congratulated upon the efficiency with which the work was done, and they and the country at large are to be congratulated upon the good results which already are flowing from the measures which have been adopted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	9,592	9,592	9,570
Gross	$7,671,406	$7,631,916	$6,799,650
Net aft. tax.	2,253,964	2,061,940	1,911,562
12 mos gr.	91,782,691	94,084,055	79,255,355
Net aft. tax.	26,606,555	27,551,003	18,211,790

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Earnings on st'ks of subs. owned	$3,697,743	$3,781,422	$3,567,240
Misc. earn'gs.	717,867	579,130	545,719
Ttl. gr. earns.	4,415,610	4,360,553	4,112,959
Expenses	139,465	119,831	119,275
Net earn. app. to divid'ds	4,276,144	4,240,721	3,993,683
Sur. and res. prev. year	8,973,146	8,140,611	7,315,669
Total surplus	13,249,291	12,381,333	11,309,353
Pref. dividends	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash div. com.	1,408,727	1,277,007	1,157,285
Stk. div. com.	1,408,727	1,277,007	1,157,285
Total divid'ds.	3,671,627	3,408,187	3,168,742
Surplus bal.	9,577,664	8,973,146	8,140,611

MANUFACTURERS LIGHT & HEAT CO., (Pittsburgh,) for six mos. ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$3,696,840	$3,485,777	$3,229,228
Oper. expen.	1,999,009	1,719,054	1,549,463
Net	1,697,832	1,766,723	1,679,765
Other income	31,031	39,079	18,564
Total income	1,728,863	1,805,802	1,698,329
Charges, &c.	71,021	150,744	172,603
Surplus	1,657,840	1,655,058	1,525,727
Dividends	920,000	805,000	215,000
Surplus	737,840	850,058	1,310,727
Adj. credit	26,762	*4,921	
Surplus	764,602	845,137	1,310,727

*Debit.

COMMITTEE FOR WARBURG.

Examination Ends and a Favorable Report Is Looked For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency completed its examination of Paul M. Warburg of New York today and Mr. Warburg returned to New York. The committee probably will report favorably to the Senate his nomination to the Federal Reserve Board. Before leaving Washington Mr. Warburg called at the White House and discussed with the President the financial outlook as affected by conditions in Europe.

It is not believed that more than three Senators of the Committee on Banking and Currency will oppose Mr. Warburg. Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who, as Acting Chairman of the committee, led the fight on Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, is satisfied with Mr. Warburg's statement and will support him, and Mr. Reed of Missouri, who seconded Mr. Hitchcock's opposition to Mr. Jones, has shown no interest in Mr. Warburg's examination. The objections probably will come from Mr. Bristow of Kansas, a radical Republican, who conducted the examination of Mr. Warburg; Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, a conservative Republican and ranking minority member of the committee, and possibly Mr. Crawford of South Dakota, a radical Republican.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the committee, said this afternoon that he felt confident that the committee would act favorably upon Mr. Warburg's nomination. As soon as a report to the Senate is made, Mr. Owen will press for confirmation, so that the work of organizing the Federal Reserve system may begin as soon as possible.

FINANCE ITHACA CAR LINE.

Service Board Authorizes $2,000,000 Bonds—Salmon Power Issue Also.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The Ithaca Traction Corporation, which succeeds the Ithaca Street Railway Company and its receivers, is authorized to give a mortgage to the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York for $2,000,000, to secure an issue of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds, under an order by the Public Service Commission issued today.

To acquire all of the property of the Ithaca Street Railway $211,000 of the bonds and $400,000 capital stock will be issued. In addition, $277,000 of the new bonds will be sold for cash at not less than 80, to net $221,600, for improvements.

The commission has authorized an additional issue of $300,000 of the 5 per cent. 40-year first mortgage bonds of the Salmon River Power Company to be sold at not less than 85, to net $255,000. This makes a total bond issue for this project of $3,535,000.

SPAT OVER PELL RECEIVER.

Creditors Oppose Cotton Exchange Men in Bankruptcy Suit.

As the result of a petition in bankruptcy filed yesterday afternoon in the Federal District Court against S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton and stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, who assigned last Friday, an application was made before Judge Grubb for the appointment of a receiver. A considerable difference of opinion was manifested at once among the various interests.

David H. Miller, who appeared for about fifty creditors with claims amounting to about $1,000,000, suggested that Arthur R. Marsh, a former President of the Cotton Exchange, would be a good man. He objected to Theodore A. Price, who was one of the firm's assignees, as an old speculator who had failed in the cotton business himself.

To the name of Mr. Marsh opposition was entered because of his connection with the Cotton Exchange. The fear was expressed that he would administer the estate according to the rules of the Exchange rather than according to the law of the land. Thomas S. Fuller, counsel for Col. R. M. Thompson, a special partner in the concern, who claims that it owes him more than $3,000,000 or about two-thirds of its deficit, was particularly opposed to any member of the Cotton Exchange being selected.

Frederick B Campbell, counsel for the firm, was strong for Mr. Price, and when Mr. Miller suggested that if the nomination of Mr. Marsh was not satisfactory William Jay might be a good man, Mr. Campbell said that he had no personal objection to Mr. Jay, but he thought that he was not a man of sufficient standing for such an involved piece of business as the settlement of the Pell firm affairs.

Judge Grubb adjourned the matter until this morning. The creditors filing the petition were Marcus J. Parrott with a claim of $4,650 for sales of cotton futures, Charles Lee & Co. with $1,755 due in the same way, and Leigh M. Pearsall with $225 on a unpaid check.

GAIN IN BANK CLEARINGS.

July Increase In This City 11.4 Per Cent. Over 1913.

Bank exchanges during July, according to the statement compiled by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading centres in the United States, amounted to $14,407,983,526, a gain of 6.9 per cent. over last year and of 3.6 per cent. as compared with two years ago. Clearings at New York City show increases of 11.4 and 3.3 per cent., respectively.

Outside of New York gains are reported by Boston, Baltimore, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, San Francisco, and by a number of other centres, gains and losses being about evenly divided at interior points.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 1.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,191,593	$1,191,593	$24,180,058
Ordinary	1,400,453	1,400,453	26,218,734
Cor. & inc. tax	36,062	36,062	7,169,702
Miscellaneous	353,685	353,685	18,637,472
Total rcts.	2,981,794	2,981,794	76,205,967
Expenditures	4,016,786	4,016,786	74,721,282
Surplus	....	....	1,484,685
Deficit	1,034,992	1,034,992	....

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $245,670,667; balances, $20,274,119; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $186,334.

The local banks gained $1,511,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, 15c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 815 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,466. PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT.—Several inquiries have been received for catalogues showing the necessary equipment for mfg. Portland cement. The plant should have a capacity of 500 to 1,000 barrels daily, and net prices should be quoted free on board N. Y.

13,467. TRACTORS AND TYPEWRITERS.—A report from an American Consular officer in Russia states that a resident of his district is desirous of obtaining an agency for Am. mfrs. of tractors and typewriting machines.

13,468.—FOOD PRODUCTS.—A firm of general merchants and commission agents in India wishes to be put into communication with Am. mfrs. or exporters of breakfast foods and other food products, such as canned fruits, salmon, &c.

13,469. FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES.—A resident in a European country would like to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of fancy goods and novelties.

13,470. COTTONSEED OIL.—A firm of general merchants and commission agents is anxious to do an import business in cottonseed oil and would like to be placed in communication with mfrs. of this product in the U. S.

13,471. CINEMATOGRAPH OUTFIT.—A resident abroad desires to be put in communication with Am. mfrs. of cinematograph outfits, as he wishes to start a moving picture show.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR NEW HAVEN FUND

Stockholder's Suit to Enjoin Directors from Making Up Subsidiaries' Deficits.

ACCOUNTING IS DEMANDED

T. L. Clark Attacks Expansion as Illegal—Misappropriation to Morgan & Co. Alleged.

A stockholder's suit for a receiver was brought yesterday against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the Federal District Court from a new angle. It did not ask for the appointment of a receiver for the corporation itself, but for a receiver of such a fund as might be created as a result of the plaintiff's demand for an accounting. A number of the transactions with regard to the expansion of the New Haven are declared by the complaint to be illegal, and the court is asked to enjoin the Directors of the railroad from voting the stock they control so as to complete the transactions of which complaint is made, and from making good from the funds of the railroad any deficits in the fixed charges or operating expenses of the corporations, which it is alleged are controlled illegally.

The plaintiff in the suit is Tisla L. Clark, a resident of New Jersey, who states that he acquired by inheritance twenty shares of the railroad. The complaint was filed by his counsel, Thomas C. Spelling of 115 Broadway, and it names these defendants: The New Haven Company, the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, Howard Elliott, D. Newton Barney, Frederick F. Brewster, George F. Baker, Charles F. Brooker, W. Murray Crane, T. De Witt Cuyler, James S. Elton, James S. Hemingway, Arthur T. Hadley, James H. Hustis, Henry K. McHarg, Edward Milligan, Francis T. Maxwell, John T. Pratt, Morton F. Plant, William Rockefeller, A. Heaton Robertson, Samuel Rea, James S. Richards, William Skinner, Robert W. Taft, J. N. Billard, Edwin Milner, Charles S. Mellen, H. McK. Twombly, George M. Miller, Nathaniel Thayer, George J. Brush, F. W. Cheney, J. H. Wittemore, E. D. Robbins, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Oakleigh Thorne, J. P. Morgan, William G. Hamilton, and Herbert C. Satterlee.

Of these, it is explained, twenty-three are at present members of the New Haven Board, and that Messrs. Milner, Mellen, Twombly, Miller, Thayer, Brush, Cheney, Wittemore, Robbins, Thorne, and Ledyard have been Directors. Messrs. Ledyard, Hamilton, Satterlee, and Morgan are named as executors under the will of the late J. P. Morgan.

The complaint in the first place alleges that before Mr. Morgan's death large sums were withdrawn from the New Haven and misappropriated to J. P. Morgan & Co., and that a portion of this was assigned to the Morgan estate. Mr. Clark alleges that not less than $30,000,000 was paid by the Morgan firm to the Morgan estate, and that of this not less than $7,500,000 came from the moneys misappropriated from the New Haven.

Then it is asserted that a triumvirate was formed to control the affairs of the New Haven, which consisted of the late J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, and Charles S. Mellen, at that time President of the line. Mr. Clark declares that immediately upon the election of Mr. Mellen as President of the New Haven the policy of the company, which had been conservative, lawful, and regardful of the public and the stockholders, was changed as the result of a conspiracy hatched by the triumvirate. It was determined, it is alleged, to try to acquire a monopoly of the commerce within the New England States, as far as would be profitable, and that in furtherance of this the control or ownership of a number of means of transportation was acquired. Moreover, Mr. Clark maintains that every step of this process of acquiring the lines was in itself an act of monopoly.

Particular mention is made in the complaint of the acquisition of the New York, Westchester & Boston and the Harlem River & Port Chester Railroads, and this is described as an act of monopoly as well as the negotiations to gain the control of the United Traction & Electric Company and of various other systems of water transportation and steamship lines.

Next Mr. Clark attacks the purchase of the control of the Rutland, partly as intended to eliminate a competitor and partly as an excuse to divert New Haven funds to the triumvirate. All the defendants, it is contended, acquiesced in these payments by the triumvirate, although no itemized accountings were ever made, and the defendants Brooker, Barney, Taft, Elton, Hemingway, and Robbins are especially censured as being cognizant of the Westchester transactions by which $36,000,000 was disbursed.

So Mr. Clark asks that the Directors be enjoined from voting the stock they control to do any of the things found illegal, and also from making up the deficits of the New Haven's subsidiaries which he has enumerated. Further, he asks that in case his requests have been granted and an accounting has been made that the money be paid into a special fund to a receiver, appointed by the Court, for distribution among the stockholders.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Incorporated today: The American Synthite Co., gums and their products, $600,000; H. J. Flower, O. C. Banborn, P. P. Sheehan, 137 W. 12 St.

Norfolk Smelting Co., $100,000; O. E. Jackson, W. J. Eldridge, W. A. Cooper, 64 Wall St

Lehigh Buffalo Terminal Railway Co., Buffalo, $50,000; L. D. Smith, T. M. Jarvis, J. A. Middleton, 2,350 Bway, N. Y. C.

Central Consumers Ice Manufacturing Co., $250,000; Maurice Feist, Isaac Loewenthal, L. H. Sanders, 2 Rector St.

Talbot Realty Co., $10,000; W. S. Nehouse, A. S. Baiz, W. T. Minor, 52 William St.

American Gas Governor Works, $6,000; Charles Hoelscher, Theresa and J. F. Sperber, 172 W. 95 St.

Hungarian Miners Organ Publishing Co., $10,000; Arnold Rotter, Alex. Eger, Martin Himler, 419 E. 9 St.

Dominion Publishing Co., $5,000; A. F. Whitfield, L. N. Vanse, G. A. Knobloch, 2,000 Grand Concourse.

Newton Arms Co., fire arms accessories, $10,000; D. A. Evans, C. H. Bierhaum, Charles Newton, Buffalo.

Meinhard Auto Service-Specialties-Sundries Supply Co., $10,000; C. J. Staples, C. H. and T. P. Meinhard, Buffalo.

Single Negative Drop-Out Process, plates, cuts, dies, printing, $20,000; J. M. Powers, J. V. Ranck, F. T. Powers, 418 Central Park W.

Bankers' Stocks & Bonds Co., brokerage, $60,000; R. A. Van Voorhis, C. A. Cole, A. F. Garbe, 846 E. 156 St., Bronx.

Charles Furthmann, Inc., hotel, restaurant, $15,000; J. J. Finnegan, H. M. Friedman, Charles Furthmann, 20 N. William St.

Champlain Engineering & Construction Corpn. of Saratoga Springs, $5,000; W. E. and Thomas Leonard, T. M. Navagh, Saratoga Springs.

Joseph Schmalzl, N. Y. C., cleaning, dyeing, $5,000; Susan Jonitz, Joseph Schaf, Frank Hernd, 886 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Lorraine Waist Co., ladies' wear, $10,000; Lillie Emerman, David Weltfisch, Myron Ritter, 271 W. 141 St.

Longo Construction & Realty Co., $6,000; Barney Saglimbene, Pietro Altieri, Melchior Longo, 306 E. 62 St.

One Hundred & Ninth Street Theatre Corpn., $10,000; Gustave Zimmerman, Ludwig G. B. and Emma Erb, 1,061 Clay Av.

Aborn Real Estate Co., $30,000; Marcus Chargin, Abraham and Rachel Bernstein, 76 W. 119 St.

Montery Dress Mfg. Co., $5,000; Henry and Meyer Klosty, I. M. Schiller, 1,945 7 Av.

Porrello Washing Machine Co., $10,000; Alessandro Corsi, W. J. Fuller, Giuseppe Porrello Sarto, 166 President St., B'klyn.

Twilight Maternity, Inc., sanitarium, $10,000; Jacob and Ray Heller, Samuel S. Arluck, 62 W. 89 St.

United Textile Trades Assn., information, collection agency, $25,000; C. E. Dunn, G. C. McDonald, G. H. W. Ernest, 148 4 Av.

Capital Increases—Niagara Feature Film Co., N. Y., $1,000 to $10,000; Forban Co., N. Y., $160,000 to $310,000.

Authorization—English Fibre Board Co., Wilmington, Del., $100,000; rep., Harry Stirk, Penn Yan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 3.—Charter filed today: Milk Powder Machinery Co., New York $400,000; William G. Kimmey, John F. Baber, New York; William A. Nowlatt, New Jersey.

Buying Orders—
in Odd Lots

The thrifty American investor has bought and wants to buy the best American securities at European War prices.

On last Thursday, our records of Odd Lot transactions showed that for every 10 shares sold, 12 were bought; for every 10 sellers there were 16 buyers.

We are accepting orders to be executed on the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange.

Send for List 133.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
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Members New York Stock Exchange
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American Light & Traction Co. control. Earnings 4¼ times interest. Yield 5 4-10%. There is no better investment than an underlying closed Public Utility bond.

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(Established 1901)
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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Stock
CHAS. GOLD,
Tel. 3187 Broad. 25 Broad St.

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Sent Upon Request.
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The Royal Bank of Canada
CAPITAL AND RESERVES $25,135,000.00
Transacts a general banking business at its branches throughout Canada and the West Indies.
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GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY
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Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

DIVIDENDS.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
St. Louis, Mo., July 29, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on September 1st, 1914, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1914. Checks will be mailed. T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

An Indispensable Guide for
Trustees, Investors, Investment Firms, Trust Companies and Savings Banks.
"Legal Investments for Trust Funds."

This book contains the statutes and decisions of all States, governing investment of trust funds. It also contains a typical list of "legal investments" and a general discussion of principles affecting liability of trustees. The first and only standard book of the kind. Published by

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1 Liberty Street, New York.
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PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tunnels, Jersey City.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00
Special arrangement for collection of out-of-town checks.
No charge for exchange.
Our representative will call and quote terms.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
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No Dealings on the Curb.

Advertisements which appeared in papers which may mislead the public regarding the attitude of the New York Curb Market Association in regard to dealings in securities are herewith absolutely repudiated. This Association has no connection whatsoever with any concern bearing a somewhat similar name.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC:

The New York Curb Market Association wishes to deny emphatically any connection with advertisement appearing in the New York newspapers of today's date, entitled "Emergency Stock Market," signed "New York Curb."

New York, August 3, 1914.
New York Curb Market Association,
by E. R. McCORMICK, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the New York Curb Market Association on July 31, the following resolution was adopted, to hold until further notice:

> RESOLVED, that any dealings in any security listed or quoted on the New York Curb Market, either directly or indirectly, is forbidden. Any violation of this rule shall be deemed an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the New York Curb Market Association.

LOUIS M. TEICHMAN, Secretary Pro Tem.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Co.

To Holders of Gold Bonds of 1917, (4% Collateral Trust) Series "A" and Series "B"

Default having occurred in the payment of the August first coupon on the above bonds, it is essential, in order that the interests of the holders may be adequately protected, that they promptly deposit their bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by the August 1, 1914, coupon, and all unmatured coupons, with the **Union Trust Company of New York**, the Depositary of the Protective Committee, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New York. The Depositary will issue Certificates of Deposit under an Agreement now in course of completion and which will be filed with the Depositary on August 5, 1914. Copies of such agreement may be obtained from the Depositary on and after that date.

Application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange, in due course, for the listing of Certificates of Deposit for Series "A" bonds.

Dated, New York, August 3rd, 1914.

L. C. KRAUTHOFF, Counsel.
G. K. B. WADE, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Chairman,
B. WALTER LEIGH,
A. V. MORTON,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Protective Committee.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due July 1, 1951:

Referring to the Committee's notices dated respectively June 23 and July 16, 1914, announcement is made that after August 12, 1914, no further purchases will be made by the Committee of the coupon which matured July 1, 1914. Holders may, however, continue to deposit their bonds during the pleasure of the Committee, the right being reserved without further notice to refuse additional deposits.

Dated, New York, August 4, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
JAMES N. WALLACE,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
HARRY BRONNER,
CHARLES W. COX,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

Notice to Men's Neckwear Buyers!

For your convenience we have opened a Ground Floor Salesroom at

1,131 Broadway
bet. 25th and 26th Sts.

See our new line of

50c. Neckwear
$4.25 per Dozen.

Exclusive Patterns. Extensive Assortments.

Jesse M. Weissman & Co.
Office and Factory,
542-544 Broadway

See "Jumbo," The biggest 50c. tie in the market.

Jobs Embroideries and Laces

10 inch Cambric Flounces, 5¾c per yd.
17 inch Cambric Flounces, 6¾c per yd.
8½ inch Organdie Edges, 5¾c per yd.
8½ in. Oriental Lace Edges, 3¾c yd.
45 INCH ORGANDIE ALLOVERS, EMBROIDERED IN COLORS, 37½c per yd.
Everything in Laces and Embroideries at equally attractive prices.

Fred'k Hacker & Co.,
15 W. 17th Street.

YOUR COSTUME DEPARTMENT

needs the smart, straight Basque and the long "tunic-like" Redingote, because Fashion has impressed them upon your trade. And besides, we carry the largest "sorting" of silk dresses to retail at $25. We have them "satin-faced" and gracefully "caught up" and draped.

PROPP & GERRICK,
115 West 30th St.

BASQUE GIRDLES

In great variety. A thousand styles of belts, girdles and sashes are awaiting your inspection. Don't fail to see our line.

SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
"The Belt House of New York,"
49-53 East 21st St.

SUPREME Mandel Laces in Fashion and Values
MAX MANDEL
39-47 West 19th Street

Phil Gill Says:—

Buyers in doubt about their Fall line should come to my showrooms and see my three hundred models, from $3.50 to $35.00. All styles of fabrics and all sure sellers.

Phil S. Gill, Dress Value Creator.
39 W. 32d St. In the heart of the Trade.

Girdles Belts Sashes

It will pay you to see our line.

Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49-53 E. 21st St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

J. KRIDEL, SONS & COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, all of whom are of full age, have formed a limited partnership under the name of J. Kridel, Sons & Co., with its principal place of business located in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, the general nature of the business intended to be transacted being that of commission merchants, importers, and dealers in silks, ribbons and kindred commodities.

The names and residences of the general partners are Samuel Kridel, residing at No. 185 Central Park West, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; Alexander H. Kridel, residing at No. 51 West 71st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and William R. Sidenberg, residing at No. 40 West 75th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The name and residence of the special partner is Martin M. Kridel, residing at No. 21 East 82d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

That the amount of capital which the said Martin M. Kridel has contributed to the said partnership is Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($225,000).

That the said partnership is to begin as of the 1st day of June, 1914, and is to end on the 31st day of May, 1919.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, July 13, 1914.

SAMUEL KRIDEL,
ALEXANDER H. KRIDEL,
WILLIAM R. SIDENBERG,
General Partners.
MARTIN M. KRIDEL,
Special Partner.

HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, Counsellors-at-Law, 160 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Tanning Extract Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of New York Tanning Extract Company will be held on the twelfth day of August, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Six Million ($6,000,000) dollars, consisting of Sixty Thousand (60,000) shares, of the par value of One Hundred ($100) dollars each, to One Million Five Hundred and Forty-five Thousand ($1,545,000) dollars, to consist of Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty (15,450) shares, all of which shall be Common stock, of the par value of One Hundred ($100) dollars each.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1914.

WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, President.
WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF NATHAN KRAUSKOPF CO. will be held on Monday, August 10th, at 12 o'clock, at 387 4th Av. L. BERL, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ROMPER CO. will be held Tuesday, August 11th, at 12 o'clock, 387 4th Av. B. BERL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, July 24th, 1914. Sealed Proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Commissary of the Panama Railroad Company, operated by the Supply Department of The Panama Canal, in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-848. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the Office of the Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, where bids will be received up to 2 P. M. Monday, August 31st, 1914, and then opened in public.

To learn what is proceeding in the world's finances and manufactures consult THE ANNALIST. Every Monday. $4 a year by mail—single copies 10 cents. Best information on current economics. Profound, clear, and independent views. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday......Nominal.
Saturday......Nominal.

"Tango" Bracelets Are Popular.

"Tango" bracelets of leather and ribbon are now being shown here by fancy goods and notions houses for the Fall and holiday trade. They are set off with ornaments of varying elaborateness, and retail at prices ranging up to $5 each. Some of the more expensive bracelets have ornaments of solid silver combined with imitation precious stones. The leather bracelets can be had in various colors.

Pile Fabrics for Fall Dresses.

Pile fabrics will be widely used this year in the manufacture of Fall and Winter dresses, both as material for the whole garment and for trimmings. Velvets, velveteens, caracul, and broadtail are the most favored goods at the moment. Capes and chic little coats of these materials are distinguishing touches to some of the more elaborate models. Some of the velvet dresses of the better class show a distinct tendency toward Princess effects, but this touch is confined almost entirely to garments designed for evening wear.

Novelty Laces Meet Big Demand.

Novel effects in laces lead the Fall demand, principal among them being two-tone net top effects. Soft hues prevail in these offerings, such as cream, écru, and old gold and blue. Metal laces are well thought of for later in the season, with steel effects the most favored by buyers. Gun metal, silver, and gold laces are shown also, as are combinations of metal and colored embroideries in net top effects. Filets and Chantillys are extremely well thought of. Embroideries show little feature at this time. Organdies and voiles appear to lead whatever demand there is.

Vestees Are Quite the Thing.

Vestees are among the most active lines of women's neckwear for the Fall and Winter season, favored styles in ready-to-wear garments opening the way to an extensive use of them. Practically all of the low cut, roll-collar types of neckwear are assured of ready sale over the retail counter. Guimpes are favored, too, but here also the low effects are best. Long and short V-shaped cuts are shown in this neckwear, as are some square cuts. The position of the high neck, boned guimpe of a few seasons ago is shrouded in uncertainty, though some reports indicate a possibility of its return to fashion.

Printcloth Prices Ease Off.

Several staple constructions of printcloths eased off to the extent of an eighth of a cent a yard in the local gray goods market yesterday. At this concession a fair amount of business was put through for nearby delivery. There was some business done in 38½ inch 60-48s at 5¼ cents, but, though 64-60s in the same width were offered freely at 4¾ cents, only small lots were taken. Both 38½ inch 64-56s and 39 inch 68-72s were offered freely at 4½ cents and 5¼ cents, respectively, but not a great deal of business was done on them. There were also a few sales of sheetings made during the day, but that was about the extent of the trading.

A Way to Sell Baby Shoes.

A well-known retail shoe concern in the Middle West recently adopted a scheme for increasing its business that is somewhat similar to one successfully used by a certain Southern clothing firm for the same purpose. The shoe firm takes each day from the birth records of the city the day's entries, together with the names and addresses of the parents. To the parents it then sends a letter of congratulation, in which is expressed a hope that the mother and the new arrival are doing well. In a tactful postscript to this letter the firm says that by presenting it at the store when the baby is ready to wear shoes its first pair can be obtained free. The scheme is said to be working very well.

War May Benefit Clothiers.

If complications abroad continue for any length of time, it is expected that an opportunity will be afforded clothing manufacturers here to rid themselves of surplus stocks at good deal better prices than might otherwise be obtained. From present indications in the trade both the European trouble and the backwardness of the season will mean a rush for merchandise at the last minute. Whether or not the manufacturers will be in a position to supply this belated demand is uncertain. The fact remains, however, that there is very little speculation going on in the market at the present time. Buyers are very cautious placing their orders. Whatever demand originates from abroad will have the effect, it is asserted, of putting the market on a much better basis all around.

Amoskeag Spring Prices Named.

In a notice sent to the trade last night the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company made known the fact that prices on most of the wide dress goods it will make for the Spring, 1915, season will be the same as those which were named at the Fall opening. The only changes are made on three numbers of all wool serges, the first being 48 inches wide, the second 50 inches wide and the third 54 inches wide. All of these goods are priced 5 per cent. lower than at the Fall opening. Prices on narrower dress goods are named in another circular sent to the trade, which says that "we have made the following prices on our 36 inch all wool serge and Panama—style 4,002, 36 inch all wool serge, 28½ cents net; style 4,607, 36 inch all wool Panama, 28½ cents net. Terms are 2 per cent., ten days, April 1, 1915; delivery one-third each December, January and February. Our production will not be distributed until all orders are received, providing there is no delay on the part of our customers." The last named prices also show a reduction of 5 per cent. as compared with levels made at the Fall opening.

Knit Goods Demand Falls Off.

More recent tabulations of the orders placed by wholesale buyers of knit goods on merchandise for the Spring, 1915, season show that a larger volume of these goods is now under contract than was first supposed. This is true both of underwear and hosiery, but just at present the business being placed is small. The apparent "starvation stock" policy of the jobbers, together with the uncertainty of the import situation for the new season, is keeping orders limited in size as well as number. Re-order business on Fall underwear is sub-normal, despite the fact that some requests for rush shipment of these goods have been received by selling agents. Few of the mills show a disposition to make up stock, the policy being in most cases to wait until the duplicate orders are actually in hand before starting the machines. Aside from cheap balbriggans, none of the lines of underwear for the new season has moved at all freely. The same situation prevails in hosiery, where fibre silk hose is still leading the other lines by a wide margin. Spot business in Fall goods is opening up slowly.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Coronet Worsted Company will open today its line of fancy worsteds for the Spring (1915) season.

Weingarten Brothers, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, will continue their exhibit and demonstration of Fall style corsets on living models for another four weeks.

While prices realized were not quite up to expectations, about 90 per cent. of the $50,000 stock of clothing offered at auction by David Blow & Co. yesterday was sold. A number of out-of-town buyers attended the sale.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton and stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, by David H. Miller, attorney for these creditors: Marcus J. Parrott, $4,650, balance on sales of cotton futures; Charles W. Lee & Co., $1,755, balance on sales of cotton futures, and Leigh M. Pearsall, $255, on an unpaid check.

WESTCHESTER PRESERVING COMPANY, INC.—A petition has been filed against the Westchester Preserving Company, Inc., of Yonkers, manufacturers of catsup, pickles, &c., by these creditors: Michael Jamba, $275; Jacob Spitzler, $150, and Morris Aronowitz, $166. It was alleged that the company made an assignment on Aug. 1 to Edward J. Ryan and permitted the Franco-American Food Company to obtain a judgment for $136, on which a City Marshal levied on the assets and advertised a sale for Aug. 6. Assets are $500.

Mrs. EUGENE WATSON, dealer in corsets at 23 East Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,245 and assets of $11.50. Among the creditors are Alma M. Le Roy of Manchester, Iowa, $2,000, and estate of Daisy E. Lounsbury of Randall, N. Y., $1,132, both for borrowed money.

CHARLES KRUMWIEDE, grocer, at 501 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $8,111 and assets of $4,510.

GEORGE E. R. ROTHENBUCHER of 16 Dutch Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,100 and no assets.

CARTER, AGUILAR & BENOHEL, exporters and importers, of 17 Battery Place, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,274 and assets of $4,951.

F. D. HOMANS, INC., dealer in autos at 239 West Fifty-sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,283 and assets of $11,868, consisting of stock, $8,630; notes, $1,949; machinery and fixtures, $981; two lots at Hackensack, N. J., $300, and cash in bank, $8.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO.—Judge Grubb has confirmed a composition of A. Schwartz & Co., manufacturers of costumes at 40 East Thirty-second Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, on application of Henry B. Singer. Liabilities were $39,354.

BOESSNECK, BROESEL & CO.—Henry A. Wise, assignee of Boessneck, Broesel & Co., woolen importers and commission merchants of 440 Fourth Avenue, has obtained leave from Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $100,000 until the schedules are filed. He was also authorized to carry on business for thirty days.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Grubb in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MORRIS BENDRINER, grocer, 195 Brook Avenue; liabilities, $1,407.
JAMES CLANCY, hotel supplies, 8 Manhattan Market; liabilities, $7,187.
SARAH FISH, hotel, Ellenville, N. Y.; liabilities, $9,102.
E. HELEN O'BRIAN, milliner, 53 West Thirty-ninth Street; liabilities, $3,209.
DAVID ROSENFELD, women's tailor, 644 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $5,773.
BENJAMIN F. SUSSMAN, jeweler, 826 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $5,161.
ANTHONY G. BEAR of Bear & Jaffe, cloaks, 49 East Twenty-first Street; liabilities, $6,430.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Rug and Radical Carpet Cleaning Corporation—Goodyear Rubber Insulating Co., $939.
Anspacher, Mortimer C.—O. Stiner, $288.
Amer. Palace Car Co.—Beach & Chapman, $577.
Bakst, Aaron D.—H. Friedlander, $152.
Blech, William—W. Hauser, $113.
Brett, Jacob A.—E. H. Cook, $111.
Bonwit Realty Co.—J. L. Graf et al., $4,253.
Casson, Isador—Metropolitan Electric Protection Co., Inc., $115.
Cahn, William C.—Church E. Gates & Co., $377.
City of New York—Continental Asphalt Paving Co., costs, $286.
Chaffee, Edward J.—E. E. Vreeland, $282.
Chenoweth, Catherine R. and Alexander C.—M. J. McNamee, executor, $19,041.
Same—Same, $8,502.
Callewaert, Amende and Theofiel F. Bracke—M. Van Eeckhaute, $321.
Epstein, Herman—E. F. Shaskan, $135.
Egan & Leake—J. F. Morgan, $428.
Friedman, Morris—A. L. Kass, $288.
Grant, James S.—E. Bagan, $100.
Gerson, Arthur—J. H. O'Donnell et al., $245.
Lazarus, Harris—Worumbo Co., $326.
Same—W. Stursberg et al., $313.
Loeb, William—Central Bureau of Engraving, $117.
Ludsky, Isador—North American Brewing Co., $109.
Mertens, Mathilda M., and George H. Steljes, ex'rs—W. V. McManus, $5,000.
Rouse, Hamilton—F. M. Watrous, $340.
Shapiro, Benjamin—J. Zelenka et al., $304.
Summers, Henry, and Patrick Doonan—People of State of New York, $500.
Skiddell, Nathan—C. Morris, $286.
Saltesieder, Fred'k W.—S. Solomon, $650.
Thompson, Henry B.—J. H. Browning, $740.
Union Jewelry Co.—I. Reich et al., $101.
Same—Anthony Giura, $221.
Wenigmann, Ernest—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $4,679.
Wunderlich, Wm.—S. Schnur, $190.
Yukelson, Morris—R. Yukelson, $125.
Zibelli, Gaetano, and Giuseppe—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $249.
Zibelli, Giuseppe, and Domenico De Filippo—Same, $174.

In Bronx County.

Caggiano, Antonio—G. Tuoti, $183.
Hast, Rebecca—G. Borgstede, $1,869.
Same—Same, $2,485.
White Hod Elevator Supply Co. and Edward J. White—Travelers Insurance Co., $115.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

Cavanaugh, Alice J.—F. A. Stone, Oct. 25, 1913, $370.
Same—Same, March 25, 1914, $248.
Heinze, Ada Louise—J. Mayer, Nov. 13, 1912, $1,887.
Kent, Seth Miller—E. S. Broughton, March 29, 1898, $1,798.
O'Rourke, Joanne M.—I. H. Snell, July 27, 1914, $137.

Makes Big Capital Increase.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The American Chiclet Company filed a certificate with the Secretary of State today showing that it has issued $2,000,000 additional capital stock for the purpose of acquiring the property and assets of the Sen Sen Chiclet Company of Maine. The total authorized capital stock of the American Company is now $11,000,000.

Mining Stock Quotations.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5⅝	6	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	45	47	McKinney	40	48
El Paso	125	150	Old Gold		1¼
Findlay		1½	Portland	109	111
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	103	105
Isabella	10½	10⅝	R. B. H.		3½

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Buyers' Attention.—A prominent ladies' tailor and dressmaker desires connection with department store to take charge made-to-order and alteration department. L 117 Times.

BUYER.—Man, 25 years' experience in hosiery and underwear, desires position as buyer for 5 and 10 cent trade; best of reference. Y 203 Times Annex.

Sales agency would like to communicate with romper manufacturer having output of $75,000-$100,000 with view of buying their entire production. Box G 23 Times Annex.

$100,000 men's and boys' clothing; quantities to suit buyers; cut prices; in jobbing department. A. Schaap & Sons, auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

Loft to sublet until Feb. 1st; size 75x100. Apply The P. S. Farmer Co., 470 4th Av.

COSSACK redingote suits, $8.75; choice material, guarantee satin lining. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

JOBS IN WASH dresses to close out at a sacrifice. 134 Wooster St., first floor. Universal Skirt Co.

SALESMAN.—BY LEADING IMPORTING AND DOMESTIC WOMEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE, FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS IN OHIO, INDIANA, ALSO ONE FOR SOUTH, NORFOLK TO NEW ORLEANS, IN CONNECTION ONE OTHER KINDRED LINE; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS, ESTABLISHED TRADE. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, LINES CARRIED, EXPERIENCE, BY MAIL TO LOCKE & CLARKE CO., NO. 394 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN! SALESMEN! TO COVER ALL TERRITORIES IN THE UNITED STATES BY ONE OF THE LARGEST DRESS MANUFACTURERS IN NEW YORK, ON COMMISSION, ALL THOROUGHLY RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE APPLICATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS BOX M 213 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN—MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. Entire South; also A1 man with good following for Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, &c., to carry strongest popular-priced line of white underskirts on commission basis. S 134 Times.

SALESMAN, A1, for high-class children's dresses; must have established city and office trade; no objection to high drawing account to one who can show results. Madam Burada, 35 West 36th St.

SALESMAN.—Good following; carry strongest line hand-made infants' wear; enter Middle West; strictly commission. Rouff, 220 5th Av.

SALESMAN WANTED, acquainted with resident buyers, office trade; sell jewelry. L 132 Times.

SALESMAN from Denver to coast with following. Theodore Weil, 122 West 27th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Bein, suits; 15 E. 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, jobs Spring coats; 15 E. 26th.
ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, millinery, cloaks, suits; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.
ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner, Chamberlain Co.; Miss S. Fryalle, misses' ready to wear; Miss V. Olson, ready to wear; Wallicks.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Luria & Co.; J. Lurie, Fall suits; Room 823, 1,133 B'way.
ASHEVILLE—Bon Marche Store Co.; A. L. Price, silks, dress goods; 17 W. 28th.
ASHTABULA—D. L. Davis Co.; B. F. Bechtel, dry goods; Empire.
ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; Miss Hillman, laces, embroidery, foreign goods; 23 Park Av.
AUSTIN—C. Rosner, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
BAKERSFIELD, Cal. — Redlick Mercantile Co.; Mrs. S. R. Irvine, ready to wear; 3 W. 29th.
BALTIMORE — Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf,
BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock; human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Philipsborn; B. Rice, waists; 7 W. 22d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; C. A. Waldo, notions, fancy goods; 31 Union Square.
BISBEE, Ariz.—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; B. Frankenberg, ladies', children's ready to wear; Miss F. Davis, millinery; 39 W. 32d.
BLOOMINGTON—A. Livingston & Sons; S. A. Livingston, suits; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—William Filenes Sons' Co.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Miss Lyon, handkerchiefs; Miss Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Eaton, misses' skirts; Miss Buckley, leather goods; Miss Gillespie, jewelry; Mr. McCurdy, gloves; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; F. M. Spear and Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mrs. Philips, ladies' dresses; Miss Kolesky, ladies' neckwear; basement buyers—Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Tully, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. Hartford, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Robicheau, coats, (basement;) 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss M. L. McHugh, girls' coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; F. E. Blake, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
BROCKTON—Fraser Dry Goods Co.; T. Davock, silks, dress goods; C. Faulkner, domestics; T. Townsend, wash goods; L. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Broztell.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; W. A. Stoeckel, muslin underwear; 38 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, upholstery goods; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs.; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, cloaks, suits, skirts, waists; 20 W. 22d.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. R. Hammer, millinery; Miss C. H. Smith, millinery; A. Dagleish, linens; 821 B'way.
CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke; J. Kenyon, silks, dress goods; 320 Church.
CHARLESTON—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, general mdse.; Endicott.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little, Long Co.; H. C. Long, dry goods; Flanders.
CHICAGO—The Rug Store; A. C. Hibbs, carpets; Grand.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. F. Gambrill, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Lloyds Cloak and Suit Co.; S. L. Lebosky, ladies' suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks; J. D. Rutter, carpets, rugs; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. Williams, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; W. H. Anderson, children's coats, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks; N. Koritzky, linens; B. Ryan, blankets, domestics; Miss Lambert, gloves; K. Trillings, boys' clothing, (basement;) Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; S. Shane, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—12th St. Store; S. Speck, millinery; J. Simon, furn. goods; F. Lebosky, cloaks, suits; E. Wurtzburg, cotton goods; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; Miss E. Kielack, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; Postertag, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. McCollem, women's suits, (basement;) 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—M. A. Eiseman & Bro.; R. Eiseman, jewelry, combs; Empire.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; N. M. Sharr, linens, white goods; Miss E. Jindra, ladies', infants' wear, muslin underwear; C. Popper, ladies', children's dresses, suits; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss E. MacNeilly, skirts; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. O. Curtin, muslin underwear, petticoats, knit goods; 438 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Model Skirt Co.; J. D. Jacobs, women's garments; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—Glove Tailoring Co.; S. Rosenthal, woolens; Ansonia.
CINCINNATI—Heldman Cloak Co.; J. Schild, woolens; 817 Broadway.
CLARKSBURG, West Va.—M. Friedlander, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; Mr. Applegate, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Holliday, dry goods; 320 Church.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; L. R. Fay, upholstery goods; Miss A. Weiner, art goods; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—Kohn Bros.; H. Kohn, M. Kohn, piece goods, men's clothing; 66 5th Av.
CLINTON, Ill.—Murdock & Farmer; M. Farmer, silk dresses, waists; Room 823, 1,133 Broadway.
COLUMBUS—Graves Cloak House; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, general mdse.; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Buckley, muslin underwear; 38 W. 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Feibel Brothers; J. C. Feibel, women's, misses', infants' ready-to-wear; Woodstock. Miss E. Rice, infants' wear; McAlpin.
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Branham-Hinkle Co.; W. A. Branham, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.
COLUMBUS—Federman & Levy; M. J. Federman, jobs house, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
COLUMBUS—Green-Joyce Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery, (retail;) 43 Leonard.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright & Metzler Co.; M. Wright, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
DALLAS—Sanger Brothers; Miss Lowe, millinery; 19 East 24th.
DANVILLE, Ill.—N. Y. Wholesale Millinery Supply Co.; B. H. Sheaman, furs, feathers; 832 B'way.
DAVENPORT—The Hub; S. Moritz, men's, women's, children's clothing; Collingwood.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; F. Fleischauer, books; 2 Walker.
DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesy, ladies' coats, suits; C. A. Gille, notions, piece goods; 31 Union Square.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; A. B. Trott, representing; 71 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; O. B. Hinman, corsets, infants' wear, knit muslin underwear; 60 W. 33d.
DES MOINES—"Wolf's"; M. Wolf, ready-to-wear; E. Jacobs, millinery; 1,199 B'way.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss G. Ness, jewelry, silverware, shell goods; Miss M. Berloich, leather goods; Miss H. M. Ballard, millinery; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Gero & Hale; A. Gero, furs; G. O. Hale, ready to wear; Latham.
DETROIT — Kline Garment Co.; Miss M. Buell, children's, juniors' garments; Miss J. Sharp, waists, underwear, silk petticoats; 95 Madison Av.
DUBUQUE—Jensen and Mendelson; C. Jensen, ladies' ready-to-wear; 11 W. 25th.
DUBUQUE—Jensen & Mendelson; C. Jensen, women's ready-to-wear; 11 West 25th.
EL PASO—Everybody's Dept. Store; Mrs. B. G. Hill, leather goods, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.
EVANSVILLE—Andres Co.; N. E. Lefebre, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
EVANSVILLE—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
FAIRMONT, West Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; Miss Montgomery, ready-to-wear; sixth floor, 60 W. 33d.
FORT WORTH—L. G. Gilbert, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—V. Peers & Co.; W. T. Roberts, dry goods; Aberdeen.
GALVESTON—Garbode-Eiband Co.; Miss E. Schneider, ready-to-wear; H. A. Eiband, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Ferber, Fall suits; Room 823, 1,133 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mongold, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Oswald, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 B'way; York.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; J. H. Mustard, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
GREENVILLE, Ill.—Weise & Bradford; M. Weise, silk dresses, silk waists; Room 823, 1,133 B'way.
GUTHRIE—J. A. Milne & Co.; Miss N. G. Stratton, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, waists, children's dresses; 15 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; I. E. Robison, silk, cloth dresses; 15 E. 26th.
HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; J. N. Ware, dress goods, laces, ready to wear; 114 5th Av.
HOOSICK FALLS—M. Luria & Co.; M. Luria, Fall suits; Room 823, 1,133 B'way.
HOUSTON—Hogan & Allnoch D. G. Co.; E. J. Hogan, dry goods; 256 Church.
HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; Miss M. L. Arnett, corsets; 39 W. 32d.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.; Watts, Ritter & Co.; C. W. Watts, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss Marks, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; Mr. Walmsly, cloaks, suits; J. Rusk, millinery; P. F. Zierz, furs; Miss Burns, corsets; H. Wilson, domestics, blankets; 60 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss A. S. Krauch, children's, infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; W. D. Sandford, china, glass, silverware; 2 Walker.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; J. J. Delaney, toys, dolls, sporting goods, trunks, bags, auto supplies, tires; 225 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE—Stuart-Bernstein Co.; B. Bernstein, ready to wear; 333 4th Av.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros; W. K. Warren, men's clothing, furn. goods; J. J. Delaney, toys, sporting goods; R. R. Wilkinson, ladies' shoes; 225 5th Av.
JOLIET—New York Wholesale Millinery Supply Co.; Phoebe Piterson, furs, feathers; 832 B'way.
JOLIET—R. W. Kennedy & Co.; Harry J. Sheaman, trimmed hats, feathers; 832 B'way.
KANE, Penn.—Leonardson Co.; Mr. Leonardson, general mdse.; 320 Church.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; Miss I. M. Brown, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 214 Church.
KANSAS—John Taylor D. G. Co.; C. E. Walker, white goods; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. L. Chamberlain, jewelry, leather, fancy goods; 214 Church; McAlpin.
KEARNEY, Neb.—Kaufman & Werner; Mr. Kaufman, 5 & 10c. goods; Mr. Werner, ready to wear; 26 East 17th.
KNOXVILLE — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Miss H. C. Gridley, ready to wear; 39 W. 32.
KOKOMO—Thalman & Levi; A. L. Thalman, hosiery, gloves, laces, millinery; 315 4th Av.; Sherman Square.
LAFAYETTE—M. Schultz, general mdse, ready to wear; 1,161 B'way.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro., Miss E. Martin, laces, neckwear, ribbons, trimmings; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; E. G. Eby, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
LAUREL, Miss.—D. A. Madison; M. Cohen, ready to wear, cloaks, suits, dresses; 97 5th Av.
LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss S. E. Carlton, notions; Miss J. Hennessy, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
LEXINGTON—Roff-Shipp Co.; H. V. Shipp, Fall Suits; 1,161 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; C. Priddy, notions, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Isaacs Bros. Co.; Mrs. J. G. Small, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; M. J. Cogney, hosiery, underwear; 214 Church.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; E. Palmer, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 214 Church; Sherman Square.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; Wallicks.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, coats, waists; 1,133 Broadway.
MACON—Union D. G. Co.; J. T. Killien, carpets; 69 5th Av.
MACON—Union D. G. Co.; Mr. Killan, ready-to-wear; 69 5th Av.
MADISON, Wis.—S. A. Woldenberg, dresses, waists; 15 E. 26th.
MARINETTE, Wis. — Lauerman Bros.; Mr. Pluss, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 470 4th Av.
MARINETTE.—Paris Fashion; E. E. Kohn, women's garments; Claridge.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Paraski, hosiery, women's knit underwear; 22 E. 17th; Park Avenue.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Brothers; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; G. J. Woods, handkerchiefs, laces, embroideries, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 22 East 17th.
MILWAUKEE—Breithaupt Co.; H. L. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; E. H. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; Marie Antoinette.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; A. Pickering, laces, ribbons, neckwear, veilings; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; Mrs. G. Fisher, infants' wear, waists, petticoats; 214 Church; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mr. Russell, boys' clothing; Mrs. M. May, corsets; F. J. Amluxen, cotton piece goods, linens, linings; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss C. Amluxen, furs; 2 Walker.
MISSOULA—The Leader; J. Danziger, general mdse.; Breslin.
MOBILE—Gabriel Jewelry Co.; H. Gabriel, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.
MOBERLY—J. S. Bowers & Son; ready-to-wear, clothing, carpets; 43 W. 27th.
MONROE—H. Ensel; B. Ensel, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
MONROE—Masur Bros.; S. Masur, ready to wear; 1,133 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY—J. L. Cobbs & Co.; Mr. Cobbs, notions; 69 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY—Steinert & Lobman; W. Lobman, dry goods, furs; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY—J. L. Cobb & Co.; J. F. Doyle, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—L. A. Roy, women's wear; Gregorian.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Teitelbaum; D. Loveman, women's furn. goods; M. Hirsch, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; F. L. Manlove, ready to wear; G. F. Sedberry, silks, dress goods; 214 Church.
NEW ORLEANS—A. H. & S. Gernsbacher; A. H. Gernsbacher, notions, laces, embroideries; 220 W. 121st.
NIAGARA—Niagara D. G. Co.; Miss Brown, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK—Smith & Welton; Miss H. J. Martin, women's wear; Gregorian.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; R. McGrath, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
OAKLAND—Abrahamson Bros.; Miss Gilbert, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
OAKLAND—H. C. Capwell Co.; T. W. Sullivan, dress goods, silks, wash goods, linings, velvets; 320 Church.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott-Halliburton Co.; Miss L. B. Hayden, millinery; 13 East 22d.
OTTUMWA—Nelson Cloak Co.; A. H. Nelson, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Zinser, domestics, linens; 320 Church.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co. Miss M. Martin, ladies' underwear; 31 Union Square.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. S. Elmland, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, dresses; 71 West 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits; Mrs. A. L. Wilkinson, skirts; Miss Neuman, dresses; Miss E. Evans, waists; Miss Bixon, ladies' cloaks, suits, (basement;) Miss Lerner, misses', children's coats, suits, (basement;) Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Ben Berg, Mrs. Dorsman, Fall dresses, serges, silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 West 22d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, trimmed hats, flowers, feathers; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; Mr. Koch, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; P. Cohen, millinery; Miss Walleston, millinery; Miss Gibion, waists; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. W. McCreery, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, cloaks, suits, millinery, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.
PITTSTON—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, cloaks, suits, millinery; 353 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; G. Hinkley, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. D. Gardner, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE—Rosendale & Co.; H. Rosendale, millinery; Flanders.
PROVIDENCE—L. Diamond & Son; J. C. Adkins, blankets, white goods, cotton and wash goods; 70 Franklin St.
RACINE—Schroeder D. G. Co.; P. E. Schroeder, women's garments; 353 4th Av.; Gregorian.
READING—Lord & Gage; Miss L. Brubaker, corsets; 214 Church.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; A. Bates, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
RICHMOND, Va.—Simon Crowell; Louis I. Crowell, millinery, ready to wear; Aberdeen.
ROANOKE—S. H. Hieronimus & Co.; Miss R. Bell, women's garments; Miss A. Moore, corsets; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; C. M. Koontz, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. L. Freeman, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. R. McCarthy, waists; R. G. Powers, books; 432 4th Av.
SAN ANGELO—Cox Rushing Co.; Miss A. Runyon, ladies' wear; 1,161 Broadway; Aberdeen.
SAN ANTONIO—A. B. Frank Co.; A. W. McArthur, ready to wear; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum & Co.; Miss White, gloves; 15 E. 22d.
SAN ANTONIO—Dalkowitz Bros. Co.; S. Dalkowitz, clothing, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; A. Hollin, linings, notions; Miss P. Koplan, underwear; 60 W. 33d.
SA NFRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; Miss G. Cohen, muslin underwear, corsets, waists; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—D. Samuels; J. S. Brown, domestics, linens; 45 E. 17th.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, Fall coats, suits; 15 East 26th; Latham.
SEATTLE—The Toggery; C. Blumenfeld, clothing; Albert.
SELMA—Liepold Bros.; N. Liepold, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; Continental.
SOUTH BEND—J. Chess Ellsworth; Miss G. Dollman, ribbons, veilings; 60 W. 33d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—C. H. Heer D. G. Co.; E. H. Drake, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; G. B. Pierce, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss P. Brinton, women's suits, costumes, dresses; 31 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. F. Eiseman, children's, misses' dresses; 1,182 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss I. Wade, hosiery; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; B. A. Collins, hosiery, gloves; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; R. H. Craig, blankets, white goods, linens; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; G. G. Andrews, waists, ladies' dresses; Miss E. B. Edgar, misses', children's, infants' wear; 15 E. 26.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. D. Steiner, silks; Miss M. Keating, corsets; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Schultz, millinery, ready to wear; 1,161 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. M. H. Black, muslin underwear; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; A. H. Mattingly, dress goods; M. Smith notions, fancy goods; J. C. Pope, wash goods; Miss M. Jones, muslin underwear; F. C. Lake, ribbons; W. McCaulay, ready to wear; 31 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Freund, linens, wash goods; L. Steiner, dress goods; R. E. Lagroue, silks; A. S. Harris, ready-to-wear, (basement;) Miss C. Harn, ready-to-wear, (basement;) E. H. Cady, notions, fancy, leather goods, stationery, shell goods, (basement;) Miss M. Keating, corsets; S. Rubin, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Niehaus, knit goods; H. Weil, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Miss Boyer, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Freedman-Zatlin Mfg. Co.; C. S. Zatlin, ladies' waists, dresses, underwear; Park Avenue.
ST. LOUIS—Modern Cap Mfg. Co.; M. J. Novason, caps; Albert.
ST. LOUIS—Schoper Bros. Merc. Co.; W. Schoper, dresses, waists; 40 E. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss J. Cummings, French underwear; J. A. Belmeur, notions, jewelry, leather goods, stationery, toilet goods, silverware; 60 W. 33d.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, Fall suits; 1,161 Broadway.
STANTON, Va.—Crowell & Sachs; S. J. Sachs, millinery, ready to wear; Aberdeen.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Miss E. L. Quinn, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss K. T. Wilson, corsets; 221 4th Av.
TACOMA—Peoples Store Co.; M. Ellingson, millinery; 214 Church.
TERRE HAUTE—W. H. Albrecht Co.; Miss M. Oelgesclager, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
TERRE HAUTE—Siegel's; S. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. M. Walker, dress goods, silks; 214 Church; McAlpin.
TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; S. Goldberg, waists; 95 Madison Av.
TOLEDO—Kobacher Millinery Co.; L. Jacobson, millinery; Hoffman House.
TROY—W. P. Herbert; Miss Ball, waists; sixth floor, 60 W. 33d.
TUSSCALOOSA—Roseman Co.; M. D. Roseman, carpets; 71 W. 23d.
TUSCO, Ill.—Bollman & Buchanan; Mr. Buchanan, silk waists, dresses; Room 823, 1,133 B'way.
UTICA—Tompkins Coopernail Co.; Miss M. Barnett, coats, suits; Mrs. J. Ross, millinery; Breslin.
VICTORIA, Texas—Haller D. G. Co.; L. F. Haller, women's wear; genl. mdse; 39 W. 32d; York.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; Miss T. Uhlman, infants' wear, muslin underwear, millinery; Miss A. Huthmacher, millinery; Miss B. Ullman, notions; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.
WAVERLY, Ill.—Bradford, Weise & Co.; R. E. Coe, silk waists, dresses; Room 823, 1,133 Broadway.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; E. J. Stone, waists; L. Cooper, ready-to-wear, 8th floor; 60 W. 33d.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; C. Sjoberg, notions, gloves, laces, hosiery, ribbons; 214 Church; Prince George.
WORCESTER—S. Elias, women's ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; A. C. Wood, notions, toilet goods; A. J. Moir, leather goods; 55 White.
YORK—J McLean & Sons; Miss C. Manfeld, notions, toilet, leather goods; 55 White.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; A. G. Pike, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss, Hirshberg Co.; Miss N. Bott, women's neckwear; Miss A. Shannon, infants' wear; 315 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—H. L. McElroy Co.; C. W. Miller, carpets; 1,134 Broadway.

Meat Wholesalers Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The Beef and Products Credit Association of New New York City has been incorporated to foster trade and commerce among wholesalers of beef, meat and products. The Directors are: Abraham Beck, Samuel Goldstein, Harry F. Grayeo, and Matthew F. Hanrahan, Brooklyn; Samuel Maltz, Manhattan.

JOBBERS, DEPARTMENT STORES AND CUTTING-UP TRADE

Pursuant to Our Business Policy of Long Standing to Hold an Annual Sale for the Purpose of Quickly Unloading Our Surplus Stock We Announce Our 1914

Annual EMBROIDERY CLEARANCE SALE

Beginning Tuesday, August 4th, Ending Tuesday, August 18th.
Sale Will include Embroidered Voiles, Crepes and Other Fancy Cloths,

TRANSPARENT ORGANDIES

ORIENTAL NET TOP LACES from 2½ Inches to 36 Inches at Extraordinarily Reduced Prices.

Sale takes place at our Salesroom,
11-13 East 26th Street, Madison Square North.

Arnold B. Heine & Co.

Sale of Laces and Embroideries

Einstein-Wolff Company

and affiliated concerns are now holding their third annual Pre-Inventory Trade Sale of the following seasonable merchandise:

EMBROIDERIES
on Voiles, Crepes and Fancy Cloths.

LACES
including Orientals in all widths.

NECKWEAR
Rufflings, Pleatings, Collars in smart new styles.

HANDKERCHIEFS
foreign and domestic, plain and initialed, in immense assortment.

Notable Values in All These Lines

EINSTEIN-WOLFF BUILDING
Broadway, Cor. 25th Street, Opp. Madison Square.

MERCHANDISE 5 cents to $1.00

Everything for the 5 and 10c. Store.
Everything for the Bargain Basement.
Everything for the low price end of the department store.

300 SELECTED LINES.

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange,
10-16 West 20th Street, New York

Edwin P. Gleason's Son

Cotton Goods. Staples and Novelties.
75 and 77 Worth Street.

1915 Spring Lines in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics are now open for inspection by Jobbers and Manufacturers.

SEED VOILE—The season's newest fabric.
For Delivery Oct 1st-15th.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO.
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece	A. L. Steinweg & Co., Makers, 131-137 West 35th St.
WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. Co. Makers. 16-18 W. 22nd St., N. Y.
KIDDIES' DRESSES	Amifrench	French Lingerie Co. 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
ENGLISH MESH UNDERWEAR	AERTEX Allows the skin to breathe	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors. 315 4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	H. B. Brand	Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that "Zel" locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK
Imported Cotton Suitings for Jobbers and Manufacturers.	Nearlinen	SHIPLEY-HOLLINS COMPANY. American Agents. 40 Leonard St., NEW YORK.

APRONS For Every Way in Life Dean's "Lockstitched" Retail 25c to $3
W. H. Dean Co., 45 E. 17 St.

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Ural Lamb & Plush **COATS** Big Assortments $7.50 up
Closing Out All Wool Balmacaans, $2.75.
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AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

David W. Biow & Co.,
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Today, Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Extensive Line of

Dry Goods

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Suits,
Evening Gowns, Skirts, Coats,
Kimonos, Nightgowns.
Large Line of Fine Waists.
500 Doz. Petticoats,
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LADIES' & GENTS' **FURNISHINGS**
Dry and Fancy Goods, Dressmakers' Supplies, Elaborate Fixtures.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, ON the 13th day of August, 1914, at twelve o'clock, noon, of said day, at No. 134 East 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction a "Cole" automobile, dark-blue body, five-passenger touring car, 30 horse power, four-cylinder engine, 1910 model, to be sold for the account of Raymond P. Gormeley and Andrew C. Dam, for the purpose of satisfying a lien thereon amounting to $137.15, together with interest, expenses of the sale, and accruing charges, pursuant to Section 200 of the Lien Law of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York.

Dated New York, July 28, 1914.

COHEN BROTHERS,
Attorneys for George Schuchman, Lienor,
64 Wall Street, New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A lien held by the undersigned, Eliza Guggenheimer, against the following-described property: Certificates No. 3 and No. 4 (20 shares) of the capital stock of Manhattan Grille Company, Inc., and now in her possession, she will sell said property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy said lien, through her brokers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. of that day, and apply the proceeds of said sale, after deducting the costs and expenses thereof, to the payment of her lien.

ELIZA GUGGENHEIMER, Lienor.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Lienor, 37 Wall St.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK MEYER, doing business under the firm name and style of Meyer Bros., Bankrupt.—No. 20,067.

Pursuant to an order of this court, the undersigned temporary receiver of the above-named bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of retail drug fixtures, furnishings, cash register, safe, stock-bottles, and general stock in trade, and may be inspected on the premises at No. 1,210 3d Av., City of New York, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the said premises, at No. 1,210 3d Av., New York City, on the 4th day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated July 29th, 1914.

ALLEN T. KLOTS, Receiver.

LEE J. PERRIN, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL NOVICK & LOUIS NOVICK, trading as I. NOVICK & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 133 W. 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, raincoats, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, factory and office furniture, fixtures, &c.

MALCOLM SUNDHEIMER, Receiver.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOOLEY, SMITH & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 14, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 Front St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Aug. 12th and 13th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARTIN SAXE, Trustee.

YOUNG & HUGHES, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN CASSIDY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 221 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a printing plant, rotary and job presses, composing room equipments, ruling machines, bindery plant, and complete office fixtures.

GUSTAVE C. WEDEKIND, Receiver.

CHARLES A. EDGERTON, Attorney for Receiver, 160 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 18,650.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Schwartz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MARTIN T. C. WATERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3d, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRISON J. UHL, Bankrupt.—No. 18,500.

Notice is hereby given that Harrison J. Uhl, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 3d, 1914.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of H. B. HOLLINS et al., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,935.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, entered July 23, 1914, notice is hereby given to all persons making claims to any stock, bonds, or other property that were deposited in the Equitable Trust Company of New York, by H. B. Hollins & Co., to secure the payment of a draft for £10,429 14d. 2s., drawn by said H. B. Hollins & Co., upon A. Ruffer & Sons, or to the proceeds thereof or any part thereof, to file their claims in the office of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before August 31st, 1914.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1914.

A. LEO EVERETT, Receiver of H. B. Hollins & Co.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DANIEL WEINSTEIN and DAVID WEINSTEIN and the firm of WEINSTEIN BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 18,770.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel Weinstein and David Weinstein, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 30th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 31, 1914.

NO. 19,226.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN STEIN and SAMUEL STEIN, trading as STEIN BROTHERS, individually and as co-partners under the firm name of STEIN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Stein and Samuel Stein bankrupts have filed their petition praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 19,306.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL EISENSTEIN and MORRIS REIN, individually and as copartners doing business as EISENSTEIN & REIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Eisenstein and Morris Rein, bankrupts, have filed their petition, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ACCURATE RHINESTONE NOVELTY WORKS, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Accurate Rhinestone Novelty Works, Inc., and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 3d, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist N. Y.—No. 19987.—In Bankruptcy.—MERCHANT TAILORS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Bankrupt.

Merchant Tailors Co-operative Society was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 7th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 14th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20005.—In Bankruptcy.—THE FORMOSA MERCANTILE CO, Bankrupt.

The Formosa Merantile Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 29th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 3: Lieuts. W. J. McCarthy, Com'r's office, to 23 Prect.; T. J. McAuliffe, 69 Prect., to Com'r's office, and assigned in charge of Hqts. Building; R. R. Burnes, 62, to 26 Prect., Aug. 1. From 143 Prect. to those indicated: T. J. Milan, 28; J. Marrinan, 36; J. G. Sheridan, 39. Mutual: Michael Broderick, 61, to 42 Prect., changed with Peter J. McDermott.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons Mark Williams, 9 Surg. Dist., to assume charge of 7 Dist., in addition to his own, for 3 days from noon Aug. 3; P. J. Murray, 22 Dist., to assume charge of 18 Dist., in addition to his own, for 20 days from 6 A. M. Aug. 7; Lieuts. T. J. Daly, 146, to command 149 Prect. for 10 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 25; T. W. Mullarkey, 149, to 8 Insp Dist. for 30 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 5; Walter Rouse, 161, to command 153 Prect. for 20 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 6; H. J. Callahan, 164, to C. O., duty in bookkeeper's office for 15 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 3; P F Gilmartin, Traffic, Subdiv. C, to command for 12 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 25.

Patrolmen I. E. Ettinger, 5 Ins Dist., to C. O., duty in 2 Deputy Comr's office, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 3; John Cunniff, 6 Prect., to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from 4 P. M. Aug. 1, detailed to Dist Atty's office, N.Y.Co.; W. H. Foley, 15, and T. A. Carolan, 31, to C. O., duty in bookkeper's office, for 15 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 2; T. E. Gorman, 36, and W. E. Barrett, 283, to C. O., same, for 15 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 3; De L. C. Miller, 38, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 5 P. M., Aug. 4; E. L. Holsten, 39, to Det. Bu., for 3 days, from 4 P. M., July 31, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, N. Y. Co.; C. E. Hooper, 43, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

From precincts indicated to School for Recruits, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1: R. L. Duffy, 18; T. A. Hamilton, 29; Arthur Wallander, 39; John Ruff, 174; J. J. Garraston, Traffic C.

To Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 4; Romolo Pagano, 10; W. J. McCafferty, 31; J. I. McCarton, 42; William Prantner, 43; Joseph Pesselano, 80.

Matron Mary E. West, 150, to 275 Prect., for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 2, and for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 18.

Assignment Discontinued—J. R. Buckley, 15, to Comr's office, from 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

Leaves, with pay: Surg's—Daniel J. Donovan, 7 Surg. Dist., for 3 days, from noon, Aug. 3, (deducted from vacation;) Ernest V. Hubbard, 18 Surg. Dist., for 20 days, from 6 A. M., Aug. 7, vacation. Capt's—F. A. Tierney, 149, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 25, (deducted from vacation;) Henry Burfeind, Traffic, Subdiv. C, for 12 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 25, (deducted from vacation.) Patrolman—James J. Ward, 1, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 6, (deducted from vacation.)

Without pay: Patrol.—W. G. Howey, 153, for 1 day, from 4 A. M., Aug. 2. Matron—Philippine A. Dorpf, 143, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol.—Arthur Grundig, 37, to take effect at 12:01 P. M., Aug. 1.

Resignation: Prob. Patrol.—Frederick Herrmann, 21, Aug. 1.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 171, c. s., as assigns Lieut. J. J. Clare, 145 Prect., to command 153 Prect., for 20 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 6, is revoked.

Fire Department.

Retired after 20 yrs.' service on Aug. 1: James Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 21, pension $700 a yr.

Appointed to fourth grade from Aug. 5: A. F. McGlade, Eng. 6; Albert Kellermann, Eng. 25; Charles McGarry, Eng. 33; L S. Taylor, Eng. 88; J. J. Gully, Eng. 208; J. H. Rauch, Eng. 209; H. J. Garner, Eng. 213; Chris. M. Quinn, Eng. 214; W. H. Anderson, Eng. 279; J. F. O'Keefe, H. & L. 2; J. M. Bartley, H. and L. 7; C. A. Forster, H. & L. 17; G. H. Hammond, Jr., H. & L. 22; J. A. Gebhardt, H. & L. 35.

To take effect Aug. 6: William Bitter, H. & L. 8.

Appointed Probationary Firemen and assigned: E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 34; A. E. Maloney, Eng. 46; C. G. Garrison, Eng. 38; J. D. Zanone, Eng. 30; Henry Rohrbach, Eng. 235; J. J. Walsh, Eng. 227; Charles Amato, Eng. 72; P. J. Connolly, Jr., Eng. 23; G. C. McCready, Eng. 212; S. C. H. Thurber, Eng. 1; J. J. O'Brien, Eng. 41; T. W. O'Neil, Eng. 84; P. L. Gunn, H. & L. 21; T. F. Meagher, H. & L. 8; C. A. Hampe, H. & L. 45; Michael Brown, H. & L. 109; F. H. Ehlers, Eng. 233, and J. I. Riley, H. & L. 34.

Retired on pension of $700 a yr.: Robt. Walker, Eng. 20, from Aug. 4.

Leaves of absence, without pay: T. J. Purcell, H. & L. 23, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 3; J. J. Gesswein, Eng. 23, for 12 hours from 8 P. M. Aug. 1; James Cahill, Eng. Co. 58, for 24 hours from 8 P. M. Aug. 7; M. J. McCarthy, Eng. 230, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 6.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—1st Lt. C. A. Walker, Jr., O. D., to Tobyhanna, Penn., until Sept. 1, then to his station.

Capt. H. L. Steele, C. A. C., on leave, promoted to Major from June 26. He goes to command Ft. Mott, N. J.

Capt. C. A. Seoane, to Ft. Bliss, Tex., to command Field Co. I, S. C.

1st Lt. C. B. Amory, Jr., 9 Cav., as Prof. of Military Science at the Conn. Agricultural College, Sept. 1.

Maj. T. F. Dwyer, C. A. C., is detailed in Q. M. C., Sept. 1, vice Major L. S. Miller, relieved. Maj. Dwyer will sail about Sept. 5 for the Phpns.

1st Lt. J. A. Crane, 5 F. A., to enter the class for the second year course at the Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., reporting Aug. 15. 2d Lt. H. Erlenkotter, 4 F. A., and H. Kobbe, 1 Cav., to enter the first-year class at the same school Sept. 25.

Capt. F. B. Shaw, 26 Inf., to Ft. Brady, Mich., as commanding officer and Quartermaster, vice 1st Lt. W. C. Christy, 3 Cav.

The resignation of 1st Lt. L. M. Lawton, Phpn. Scouts, accepted July 31.

Leaves: Maj. F. K. Ferguson, C. A. C., one month; Capt. H. H. Johnson, M. C, 4 months.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Barry, at Shanghai; Perkins and Panther, at Newport; Cleveland, at Mazatlan; Drayton, Warrington, and Rhode Island, at Newport; South Dakota, F-1, West Virginia, and F-3, at Honolulu; Ontario, at Vera Cruz, and the Tacoma, at Bluefields.

Sailed: Vulcan, Tampico for Hampton Roads; Bainbridge, Che-Foo for Darien; Glacier, San Blas for Mazatlan; Justin, Acapulco for Mazatlan; Mars, Norfolk for Vera Cruz; Caesar, Puerto Plata for Guantanamo; Denver, Mare Island for west coast of Mexico via San Diego; Georgia, Vera Cruz for Port-au-Prince; Tonopah, K-1, and K-2, Newport for Provincetown; North Carolina, Hampton Roads for Boston; Patapsco, Vera Cruz for Galveston; Nanshan, San Francisco for Mazatlan; Wilmington, Canton for Hongkong.

Hannibal and Leonidas, now in survey work near Cristobal, ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, stopping at N. Y. for two weeks to give liberty.

The Maine, now at Villefranche, to proceed to Hampton Roads to join the Naval Academy practice squadron.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The local School Board of District 37, Brooklyn, of which Charles C. Schoeneck is Chairman, has recommended to the Board of Education that a new building be erected as soon as possible on the site at Eighty-sixth Street and Ridge Boulevard, (formerly Second Avenue,) to provide for the large area bounded by New York Bay, Sixty-fifth Street, Twelfth Avenue, and Eighty-sixth Street, having approximately 250 city blocks and only two public schools.

The same School Board has recommended that a new school building be erected on the site of Public School 105, Fort Hamilton Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, which is an old wooden structure having thirteen class rooms.

It is also urged that a building should be erected on the site now owned by the city at Second Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, which would give relief to Public Schools 2, 118, and 140, and that a new high school building be erected on the present site of Public School 101, New Utrecht Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, which at present is used by the Bay Ridge High School. It is also urged that a site for a public school be purchased in the neighborhood of Seventy-ninth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, which locality, it is said, needs prompt relief for its school children.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Buenaventura, at Valparaiso, Aug. 1.
SS Mineric, at Suez, Aug. 2.
SS Tamaha, at Port Said, Aug. 2.
SS Kabinga, at Colombo, July 31.
SS Colorado, at Hull, Aug. 1.
SS Tapajoz, at Pernambuco, Aug. 1.
SS Trinidad, at Halifax, Aug. 3.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Aug. 3.
SS Minneapolis, at London, Aug. 3.
SS Oruba, at Southampton, Aug. 3.
SS Lucia, at Pernambuco, July 30.
SS Prinz Sigismund, at Sanbayo, July 30.
SS Roma, at St. Michaels, Aug. 1.

Sailed.

SS Royal Prince, from Shanghai, Aug. 1.
SS Beacon Light, from Stornoway, Aug. 3.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Manila, Aug. 1.
SS Parima, from Demarara, Aug. 1.
SS Lumin, from Shields, Aug. 3.
SS Nicaria, from Barbados, Aug. 2.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, from Kingston, July 30.

Passed.

SS Kristianiafjord, New York for Bergen, passed Malin Head.
SS Kursk, New York for Libau, passed Lizard.
SS Suruga, for New York from Yokohama, passed Perim.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 4; Hongkong, July 8; Shanghai, July 11, and Yokohama, July 21—which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 4.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:58|Sun sets..7:14|Moon sets..3:03

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:23	6:30	12:14	12:16
Governors Island	6:48	6:55	12:43	12:50
Hell Gate	8:38	8:45	2:23	2:30

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 3.

SS George Washington, Bremen, July 24.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, July 25.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, July 25.
SS Europa, Naples, July 21.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 25.
SS Minnehaha, London, July 25.
SS Buenos Aires, Havana, July 30.
SS Carolina, San Juan, July 29.
SS Graecia, Inagua, July 29.
SS Obidense, Port Antonio, July 29.
SS Coya, Montevideo, July 7.
SS Roseric, Calcutta, July 5.
SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, July 25.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, July 25.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, July 28.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Aug. 1.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, July 28.
SS Allianca, Colon, July 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Seguranca	Havana	July 28
Rochambeau	Havre	July 26
Vaderland	Antwerp	July 25
Venezia	Palermo	July 23
Ancona	Naples	July 22
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	July 29
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 1
Concho	Galveston	July 29
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Olympic	Southampton	July 29
Chicago City	Swansea	July 22
Pannonia	Gibraltar	July 25
Beacon Light	Shields	July 21
Hubert	Para	July 24
Gregory	Barbados	July 28
Comal	Mobile	July 28
El Alba	Galveston	July 30

DUE THURSDAY.

President Lincoln	Hamburg	July 25
Meppen	Oporto	July 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 1
Metapan	Kingston	Aug. 1
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 1

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Caserta	Genoa	July 23
American	Antwerp	July 24
Jupiter	Hamburg	July 24
Flora	Palermo	July 14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 4
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 4
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 1

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Southampton	Aug. 1
Euplon	Antwerp	July 25
Brilliant	Shields	July 23
Nickerie	Trinidad	Aug. 1
Santiago	Galveston	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bantu, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam	—	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nunwood, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bramley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Belize	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Nassau	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	—	10:30 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Europa, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	—	3:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Progreso, Nassau	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 3.

SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was 850 miles E. at 12:45 A. M.; due 5th, forenoon. Italian Lines.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, was 193 miles E. at 7:15 P. M.; due 4th, forenoon. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, passed Tortugas at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 97 miles E. of South Pass at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 172 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 180 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

SS Illinois, Sabine to New York, was 15 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.

SS W. B. Keene, Belfast to New York, was 296 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 5 P. M.

SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 60 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Carolyn, Boca Grande to New York, was 85 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Saramacca, Puerto Barrios to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 6 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Pannonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 7, SS Vaderland.
Greece—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Pannonia.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Pannonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 17, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Aug.	6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Aug.	7
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Aug.	10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru	Aug.	13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Aug.	14

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20155.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY KOHLER, Bankrupt.

Harry Kohler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 1st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 4th, 1914, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., week days at 5:00 P. M.

New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.

Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 3 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.

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New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., ft. of E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. Folder on request.

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No connection with any other night line.

MANHATTAN LINE

$1.00 To ALBANY

THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.

Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 3226 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY

INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.

STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER

LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3:00. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 5:30 and 6:30.

EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 30, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

Hudson River by Daylight

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving"

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Str. "Hendrick Hudson"

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.

Steamer "Albany"

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings. leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.

Hudson River Day Line

(ALBANY DAY LINE.)

Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Tel. Spring 4141.

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NEW STEEL STEAMER

MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM,

MANDALAY CUP Contest Wed. Evening. DANCING FREE.

UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY. DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN

*Day trip omitted Monday.

Regular Stops at West Point daily; Highland Falls Sunday.

NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.

Night trip ends at 131st Street.

$1.00 Each Round Trip.

MORNING. Leave Battery, 9 A.M. W. 131st St., 10 A.M. Yonkers, 10:30 A.M.

EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M. W. 131st St., 8:30 P.M.

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

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New and Fast (12,500 ton) Passenger Steamers from New York every alternate Saturday.

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23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES.

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A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

Atlantic City $2.50

TO-MORROW

Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a. m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT

Steamer "Albany"

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.

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VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for 80 page booklet, mailed free. Marsters Tours, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. City.

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To BOSTON

THE Way to Travel in Summer

The Great White Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL

Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, Week Days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same Service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston.

Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

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Vacationists bound for Maine will find this 390-mile sea trip of 22 hours a fascinating holiday—part of the vacation itself.

Big, roomy steamships, with first-class dining saloon service and splendid staterooms.

Steel Steamships OLD COLONY and NORTH LAND (Maine Steamship Line) leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special DAY TRIP every Monday at 10.30 A. M.

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Eastern Steamship Corporation

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Sailings Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEXT SAILING *La Lorraine, Wed., August 5

†FRANCE (new)........Aug. 12 | †FRANCE (new)........Sept. 9
*LA SAVOIE........Aug. 26 | *LA PROVENCE........Sept. 16
*LA LORRAINE........Sept. 2 | *LA LORRAINE........Sept. 23

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK 3 P. M.

ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) AND THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.

†ROCHAMBEAU........Aug. 8 | *CHICAGO........Aug. 29

General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y. Pier 57, North River, ft. of West 15th St.

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"OLYMPIC"

LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER

FOR LONDON PARIS AUG. 8 10 A. M.

AUG. 29, SEPT. 19, OCT. 10, OCT. 31.

Via Plymouth, Cherbourg & Southampton

OTHER SAILINGS.

OCEANIC......Aug. 22, noon; Sept. 12, Oct. 3

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)

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Suites de Luxe, Electric Elevator Service, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, Swimming Pool.

CEDRIC.......Aug. 13 | BALTIC.......Aug. 27
CELTIC.......Aug. 20 | ADRIATIC.....Sept. 3

Mediterranean—Italy.

Canopic, from Boston Aug. 20, from N.Y. Aug. 21

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street

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ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.

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NEW YORK...Aug. 14 | ST. LOUIS....Aug. 28

Atlantic Transport

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Min'haha. Aug. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis. Aug. 22
Minnetonka. Aug. 15, 11:30 AM | Minnewaska. Aug. 29

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street

N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND. Aug. 15 | LAPLAND....Aug. 29
FINLAND.....Aug. 22 | VADERLAND..Sept. 5

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Via BOAT and RAIL $2.75 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

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Fall River (boat and rail)..$2.00

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WEEK DAYS & SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, Foot West Houston St.

FINEST CUISINE AND SERVICE.

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12 DAY ALL EXPENSE NORTHERN CRUISE $60 UP

Including all essential expenses, visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, the Norway of America.

This cruise to these foreign lands on the new steamers STEPHANO and FLORIZEL of the Red Cross Line will prove the most novel, delightful and health-giving vacation you ever experienced. The ships are built especially for tourists; are fitted with every device to insure safety. Splendid cuisine, orchestra and sea sports. No hotel bills or transfers. You live on the ship.

Reduced rates on superior accommodations during Sept. & Oct.

Send now for handsome book 82.

BOWRING & COMPANY, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

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Established 1840

Owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe, the sailings of our steamers have been indefinitely postponed.

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*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)

¶Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.

To Naples and Genoa direct.

†EUROPA..............Aug. 8, 11 A. M.

¶Ancona. Aug. 11, 11 AM | †Stampalia. Aug. 26, 11AM
*America. Aug. 15, 11 AM | *Verona. Sept. 12, 11 AM

New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.

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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships

From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)

GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY

Columbia..Aug. 8, noon | Caledonia..Aug. 22, noon
*Ausonia...Aug. 15, noon | Cameronia..Aug. 29, noon

*Carries second cabin and third class ONLY.

FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.

SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.

THIRD CLASS, $32.50.

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Kaiser Franz Joseph I.

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"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"

†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.

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SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador

Special through rates from New York to *†‡Brazil and the Argentine

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10,518 Tons Disp. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.

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Overlooking Harbor and quaint old town of St. Georges. Coolest and pleasantest spot in Bermuda. Rates, address M. Dallman.

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Most delightful cruise of 1,500 miles. Magnificent scenery; Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, beautiful Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and Far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad," from New York July 18th, August 1st and 15th. From Quebec July 24th, August 7th and 21st.

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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

21-24 State St., N. Y.

Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.

†Rotterdam.......Aug. 11 | †New Amsterdam. Aug. 25
*Potsdam.........Aug. 18 | *Noordam..Sept. 1, 10 AM

*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

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The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.

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OLD DOMINION LINE

To all points South and West. Every Weekday at 3 P. M., Pier 25, North River. Tel. 3900 Franklin.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

NO STANDARD CUT IN GASOLINE PRICE

Automobile Dealer Says He's Satisfied with Profit of ½ a Cent.

CRIMINAL CHARGE FAILS

New Jersey's Prosecution Under "Seven Sisters" Law Barren of Result.

Judge Mark A. Sullivan, sitting in the Hudson County Court as a committing Magistrate, reserved decision for a week after hearing testimony yesterday in the case of the State against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for alleged violation of the provisions of Gov. Wilson's Seven Sister anti-trust acts. It was alleged by William H. Lawdham, manager of the Crew Levick Oil Company of Jersey City, that the Standard reduced the price of gasoline to wipe out its competitors in the business.

Eight witnesses for the State were examined by Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers, and were cross-examined by Pierre P. Garven, counsel for the Standard. Mr. Vickers tried to establish such a prima facie case as would induce Judge Sullivan to hold Geor̃be B. Hennessy, local manager of the Standard Oil Company's commercial department, for the Grand Jury, and warrant the indictment of Hennessy and the company.

This action was based upon the price cutting of gasoline by the Mutual Oil Company, organized by George E. Blakeslee, an automobile dealer. He established stations throughout Hudson County and began selling oil at 15 cents when other dealers charged 25 cents a gallon. Then he forced the price down until lately it has been sold by Blakeslee for 10 cents a gallon.

Blakeslee said on cross-examination that at no time has he ever bought gasoline from the Standard Oil Company at less than 9½ cents a gallon. Blakeslee said he was satisfied with a profit of one-half a cent.

William Lawdham, the complaining witness, and others said the Standard Oil Company did not reduce the price of gasoline in a single instance except when a competitor had reduced his price, and that at no time had it reduced its price to meet that of the Gulf Refining Company, which had been selling at 8½ cents a gallon.

Prosecutor Vickers had written on the record, at the suggestion of the court, his admission that there was no connection between the Standard Oil Company and the Mutual Oil Company except that of dealer and customer, and that no special concessions were made to the Mutual Oil Company which were not made to all other customers of the Standard Company.

MANY TALESMEN IN EUROPE.

52 Summoned for Grand Jury Duty Absent When Court Opens.

Only 48 out of 100 talesmen who had been summoned for Grand Jury duty were present yesterday morning when Judge Nott opened court in Part I. of General Sessions. Twenty-three men each are required for the regular and additional juries and 17 of the 48 begged to be excused for different reasons.

Many of the 52 absentees, Judge Nott learned, were in Europe, and some of them who had intended to be home had been held up because of the European troubles. The 17 who appeared and asked to be excused from jury duty were told that only the first two of them who applied would be excused. Judge Nott suggested that in the case of the others arrangements might be made so that they would be absent at times when their business affairs demanded it. Only 16, it was pointed out, are needed for a quorum, so that by preparing a schedule of their probable absences regular sessions might be arranged.

SWINDLE IN NAME OF POLICE

Bogus Detectives Get Money from Queens Saloon Men.

Half a dozen young men in a buggy drove up to a saloon in Queens on Sunday afternoon and entered the back room, which they found full of men discussing war news. They ordered drinks, drank them, paid for them and called for the proprietor. When he arrived, they drew him aside and showed him shields.

"We're detectives," they said. "Come across with a little money, or we will pull your place and take your license away."

The proprietor paid. The young men with the shields drove to the next saloon that was doing business. Yesterday was a big day for saloons, and most proprietors were glad to give up $5 or $10 rather than have trouble, but William Rau, who has an in at Woodside, refused to pay. He insisted that his place was conducted legally, ordered out the young men and then notified Capt. Post of the Astoria Police Precinct.

From a description, Inspector Henry and Capt. Post recognized a buggy crossing the Queensboro Bridge yesterday, and arrested three men in it. They said they were Charles Murray of 168 Eighth Avenue, Michael Clifford of 824 West Forty-third Street, and James O'Brien of 18 Abingdon Square. They were all identified by Rau, and were held in $2,500 bail each by Magistrate Miller in the Long Island Police Court on charges of extortion and impersonating an officer.

GET ALLEGED SILK THIEVES.

Detectives Disguised as Expressmen Capture Five After Battle.

Detectives Finn, Toner, Birmingham, and L'Heraux of Police Headquarters have been disguised as express wagon truckmen for the past week and have been driving a wagon about through the silk district, Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-second Streets, as the result of numerous complaints from silk merchants that thousands of dollars worth of silk had been stolen from express wagons in the neighborhood during the past month.

Last evening the detectives arrested a gang of alleged silk thieves at Lafayette and Bond Streets. They said they saw the men passing a truck which was being loaded, and, when the driver was not looking, seize a large package. The men put up a stout fight, and L'Heraux received a bad bite on his left hand.

At Police Headquarters the prisoners said they were Morris Gaisilon, 24 years old, an elevator operator, of 1,486 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; Moses Friedman, 23 years old, a cutter; Samuel Cohen, 26 years old, clerk, 365 East Fourth Street; Samuel Wolf, 30 years old, a painter, and Charles Seaman, 29 years old, a salesman, of 300 West Seventeenth Street. They were held on a charge of grand larceny. One had $350 in cash in his pockets, and two others had savings bank books.

B.R.T. TRAINS CRASH; 4 HURT

Slipping Brakes Blamed for Collision on Lexington Ave. Line.

Four persons were injured at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in a collision of two six-car B. R. T. trains of the Lexington Avenue line at the Van Sicklen Avenue station. Slipping brakes was given as the cause for the accident.

When the cars struck the occupants were hurled to the floors, but those on the rear platform of the first train were the only ones to suffer injuries.

Morris Hirsch, 48 years old, of 299 Montauk Avenue was taken to the Kings County Hospital with a crushed foot. Malloy Hale, 29, of 32 Shipley Street, Queens; Misrae Sumbye, 28, of 2,216 Fulton Street, and Joseph Demecke of 97 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, were treated for lacerations.

LIPPITT BLOCKS TRADE BILL.

Senate Democrats Will Try to Pass Measure at Session Tonight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—An attempt by Democratic leaders to pass the Trade Commission bill in the Senate tonight was blocked by Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, who said he wanted to speak on the measure. Senator Newlands, in charge of the bill, announced that a night session would be held tomorrow with a view of putting the measure through. Senator Lippitt insisted that the bill should be postponed until December in view of the "situation facing the world."

Earlier in the day the Senate voted down the Crawford amendment to make a conviction of a corporation under the bill by the Government conclusive evidence of guilt in a suit of a private party against the corporation. It accepted an amendment by Senator Nelson to prevent prosecutions under the bill from giving immunity to persons under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Senator Clapp's amendment allowing victims of unfair competition threefold damages was beaten 41 to 18.

TO SAVE SULLIVAN INTEREST

"Big Tim's" Estate Asks Receiver for Sullivan & Kraus.

Application by the Sullivan interests for a receiver to wind up the affairs of the theatrical firm of Sullivan & Kraus was submitted yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Seabury, who reserved decision. The application papers say that the books show a balance to the credit of Mr. Sullivan of $103,069 and an overdraft of Mr. Kraus of $20,820; also that the books "evidence gross neglect, if not something much worse, on the part of the surviving partner [Kraus] during his life." The statement is made that the Sullivan interests demand the protection of the court, and adds:

"Indeed, I have yet to meet a case in which the affairs of a copartnership so urgently demanded protection such as a receiver can afford. As we view the situation, the business was prostituted to the personal gain of Kraus, who was apparently utterly unmindful of his duty to his copartner and equally unmindful of the trust relationship that existed between them."

HEINZE SUIT REOPENED.

Court Convinced That Copper Man Was Ill at Long Beach.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury granted permission yesterday for the reopening of the suit brought against Fritz Augustus Heinze by the First National Bank of Brownsville, Texas, for $14,676, which was won by the plaintiff by default. Jacob J. Schwebel, counsel for Mr. Heinze, retained Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga to argue the case for Heinze. William M. Kilcullen, counsel for the plaintiff, had submitted to the court about ten days ago an affidavit to the effect that when Mr. Heinze did not appear in court to defend the action on the plea of illness he was really enjoying the pleasures of a healthy man at Long Beach.

Mr. Schwebel admitted yesterday that Mr. Heinze had been at Long Beach on the dates set forth in the affidavit and Mr. Brackett said his presence there was due to the fact that he required a change for the benefit of his health. He said Mr. Heinze did not deceive the court as to his illness. Justice Seabury said the case could be reopened if the defendant filed a bond covering the amount sued for within five days.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was only moderately active, and while price changes were rather feverish, there was an absence of anytning like undue excitement. Local shippers refuse to pay the exorbitant war risks on exports now prevailing, and while conditions were very unpromising, strenuous efforts were being made to devise a plan which will accomplish the desired end.

The weight of supplies had a depressing influence on the market, and final prices were ¼@1¼c net lower. The visible supply in the United States increased 5,559,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 4,596,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 96⅝c and No. 2 red at 93¼c, cost, insurance, freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.08⅜ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.12⅜, free on board, afloat, all nominal.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
September.	95⅛	94	95⅛	95⅞	95 7-16
December.	1.00	1.00	1.00	98⅞	98⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

September.	88	85	86⅜	87⅝	87⅛
December .	92	89⅝	91⅝	91¾	91⅛
May	97½	96	97⅛	97⅞	96½

CORN.

The corn market was firm early, advancing ½c to 1⅝c, but later in the session leading cash houses sold heavily and the market broke sharply, especially the September position, which declined 5¼c from the top and closed at a net loss of 3½c, while the late months were ½c to ⅝c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71½	66¼	67⅞	71	69⅝
December	64⅞	61⅝	62⅞	63⅛	66⅝
May	67⅛	65	65⅝	65⅝	68⅛

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the decline in wheat and corn, and final quotations were ⅝@1⅝c net lower. The local cash market was nominal, standard white being quoted at 44½@45c; No. 2, 45@45½c; No. 3, 44@45c; No. 4, 43@44c; ordinary clipped white, 43½@45½c; fancy clipped white, 45@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..37	34⅛	35⅛	37	42⅛
December	...39⅝	37	37⅞	39⅝	44⅞
May	.......42⅛	40⅝	41⅝	42	47⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products experienced a violent break in prices, which ranged all the way from 58 points down for September ribs to 175 points for September pork. Lard was down over a cent a pound, and the whole market was influenced by active liquidation, prompted by a sharp decline in the hog market.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 31,000; estimated for Tuesday, 13,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 2,400.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September ...	9.55	8.65	8.67	9.80	11.32
October	9.80	8.82	8.87	9.92	11.40
Ribs—					
September ...	11.85	11.32	11.32	11.90	11.17
October	11.30	10.75	10.75	11.37	11.15
Pork—					
September ...	20.00	18.45	18.45	20.20	20.87

COTTON.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange met early in the day, and decided to close the Exchange for an indefinite period, and to give members a twenty-four-hour notice before reopening for business.

COFFEE.

The local Coffee Exchange remained closed yesterday, and the Board of Managers announced that the Exchange will not open until further notice, which will be made twenty-four hours in advance.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,306 packages. Rather a quiet trading, but a steady to firm feeling on all fresh table grades. Creamery, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 26@29c; seconds, 23@25½c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 28@29c; good to prime, 21@27c; common to fair, 21@24c; process, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 19½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½c; No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 17½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,242 cases. Market opened with light receipts and only a light stock carried from last week. High grades were decidedly firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@28c; extra firsts, 24½@25c; firsts, 22½@24c; seconds, 20@22c; thirds and poorer, 12@19c; dirties, No. 1, 18@19c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@17c checks, good to prime, dry, 16@17c undergrades, 10@14c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26c; firsts, charges paid, 25@25½c; seconds, charges paid, 23½@24½c; undergrades, 18@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 30@32c; hennery whites, defective, 25@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@29c; Western gathered whites, 22@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—High temperatures continued during Monday over the interior western half of the country except in New Mexico, although it was not quite so warm over the north plateau. Over the eastern half of the country temperatures have fallen somewhat, as a rule, and are moderate.

Thunder showers were general in the Atlantic States except Maryland and Northern Virginia and also in Tennessee, the Gulf States, and Texas, but elsewhere the weather was fair except in widely scattered localities in the West.

Thunder showers will continue Tuesday and probably Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and probably on Tuesday in the extreme Southwest.

There will also be scattered thunder showers Tuesday in the far Northwest, accompanied by somewhat lower temperatures than during Wednesday, and will probably extend into the Northwest generally.

Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday, with rising temperatures over central sections and Wednesday over the East.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate and mostly north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, probably with thunder squalls.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pensylvania, and Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	74	65	4 P. M.	88	81
6 A. M.	70	65	6 P. M.	85	74
9 A. M.	75	71	9 P. M.	75	72
12 M.	84	85	11 P. M.	74	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 12 M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
5:05—424 E. 9th St.; John Budjeinsky..$200
8:35—1,473 St. Nicholas Av.; E. Kaplan..Slight
11:10—1,703 Wash. Av.; Louis Rosenbaum..Slight
P.M.
1:10—Charles and Wash. Sts.; H. F. Horton, $75
1:35—7,953 1 Av.; Julius Ruben......Slight
3:45—58 Norfolk St.; Henry Meyerson..Slight
6:15—117 E. 105 St.; Harry Slipman...Slight
9:20—64 E. 134 St.; P. Jackson & Son.Slight
11:50—260 W. 76 St.; John Wilson.......$10

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Report from Examiner Ihlseng recommending that the eligible list of mechanical draughtsman, sanitary, be certified to the Fire Commissioner from which to appoint one engineer Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Report from the First Assistant Chief Examiner recommending that the commission grant the request of the President of Queens that an examination be held for promotion from cleaner (female) to attendant, (female,) Grade 1, for the purpose of filling two vacancies in that department.

Communication from the General Medical Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital setting forth his reasons for passing over the name of Edward Garrison, certified from the eligible list of Superintendent of Laundries for appointment as laundry manager.

Communication from the President of Brooklyn stating that Frances M. O'Keefe was reassigned as attendant at $750 a year.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for heating and ventilating engineer, for men only, on Aug. 5 and 6, to fill a vacancy at $1,800 a year in the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. The appointee should be thoroughly familiar with direct and indirect heating of large buildings, the thermograde and thermostat systems of regulation, the operation of motor-driven fans, steamfitting, regulating of reducing valves, steam traps, &c. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in heating and ventilating, drawing and design, training and experience. Eight years' experience in the design, installation, or operation of heating and ventilating plans is a prerequisite. A technical education in engineering will be considered equvalent to not more than four years of these eight. Age 25 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DA CUNHA, LINZA, (July 17,) more than $10,000, to Josephine Middleton $5,000, George F. Chapman $3,000, Charlotte N. Stout $500, all relatives, and residue divided among the N. Y. So. for Crippled Children, Gertrude K. Trift, Sarah C. Beattie, Robert G. Stewart, David and Fanny Weis, Bernard Harris, and Frank O. Hauber.

FOSTER, JOHN S., (June 26,) income from a trust estate of more than $10,000 to widow, Carrie, during her life, and to be divided equally between J. Stanley Foster, son, and Caroline F. Savidge, daughter. To the son is also left 700 shares of stock of the Bowery Savings Bank, 300 to daughter, 150 to widow, and 100 to son-in-law, E. C. Savidge. All stock of the Babylon Bank and the Babylon Electric Light Co. to son, and stock in the Sumpume Water Co. to daughter. Widow is the executor.

HOOKER, ANNA M., (March 14,) more than $10,000, half personal, divided equally between John and Harry Houghton, brothers; Ophelia Houghton Plyer, sister, and two children of the late Carlos P. Houghton.

HUSSER, MADELENA, (May 20,) more than $500. Annie Bretz, daughter, $3,000; Mary Sugar, daughter, $1,000, and Eugene Husser, son, $5,000.

KATZENBERG, JACOB, (July 13,) about $5,000. All to widow, Sophie, except few small bequests.

LOHMAN, HENRY, (June 29,) about $2,000, to widow, Sophie, $750, and residue divided among relatives and friends.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga. and Ala.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate s. w. and s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., cloudy; thunder showers in e.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues., preceded by thunder showers in n. e. portion. Wed., fair; moderate to fresh s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers in extreme w. Wed., fair.

Utah—Fair Tues., thunder showers and somewhat colder at night or Wed.

Okla. and Kan.—Fair, continued warm, Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Thunder showers Tues., warmer in cen. and n. Wed. fair and warm.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Tues.; Wed. cloudy and warmer.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; somewhat warmer Wed.

Ohio—Fair Tues., warmer in n.; Wed. fair, warmer, moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues.; Wed. fair; warmer in n., gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair, somewhat warmer Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer in n. e.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

L. Mich. and U. Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. cloudy and warmer; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair; warmer in e.; probably showers by night in w.; moderate e. to s. winds.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably showers by night; moderate s. winds.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair, continued warm.

Mo.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e. Wed. fair and warm.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair, continued warm Tues.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Wed.

Neb.—Fair, continued warm Tues. and probably Wed.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ninety-eighth Street Plot in Trade for Mount Kisco Farm—Cutting Up American Ball Park—Alteration Plans Filed for New York Sun's New Home—Good Suburban Market.

Maurice Brill of Brill Brothers has sold a vacant plot on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, fronting 25 feet, to Louis B. and H. E. Gawtry. It figured in a deal with the latter by which Mr. Brill has purchased the Gawtry farm at Mount Kisco with a large residence and outbuildings. The farm consists of about seventy acres. The Ninety-eighth Street lot was given in part payment, having been held at $25,000. The Gawtry farm was valued at $60,000. Seaman Lowerre & Co. acted as the brokers in the transaction.

To Cut Up American Ball Park.

It was announced yesterday that the contract had been let for cutting up the big New York American Baseball League Park, comprising the four blocks from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue, 165th and 168th Streets. The property is owned by the New York Institute for the Blind. The streets will be cut through, sewers laid, and such proper grading as is necessary will be done to put the property in the market for building plots. This work is estimated to cost about $400,000. The park has not been used for baseball purposes for two years. The lower part faces the Subway station, and it is in the centre of a great apartment house development, and the blocks will probably be improved with tall houses in the near future.

Alterations for New Home of New York Sun.

Plans were filed yesterday by the architect Walter S. Timmis for altering the American Tract Society Building on the southeast corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets for occupancy as the new home of The New York Sun. As forecast last week, the alterations will embody extensive changes to the basement for the presses, and changes will be made to about five floors for the editorial and general news rooms. The cost is estimated at $50,000. The New York Life Insurance Company is the owner of the property. The changes will probably be completed so that The Sun may move into its new quarters from its old home at Frankfort and Nassau Streets by the end of the year.

Park Avenue Flat in Trade.

The four-story flat at 1,508 Park Avenue, on plot 26.11 by 80, between 109th and 110th Streets, has been sold by Louis P. Schein for O. C. Meyer to Henry Fuller, who gave in part payment a house and nine lots at Corona, L. I. The Park Avenue flat was immediately resold through the same broker to an investor.

Sales in Harlem.

The five-story flat at 17 West 118th Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, on plot 25 by 100.11, has been purchased by Ennis & Sinnott through the brokerage firm of D. H. Scully & Co.

Patrick H. McNulty is reported to have sold 31 West 125th Street, a five-story building, on lot 20 by 99.11, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Bronx Borough.

A plot, 26 by 90, on the south side of 223d Street, 79 feet east of Carpenter Avenue, was sold by the W. M. Realty Co. to Hale J. Berlinsky and Herman L. Rosenthal and resold by them to Patrick M. Burke.

A plot, 39 by 105, on the west side of Laconia Avenue, 25 feet north of 223d Street, has been purchased by Nicholas Cinelli from the Monatiquot Real Estate Company.

Brooklyn.

The Roslyn Court Company has sold the four-story Roslyn Court apartment house at 33 Woodruff Avenue to Henry Meyer. The plot is 50 by 100, and has been held at $100,000.

I. Salzberg has sold for the Connelly Building Company to I. Epstein and S. Cartin the two-family cottage, on plot 40 by 100, at 4,618 Fifteenth Avenue.

The four-story dwelling at 164 Schermerhorn Street has been sold by Studwell & Burkhard for Louis I. Grimes to Godfrey H. Bachman for occupancy.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for two apartment houses to be erected on the south side of Prospect Place, 150 feet east of Underhill Avenue, a plot 100 by 100, for Levy Bros.' Realty Company, to cost $60,000.

Big Sale in Long Island City.

A deal of more than ordinary magnitude in Long Island City has just been closed in the sale of seventy-two lots on Twentieth and Twenty-first Avenues, comprising most of the block between Grand and Jamaica Avenues. They were sold by the Twentieth Avenue Company, a syndicate of investors from upper New York. The property is close to two stations of the new subway lines. The buyer's name was not divulged, but other property is said to have been given in exchange. The deal was negotiated by S. Albert and D. Sylvan Crakow.

William D. Bloodgood & Co. have resold two lots on the south side of Elm Street, between Ely and Van Alst Avenues, Astoria, recently sold in separate parcels.

Jamaica Corner Shows Big Value.

The old Crawford Hotel, at the corner of Fulton and North Washington Streets, Jamaica, has been purchased by John McGloin and John M. Wilson. About fifteen years ago the Kaiser family bought the property for $14,500 from the Richard Brush estate, fronting 40 feet on Fulton Street and 389 feet on North Washington Street. McGloin and Wilson have paid $55,000 for the corner, 40 feet on Fulton Street and 81 feet on North Washington Street. Meanwhile the Kaiser's have sold twelve lots on North Washington Street at an average of $600 a lot. Thus their fifteen-year investment has brought them about $72,000.

$5,400 for Far Rockaway Lot.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company sold on Saturday at auction a plot at Far Rockaway, 90 by 140, on the north side of South Street, between Neilson Avenue and Rue de St. Felix, in the section known as Ostend. It was purchased by Gustavus Heidelberg for $5,400. Mr. Heidelberg has erected several houses in that locality.

New Jersey.

Martin Taendler has sold a fourteen-acre farm near Lakewood, N. J., for J. J. Smith to William Schwartz, who gave in part payment a residence on the corner of Grant and Grafton Avenues, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Frank L. Bailey has sold his residence at 52 Brookside Avenue, Ridgewood, to Martin B. Fowler of Brooklyn. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman were the brokers.

Sale at Storm King Mountain.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Mrs. Sallie I. Hawthorne of Cornwall Landing her cottage, "Bide-a-Wee," with two and a half acres fronting 428 feet on the Hudson River, with riparian rights. The property is at the foot of Storm King Mountain.

Business Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a corner store in the new building of the Advocate Realty Company at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street to the Fifth Avenue Linen Store, William S. Kinsey & Co.

The vacant plot at 190 Wooster Street, near Bleecker Street, has been leased by Joseph A. Dondero for James F. Smith to the Bleecker Lumber Company.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Selina H. Block the store at 2,366 Eighth Avenue to Mary Klein.

Harris & Vaughan have rented the upper part of the building at 2,307 Broadway to the Metropolitan School of Dancing, H. Fletcher Rivers, proprietor, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Dwellings Leased.

B. Flanagan & Son have rented the four-story dwelling at 36 West Ninety-seventh Street for Miss Catherine Leary and the three-story residence at 45 West Ninety-seventh Street to Nelson Burnap.

Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with Worthington Whitehouse, have rented the property of Edmund S. Sinclair at Premium Point, New Rochelle, known as "Oak Island."

Leon S. Altmayer has leased for a client the four-story American basement house at 60 East Eighty-sixth Street to P. Ehrenreich.

The Houghton Company has leased the four-story and basement dwelling at 62 West Ninety-fifth Street to Rozella Kennedy for the Romney Realty Company.

Realty Notes.

A new company, known as the Secured Holdings Corporation, of which the Directors are Louis S. Cohn, Thomas J. Lewis, and E. Wickham, will take title to the Eldorado apartments, occupying the block front on Central Park West from Ninetieth to Ninety-first Street, sold last week by the F. R. Woods-W. H. Dolson Company.

The Melville Construction Company is preparing to erect nine six-story apartment houses on the north side of 160th Street and the south side of 161st Street, between Riverside Drive and Fort Washington Avenue. Harold L. Young is the architect. The property was recently acquired from Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed a mortgage of $80,000 for Henry Ruhnstruck on the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street, 46 by 15.10 and irregular. The money was loaned by the estate of Emilie R. Rogers.

Plans have been filed for Mrs. Edith S. Fabbri's new residence, a four-story building to cover a lot 36.6 by 90, at 11 East Ninety-fifth Street. Grosvenor A. Atterbury is the architect. The cost is placed at $125,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 375, e s, 86.9 ft n of Charles St, 18.9x81.10x irregular; Maybelle B., wife of Frederick J. Titus, to Mary G. Becker, 533 West 152d St, July 24; attorney, G. Reynolds Gibbon, 156 Broadway........Gift

EAST BROADWAY, 169, s s, 26.1x100; Hattie Korn to D. & H. K. Corporation, Inc., all title to a life estate of Hy H. Korn, husband of party of first part, B. & S., all liens, July 31; attorney, Albert M. Levy, 45 Cedar St........$1

LAFAYETTE ST, 222, w s, 100.7 ft s of Spring St, —x100x27.7x100; James Carrano to Mayme L. Lagattuta, 1,954 85th St, Brooklyn, July 22; attorney, Robert Lauria, 50 Broad St........$1

MONROE ST, 123, n s, 23x100; Ester Hellenbrand to Gedalai Rothman, 1,639 East New York Av, Brooklyn, July 27, (mtg $27,000;) attorney, Alex Sacks, 366 Stone Av, Brooklyn........$1

2D AV, 2,149, w s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x79; Gaetana Petruzzi to Salvatore Petruzzi, 2,149 2d Av, ¼ of right, title, and interest, Aug. 3; attorney, L. Cioffi, 2,149 2d Av........$100

11TH ST, n s, 176.9 ft w of 4th St, 25.2x112; Lillian D. S. Walker to James A. Lowe, 109 West 11th St, (mtg $13,500,) Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

42D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Carlotta M. O'Connor to Thomas Farrell, 443 West 43d St, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........$100

47TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Hattie Korn to D. & H. K. Corporation, July 31; attorney, Albert M. Levy, 45 Cedar St........$1

61ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; M. Groh's Sons to William L. Turner, 71 West 107th St, July 29; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway........$100

61ST ST, s s, 40 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; James Muir to Salisbury Realty Co., 505 5th Av, Aug. 3; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 West St........$100

117TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Joseph F. Hoffner to Flora Unger, New York City, (mtg $21,000,) Oct. 23, 1905, recorded from Nov. 2, 1905; attorney, M. Henning, 160 Broadway........$1

119TH ST, 319 East, n s, 206.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.3x100.11; Clinton Brettell to George W. Brettell, 29 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., or 124 East 123d St, July 30........$1

122D ST, 115 West, n s, 195 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.11x100.11; Max Kobre to Sarah Kobre, 115 West 122d St, all liens, July 30; attorneys, Strauss & S., 27 Cedar St........$1

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; Gustav Immisch to Anna Immisch, 929 Amsterdam Av, Aug. 3, (mtg $23,000;) attorney, C. P. Fries, 26 West 31st St........$100

136TH ST, s s, 350.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16.3x—; Paula M. J. Farrelly to Birchie Williams, 26 West 131st St, June 17, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Elwood Rose, 269 West 29th St........$7,000

152D ST, 533 West, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Maybelle B., wife of Frederick J. Titus, to Mary G. Becker, on premises, July 24; attorney, G. Reynolds Gibbon, 156 Broadway........Gift

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 361.2 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50.2x100; Arthur F. Du Cret and others (extra) to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, July 29; attorney, U. S. T. G. Co., 51 Chambers St........$2,549

BRYAN AV, w s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; George Singer to George W. Muller, 2,994 3d Av, July 25; attorney, M. Kretsch, 534 Southern Boulevard........$1

FINDLAY AV, w s, 177.8 ft n of 169th St, 75x100; Mary Schwarts to Marrazzi Construction Co., 940 East 173d St, (mtg $3,600,) July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1

FINDLAY AV, w s, 109.10 ft s of College Av, 106.11x107.6x100x144.4; same to same, (mtg $5,000,) July 31; attorney same........$1

HOE AV, s e corner of 173d St, 75x100; Marrazzi Construction Co. to Esther Polsky, 860 East 161st St, (mtg $69,500,) July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$100

JACKSON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; Dollar Savings Bank to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, July 30; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Stern to Angel Construction Co., 1,228 Hoe Av, July 30, (mtg $4,000;) same attorney........$100

LOT 170, Map portion Hunt Estate; Sol Kaplan to Louis Kaplan, 1,719 Unionport Road, Nov. 28, 1913; attorney, L. Kaplan, 724 Van Nest Av........$100

LOT 207, map of Van Nest Park; Henry Pieschel to Elsie P. Foley, 1,602 Taylor Av, July 18; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elsie P. Foley and another to John J. McNamara, 357 East 137th St, (mtg $5,500,) Aug. 1; attorneys same........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Grace Pieschel, by guardian, to same, (mtg $5,500,) Aug. 1; attorneys same........$333

LOTS 452 to 460, Map Gleason Property; William Simpson Construction Co. to Reloc Realty Co., 45 Cedar St, July 28; attorney, William J. Bolger, 149 Broadway........$1

TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Gleason Av, 16.8x100; John E. Walpole to Charles P. Walpole, 1,224 Taylor Av, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1

COURTLANDT AV, 697, store and five rooms; Peter Emmerio to Frank Herp, 697 Courtlandt Av, 2 years and 11 months from June 1, 1914; attorney, Frank Herp, 697 Courtlandt Av........$900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20.8x52; Herbert A. Sherman to Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway, July 31, 3 years, 5 p. c........$14,000

42D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Thomas Farrell to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, 5 p. c., Aug. 3; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St........$16,500

106TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Jas. G. Andriaccio to the Frank Brewery, Cypress Av, near Weirfield St, Brooklyn, July 28, demand, 6 p. c........$4,800

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; George W. Muller to Bernhard Goehring, 1,025 Fox St, prior mtg $8,500, July 27, due as per bond; attorney, M. Kretsch, 534 Southern Boulevard........$2,000

CROTONA AV, se s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmount Place, $1.11x90x35.11x90; David Pistronk and another to Nettie Heller, 1,725 Anthony Av, July 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; Samuel Stern to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 30, 3 years; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St........$4,000

LOT 41, Block 49, map of Morris Park; August Schmidt to Louis Keller, 873 Brook Av, June 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$500

TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Gleason Av, 16.8x100; Charles P. Walpole to Annie F. Smith, 202 East 128d St, Aug. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St........$4,000

165TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 50x irregular; Angel Construction Co., Inc., to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, Aug. 3, 5 years; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St........$50,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 196, ground floor and basement; Mariano Scimeca to Guiseppe Lausia, 18 Spring St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St........$1,500

2D AV, 139, five upper floors; Sol Klingstein to Nathan Buchholtz, 199 Avenue B, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, Lewin & S., 320 Broadway........$3,402

2D AV, n e corner 123d St, north store; Metropolis Securities Co. to Theo E. Doelger, 2,005 7th Av, 5½ years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St........$1,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3d Av, 2,080; Louis Di Giuls against Mary E. Jones, owner; Film Amusement Co., lessee; John Carlucci, contractor........$180

Bronx.

ELSMERE PLACE, s e corner of Crotona Parkway, 171.8x206.3; George Colon & Co. against Crotona Parkway Amusement Corporation, owner and contractor........$5,772

PROSPECT AV, 1,390; Schwartz & Klein against Louis Schaefer, owner and contractor........$105

WALKER AV, 1,125 and 1,127; A. Mark against Michael D. Howard, owner and contractor........$205

3D AV, 2,936; Bronx County Iron Works, Inc., against Otto Wuertz, owner; John T. Langley, contractor........$15

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 81st St, 102x220.4; National Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against estate of Adolph Bernheimer and others, July 8, 1914, (by bond)...$1,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 160 ft s of Rivington St, 20x100; Morris Rosenfield against Lena Reich and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottlieb.

LOT 4, Section 1, Block 197; Michael Eisenbach against John S. Cornell and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, n w corner of 129th St, 99.11x143; Fernando Wood against Nellie E. Peck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

162D ST, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 98.11x164.10x irregular; New York Life Insurance Co. against New York Real Estate Security Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinber, Jr.

Bronx.

BARTHOLDI AV, n s, adjoining Lot 81, on map of Associated Lace Makers' Association, 25x100; Lillian W. White against Francesco Mascolo and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

CONCORD AV, 347; Florence G. Bryant against Frank J. Neuberger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Smith & Tomlinson.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 274.5 ft s of 177th St, 206.2x109.8; George Colon & Co. against Crotona Parkway Amusement Corporation et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorneys, Weschler & Kohn.

LOT 38, Block 4,977, Section 17; Henry Isaacs against Margaret T. Sullivan, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

LOT 40, Block 4,979, Section 17; Henry Isaacs against Dave Broder and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

LOT 18, Block 5,135, Section 17; Henry Isaacs against Mary F. Lutz and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

LOT 79, Block 4,987, Section 17; Henry Isaacs against George Mosher, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

PERRY AV, e s, 400 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Anna B. Dyer against Fairmount Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 40x75; Willis Av, s e corner of 134th St, 25x75; Atlantic Dock Co. against George H. Pigueron et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Snedeker & Snedeker.

137TH ST, 374 East; Christian Dippold against Dora Dohrmann et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

140TH ST, 623 and 625 East; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven against Annie C. Volois, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Reeves.

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REDUCED INTEREST RATES
We are prepared to accept loans in any amount up to several millions in a single mortgage, at lowest current interest rates ranging from 4½ to 5 per cent., conforming to character of loan and margin of security.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
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BUILDERS
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FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City.
Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
FOREST HILLS INN,
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A country of native grandeur, wildwood charms, many trout streams, walks, drives, and other attractions make this a picturesque and healthful paradise.
The Ulster & Delaware R. R.
reaches all points in this mountain sanitarium and great pleasure ground, and in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains including Pullman service.
The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, also map showing the great Ashokan Reservoir, and containing corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
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ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET.
Electric light, steam heat, pure spring water, modern plumbing.
Canoeing, Tennis, Scenic Automobile Rides. Garage. Orchestra. Week-day afternoons, "The Dansant," magnificent Ball Room, oak floor 65x40 feet; dancing every week-day evening.
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"At the Top of the American Alps."
HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
Table and service equal to the best New York City hotels.
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Travelers Held in New York Will Find the
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ALTAMONT, N. Y.,
Less than 5 hours from New York City.
Cool, Comfortable and Convenient for a Few Weeks.
Rates Reasonable. Address the Inn.

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Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address R. Dale Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

THE CHODIKEE LAKE HOTEL
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HIGHLAND (ULSTER CO.), N. Y.
A refined resort for accommodation of families or individuals. Useful activities or play for child and adult. Unusual table. Perfect sanitation—running water in each room. *Surrounded with the charm of decency.* Most reasonable terms. Booklet.

GREEN KILL INN, ULSTER CO., N. Y. Fine accommodation for 30; baths, hot and cold water; lavatory in each room; in connection with Green Kill Park, located near Kingston, N. Y., overlooking Rondout Creek, Catskill and Shawangunk Mountains in distance; good boating, bathing and fishing. A few rooms still available; rates reasonable. Consolidated Rosendale Cement Co., J. G. Rose, manager, 22 Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y.

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FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.
HILLCREST HALL
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
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Altitude 1,200 feet; 49 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite with bath; Cottages, housekeeping or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long distance 'phone. Booklet. HARRY A. GOFF.

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New Essex and Sussex
SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY
THE DE LUXE HOTEL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST
55 Miles from New York
Fast Express Train Service.
Under the exclusive management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.

NEW YORK—Dansville.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York
On Delaware & Lackawanna Ry.
OPEN NOW AND ALL THE YEAR.
Drs. Jackson & Gregory will welcome old friends and newcomers.
Do not fail to write for Literature.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. Ninth season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns, 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy and vegetable garden; music and dancing; rates $9 to $15; garage. Phone 1165, White Plains. Booklet.

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THE MAPLE DALE, Kiamesha, N. Y.—Every modern improvement; high elevation; Kosher cuisine; booklet. Wm. Coleman, Prop.

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AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

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Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Ave. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Table and service unexcelled. Orchestra. Open all year.

NEW HOTEL MERION FIRE-PROOF
Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Unexcelled cuisine. Special terms—$17.50 up weekly. Bus at trains. C. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. G. FRANK COPE.

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The New Monmouth
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Long Distance Telephones.
Canoeing, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Tennis.
Superb 18-Hole Golf Course.
Daily Concerts and Dancing
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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COLEMAN HOUSE
Whole Square on the Ocean.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
Open all year. Capacity, 350.
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Leading all-year family hotel. Capacity, 150. Elevator. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

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Beautifully illustrated booklet describing attractive resorts in New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Pocono, Water Gap, Cresco, Stroudsburg, Lake Hopatcong, etc.; giving lists of hotels, boarding houses and camps, railroad fares and rates. Free at the following Lackawanna Railroad Ticket Offices:
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In the Berkshires
RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
Fine 18-hole Golf Course.
Splendid Roads.
Good Tennis.
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Under New Management.
G. A. CURRIER, Proprietor.
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¶ Good Bathing, Boating, and Deep Sea Fishing.
¶ Splendid View of North Shore.
¶ Private Dining Rooms.
¶ Chicken, Steak and Shore Dinners a Specialty.
¶ All Outside Rooms.

A Summer Hotel of the Highest Class.
THE SIPPEWISSETT
FALMOUTH, MASS.—CAPE COD.
OPENS JUNE 16TH.
Rooms and suites, with or without private bath. Every modern convenience. Electric lights, steam heat, orchestra, golf, tennis, etc. Bathing facilities unexcelled, water averaging 74 degrees. Sailing and fishing. Garage. Write for booklet.
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STAMFORD, CONN.
Designed for an exclusive patronage. A new house with every modern convenience. 5 minutes by trolley to station, 50 minutes to N. Y. Directly on the water, with white sandy beach. Golf, tennis; excellent boating. Garage. W. B. Stubbs, Noreda Hall, 114 West 79th St. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

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FREE VACATION BOOK
Before you choose your destination for the Summer outing get the big free book entitled "VERMONT, THE LAND OF GREEN MOUNTAINS," a superb 200-page vacation book, containing 64 pages of excellent illustrations of the scenic wonders of Vermont, America's Summer playground. Address Guy W. Bailey, Secretary of State, Essex Junction, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

The Kittatinny DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Season to December. Superior appointments, cuisine and service. Largest and leading hotel. Special rates. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests. CHAS. H. WHITE, Owner and Proprietor.

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The leading hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Booklet mailed.
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MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
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Mauch Chunk House—Modern; cool, comfortable; beautiful island farm, Delaware River, below Water Gap; excellent table; large rooms; also private bungalow; fine fishing, bathing, dancing; tennis; moderate terms. Mrs. Brisbane, Mt. Bethel, Penn.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL,
DINGMANS FERRY, PIKE CO., PA.
Send for Booklet. Philip F. Fulmer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 220, w s, 37.6 ft n of 36th St, 25.4x95, five-story dwelling; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against R. N. Heinze and others; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $149,846.16; taxes, &c., $2,872; to the plaintiff for $120,000.

26th St, 43-47 West, n s, 200.6 ft e of 6th Av, 62.6x98.9; twelve-story loft building; Max Kobre against Rosdorf Co. and others; Straus & S., attorneys; Isidor Weis, referee; due, $30,124.27; taxes, &c., $3,805; subject to first mortgage of $305,000; to the plaintiff for $310,940.

10th St, 31-33 East, n s, 204.8 ft e of University Place, 44.5x94.9, eight-story loft building; W. W. Foster and others against S. S. Minturn and others; Jacob Newman, attorney; A. C. Vandiver, referee; due, $136,562.47; taxes, &c., $2,588.84; to S. S. Minturn, a party in interest, for $110,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

32d St, 18 East, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 26x202.2, four-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which F. C Hoadley had on Nov. 24, 1913, or since; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; to Edward Keale, for $125.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Hunt Av, e s, 823.2 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 24.10x109; Karoline Behrens against Andrew Kitchen Realty Co. and others; Elfers & A., attorneys; C. Y. Palitz, referee; due, $4,034.27; taxes, &c., $204.57; to the plaintiff for $3,800.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Audubon Av, 240-6, n w corner 177th St, 94.11x100; six-story apartment house; Middletown Savings Bank against New York Real Estate Security Co. and others; Foster & T., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $145,627.28; taxes, &c., $4,017.78.

127th St, 58 East, s s, 93 ft e of Madison Av, 17x76, three-story dwelling; E. L. Chadwick against James Shea and others; Stoddard & M., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $11,200.68; taxes, &c., $288.20.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beck St, 841, w s, 310 ft n of Longwood Av, 60x100, five-story tenement; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund against McIntee & Kelly Co. and others; Hillquit & L., attorneys; J. J. Griffin, referee; due, $29,599.45; taxes, &c., $994.30.

By Joseph P. Day.

145th St, East, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.6x90.11, vacant; C. M. Behnken against Andrew Kitchen Realty Co., Incorporated, and others; Elfers & A., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $2,826.67; taxes, &c., $223.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Audubon Av and Croton St, n e corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 40.9x82.10; Isaac Weil, 41 Park Row, owner; George Fred Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

95th St, 11 East, for a four-story brick private house, 36.6x90; Mrs. Edith S. Fabbri, Bar Harbor, Me., owner; Grosvenor Atterbury, 131 East 70th St, architect; cost, $125,000.

West End Av, 500 to 506, for a twelve-story apartment, 102.2x122.10; Paterno Construction Co., Charles V. Paterno, President, 272 West 84th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $525,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Spruce St, 2 to 6, to a twenty-three-story building; New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Darwin T. Kingsley, President, owner; Walter S. Timmis, 315 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE

Inquire on premises,

No. 45 West 74th Street.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New Colonial Dwelling

now nearing completion; stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms.

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Surrounding Kew Station.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $10,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:16, 9:07, 9:30, 10:19, 11:05, 12:00 A. M.; 12:40, 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:43, 4:08, 4:29, 5:00, 5:15, 5:39 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:46, 10:41, 11:17 A. M.; 12:36, 1:08, 2:30, 3:08, 4:04, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM COTTAGE

contains every modern improvement; large garden; some fruit trees; thirty minutes from New York City; big bargain to quick buyer. See this and be convinced. Address Owner, 64 Times.

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LIVE IN THE PINES

and enjoy the wonderful tonic air at

Brentwood, Long Island

Bungalows, Cottages and Plots on easy terms.
BRENTWOOD REALTY CO.
1 West 34th St., New York.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Very pretty cottage of 5 large airy rooms, everything clean; house in first-class condition; improvements, with nearly 2 acres of fine land, magnificent location; close to station and trolley; town of 7,000; all kinds of stores; handy to good boating and fishing; just suited for poultry raising; very high land; possession at once; will take $150 cash, balance about $18 a month. C. SEAMAN, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn, until 8 P. M.

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ATTRACTIVE NEW DWELLING.

Twelve rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; every modern improvement; garage; beautiful grounds, shade trees, and shrubbery; station 5 minutes' walk; 35 minutes out; owner anxious to sell or rent unfurnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY R. MECHTOLD, Plaintiff, against ROLAND H. MECHTOLD, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1914.

AVERY F. CUSHMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Roland H. Mechtold, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of July, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1914.

Dated New York, July 3d, 1914.

AVERY F. CUSHMAN,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

Apartments and homes for all in the Real Estate Directory of The New York Times next Sunday. Price, location, number of rooms, names of owners or agents. Save time and trouble and order today.—Advt.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale—A Country Place at Saratoga Springs.

One mile from the village, near golf grounds; consisting of 88 acres, two-story brick house, slate roof, 13 rooms. Shaded with large maple and elm trees. Dining room 16x20, 2 toilets. Bathroom hot and cold water, open plumbing. Gas plant, large hot air furnace, 2 kitchens, 2 tenant houses. Garage, carriage house, large barns. Farming implements complete. Team of work horses; Holstein cows, harness and wagons. Price, $15,000. For further particulars address owner,

B. F. BLOOMFIELD, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

House on North Shore of R. I.

Will Be Sold at Less Than Half of Cost.

12 rooms, 3 baths, 7 open fireplaces; 2¼ acres; garage; all modern improvements; cold storage. Cost $24,000; first mortgage $7,000, at 5%. If bought by Aug. 15, 1914, will sell for $11,500. Owner has had business reverses. Apply

JULIAN S. DILLON,
Room 59, 11 Wall St., New York.

FARMS.

Start a Chicken Farm

$150 IS ALL YOU NEED

and be independent; balance $3 weekly will buy a dandy poultry farm with well-built house; 6 large rooms, range, stationary tubs, big concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; handy to station and beautiful harbor; very healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; all-year work to be had here; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Farm, Box 145 Times Downtown.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses

Broadway, 110th Street and Riverside Drive

The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.

A children's playground on the roof, overlooking the Hudson, offers a unique feature, providing health and diversion for the little folks.

A few Choice Apartments—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 rooms, with 2 or 3 baths—for lease from October 1st, ranging from $1,100 to $2,800.

Directly at Subway Express Station.

American Real Estate Company, Owners

Frank A. Peteler, Manager at the Buildings 'Phone, 4302 Morningside

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th and 109th Streets

Comfortable Housekeeping Apartments, conveniently located in the best section of Morningside Heights.

Subway Express Station one block from building. Apartments of six to nine rooms, with one and two baths; $1,100 to $2,400.

Marbrick Realty Corporation, Owner
Frank A. Peteler, Manager

527 FIFTH AVENUE Phone—4302 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LUCANIA

235 West 71st St.,

Just west of Broadway.
Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments,

3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, $840 to $1,900.

THE LUXONIA

305 West 72d St.,

Adjacent West End Av.,

4 and 5 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,700.

Also Doctor's Suite on Ground Floor.

Apply to Resident Manager

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

Saxony
250 W. 82D ST.
7 & 8 Rooms,
$1500-$1750.
One suite of
9 Rooms, $1800

Dewitt
254 W. 82D ST.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1800.
Now occupied by and admirably suited for a physician.

Well-built, Well-kept Houses, where the service is of the highest character.
Satisfactory References Required.
Inquire of Superintendent or

Loton H. Slawson Company
Tele. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Av.

BROADWAY at 92nd

N. E. Cor., "THE ROXBOROUGH."
A house of individuality,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, **$1,300 up**

S. E. Cor., "ST. JAMES COURT."
Large, Light Rooms.
5, 7, 8 Rooms & Bath. **$700 up**

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway, Tel. 7475 Cort.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St. and Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 sunny, light Rooms $42.50-50 | 6 sunny Rooms $55-65

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Banking Department, State of New York
IS SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE
Modern Houses—Bungalows—Building Lots

at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Homeseekers.

Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Sup't of Banks,
601 Times Bldg., New York City.

Country Residence 35 minutes Broadway, railroads, trolley; commutation $4.85; 8 rooms and bath, fireplace, beautifully decorated; $4,600, $600 cash; balance $40 monthly. Harrich, Room 459, Fifth Ave. Building, cor. 23d.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

We have for rental in West 72d, 73d, 74th and 75th Streets a number of high-class dwellings. For particulars, booklets, etc., apply to

CLARK ESTATES

Telephone 7430—Cortlandt. 149 Broadway.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet.
MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

George Rosenfeld Co. Inc.
51 E. 42d St. 'Phone 1936 Murray Hill.

Lasanno Court W. 307 79th St.
(79th St. Subway Station)
An imposing, artistic, fireproof building.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths	$1,800
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	1,650
7 Rooms, 1 Bath	1,450
6 Rooms, 1 Bath	1,200

Extra rooms for servants if desired.

The Ridgewood Cor. B'dway and 107th St.
Ideally located on Straus Square.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath $1,200

The Mansfield Cor. B'dway and 149th St.
Simple, dignified, substantial, homelike.

7 Rooms, 1 Bath	$960
6 Rooms, 1 Bath	720
5 Rooms, 1 Bath	540

9 WEST **STANTON** 91ST ST.
Eight rooms and bath, $840-$900.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)
Seven rooms and bath, $1,800-$1,800.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West (100th St.)
Eight rooms and bath, $960.
All-night elevator service.

MARION
2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Six rooms and bath, $600-$900.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).
Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths. $510-$1,000.
All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, **REMCO** 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

SONOMA
1,730 Broadway 1,734
Convenient, central location; desirable
4, 5 & 8 Room Apts.
Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; exceptional value.
Supt. on premises.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE 314 315 321
BIG CONCESSIONS
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath, $42.50 to $87.50.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard Service, All Night Elevator.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $90

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The SANFORD and REXFORD

Occupying Entire Block,
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,
78th to 79th Street
Now Ready for Occupancy.

New High Class Apartments

Affording the ultimate of Safety, Comfort and Elegance. Leases are now being made and decorations arranged for these magnificent apartments from October 1st.

5-6-7 Rooms With Baths, Spacious Foyers and Abundance of Closet Room.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION IN THE FOLLOWING:

The COLOSSEUM
South Cor. 116th Street
and Riverside Drive.
9, 10 & 12 Rooms. 2, 3 & 4 Baths.

The MENTONE
895 West End Ave.,
Corner 104th Street.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms. 2 and 3 Baths.

The REGNOR
601 West 115th Street,
Corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms. 1 and 2 Baths.

The AQUA VISTA
460 Riverside Drive,
Just North of 116th St.
7 and 8 Rooms. 2 and 3 Baths.

All These Apartments Can Be Inspected Evenings.

Representatives always on each premises.

PATERNO BROS., Inc., Owners and Builders. Joseph Paterno, Pres.
601 West 115th Street, Corner Broadway.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Street.

The distinctive twelve-story, absolutely fireproof apartment house, located on the curve of the Drive.

The RIVIERA contains every modern improvement and convenience, including steam laundry and burglar proof drying enclosures on roof. Complete filtration system; three passenger and one freight elevator, &c.

The subway station is only 600 feet from the entrance of the building, and elevated station at 155th Street, only a few blocks' walk.

We have a few apartments left for rent from October 1st, which will appeal especially to the tenant seeking refined surroundings in the highest type of apartment building.

5 Rooms,	$660 to	$750	Per Annum
7 Rooms,	$1,000 to	$1,200	Per Annum
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to	$1,500	Per Annum
9 Rooms,	$1,800 to	$2,000	Per Annum

The RIVIERA is under the direct management and supervision of the owner. Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises, A. J. O'Dell. Tel., 5400—Audubon, or

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

NEW BUILDING

135 West 79th Street

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Corner.

Now Open for Inspection

New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features.

3 & 4 Rooms

Completely Equipped Kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Rental $900 to $1,300

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
69th St. & Central Park West.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$2,250 & $2,500
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$4,000
Private House Rooms and Large Closets.
Supt. on Premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
4, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $540 to $1,200.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $540 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $420 to $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners,
3,432 Broadway.

2 Rooms and Bath
3 Washington Square North, $35
481 Manhattan Ave. (120th), $30
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,800. Supt., on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$1,800
Unusually Large Rooms and Ample Closets.
Supt. on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THERESA HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.,
115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MANHATTAN
LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS
Elevator Apartments
Containing all modern improvements.
Under the Direct Management
AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,600 A YEAR.

Haven Hall
S. E. Cor. 180th St. and Northern Av.
6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower.
Rents $60 to $90.

Covent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $85.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS TO $75.

The San Maria
The Tennessee
and Arizona
508 to 520 West 114th Street,
East of Broadway.
Modern fireproof buildings; opposite Columbia University; in exclusive private house block.

5 Rooms	$720 to	$840
6 Rooms	780 to	900
7 Rooms	1,100 to	1,300
8 Rooms	1,400 to	1,500

Apply Resident Manager.
Open Evenings.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
Entire Block Front 179th to
180th Street & Fort Washington Ave.
Largest rooms and best built high-class elevator apartment on Heights; resident owner's attention insures perfect service and attention; leases for suites four to nine rooms now being made; neighborhood most refined. Express station Subway 181st Street. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

—for Rent from October 1st—

IN SOME INSTANCES POSSESSION MAY BE HAD AT AN EARLIER DATE

BARNARD,
106-110 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER OF 71ST STREET.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED AT 72D STREET.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $2,500,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 102D STREET.
5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $2,000.

DORILTON,
171 WEST 71ST STREET, N. E. CORNER OF BROADWAY.
MOST CENTRAL LOCATION.
5, 7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $1,600 TO $3,500.
INCLUDING ELECTRIC LIGHT AND REFRIGERATION.

CHARLEMAGNE & RAMONA
528-532 West 111th St.
Elevated and subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

STRATFORD-AVON,
210 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 93d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,500 TO $3,200.

ROSSLEIGH COURT,
1 West 85th St.,
North corner Central Park West.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,800.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
South corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,700.

HAZELTON COURT,
3,099 Broadway.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
RENTS $360 TO $540.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.,
Bet. 158th and 159th Sts.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $408 TO $540.

ALBEA,
325 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

BELVOIR,
472 West End Av.,
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.

ELLERSLIE COURT NORTH,
Southwest corner Broadway and 141st St.,
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $900.

NORMAN,
37-43 West 93d St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $780 TO $1,600.

CHERBOURG,
Central Park West,
North corner 92d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 TO $2,200.

POWELLTON,
229 West 97th St.,
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,200.

LARCHMONT,
448 Central Park West,
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $1,100.

EL DORADO,
Central Park West, 90th to 91st St.,
5, 8, 9, 10 and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $800 TO $4,000.

LANCASHIRE,
353 West 85th St.,
5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
Riverside Drive, north corner 135th St.,
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $540 TO $1,200.

ADELINE COURT,
605 West 142d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $780.

PASADENA,
Southwest corner Broadway and 61st St.
2, 3, 4 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $600 TO $2,800.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 West 114th St.,
3 Rooms, Kitchenette,
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $600 to $960.

CASTLETON AND SAGUENAY,
Block front east side of Broadway.
Between 142d and 143d Sts.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $420 TO $900.

HOHENZOLLERN,
495 West End Av.,
Southwest corner 84th St.
7, 9, 10 and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

CAROLYN COURT,
565 West 162d St.,
Northeast corner Broadway,
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $504 TO $840.

STRATHALLAN,
350 West 88th St.
8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,900 TO $3,000.

STERLING & CARLYLE
76 West 86th and 77 West 85th Sts.,
East Side Columbus Av.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800.

ELLERSLIE COURT SOUTH,
Northwest corner Broadway and 140th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $684 TO $780.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $780 to $1,100.

FLORENCE COURT,
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av. and 176th St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $37 TO $45 PER MONTH.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.
Broadway Cor. 80th Street.
Telephone 3800 Schuyler
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th ST. and at 163rd ST.
REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
Rental Representative on premises daily.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
Broadway & 156th St.
PHONE AUDUBON 870.

THE ANNAMERE
609 WEST 115TH ST.
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway, one block from 116th Street Subway station. Best value in the city.
7 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,000
8 rooms & bath; rent 1,200

THE MARKENFIELD
605-611 WEST 111TH ST.
Overlooking the Hudson.
6 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,020
5 rooms & bath; rents 660- 840
4 rooms & bath; rents 600- 660

THE LUCETINE
35 WEST 96TH ST.
High class fireproof building, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; express subway station at 96th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all large outside rooms; rent $1,300.

LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St. Tel. 4939 Col.

Select Apartments, Attractively Located.
THE CAMPUS,
Fireproof Building,
39-41 Claremont Avenue
Just north of 116th Street.
2 minutes from Broadway Subway Sta.
7, 5 and 4 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars
APPLY ON PREMISES.

High Class Elevator Apartments, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $30 to $60.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
122d St. and Manhattan Ave.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
Large unfurnished Restaurant to lease.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

BRYN MAWR Opp. Columbia University, Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
420 West 121st St.
Large, light corner apartments, 6 & 7 rooms; exceptionally low rents, $60-$65.
Apply Superintendent or
L. SCHLECHTER, 217 West 110th St.

CORNER APARTMENTS

8 Rooms,	1744 Broadway, 56th St.,	$1000—$1700
7 & 8 Rooms,	1 W. 102d St. (Central Pk. W.),	$720—$1020
7, 8, 9 Rooms,	71 East 96th St. (Park Av.),	$1000—$1400
8 Rooms,	571 Park Av., 63d St.,	$1800

These buildings have elevators, hall service, telephones, etc.

See Superintendent on premises, or

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION
NEW BUILDINGS
2 Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,
3 & 4 Rooms
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.

THE MONTANA,
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
Two Apartments on a Floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.
Rental $1,900 to $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE Paterno
440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 116TH STREET.
A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated, overlooking Hudson River.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400.
3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $660 TO $1,350.
Inquire at the Building, or
Loton H. Slawson Company,
Tel. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

995 MADISON AV.,
Northeast Corner 77th St.
Highest class modern fireproof building; 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths. LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.
Supt. on premises, or Chas. Gulden, 50 Elizabeth St.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH $45
Elevator, Steam Heat.
No. 171 East 83d St. The Vendel.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments,
122-128 East 34th Street,
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Convenient to the Subway, Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
31 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4641.

ELEVEN EAST 45th St.
APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
Restaurant a la Carte
SAME MANAGEMENT AS
The Lorraine and Equinox House

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.
6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$48; central; select; booklet furnished.
Apply on premises.
Golden Realty Co., Owners.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.
NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

People ex rel McCarthy<Waldo.
People ex rel Murphy<same.
People ex rel Etchells<same.
People ex rel Fetscher<same.
People ex rel Torry<same.
Benson<Stratton.
Betts<Betts.
In re CNY, (Riverside Drive.)
Mulqueen<Linch.
Golden<Golden.
Myers<Fowler.
Shapiro<Cohn.
Lauenstein<Frank'n S Bank.
In re Meyer.
Mulvany<Brown.
George F. Root Co<NYC R R.
Holcombe<Holcombe.
In re Burns.
Thedford<Fletcher.
Mackey<Stannard.
Schliep<Bell.
In re Feifer.
Blank<Beyer.
Simpson Crawford<Kindler.
Heide<Messuri.
Wood<Fiske.
Matter of Kirk.
Trundle<J. Beggs Co.
Bell<Bell.
People ex rel Importers, &c<Schneider.
Leonard<Black.
Same<same.
Warner-Godfrey<Triangle Waist.
Buston<Burton.
Freeman<Scott.
Grahling<Grahling.
Lauenstein<Frank'n S Bank.
Mosauer<Mosauer.
Moran<Atl Exp.
Muller<Un News.
Peters<Peters.
Sasso Oils Co<Sasso.
Peggs<Peggs.
Corbett<Byrnes.
Higgins<Biograph Co.
In re Latito, (Rofrano.)
Beatty<Beatty.
B Chrystal & Son<Reiffert.
Posner<Bloom.
Titus<Titus.
Carpenter<St V Hos.
Pike<Am Credit.
McGuire<McLane.
People<Leventhal.
Trubin<Finkelstein.
Atl Mut<Vander Veer.
Coin<Attleboro Nov.
Luzzeo<Am Bonding.
Bass<Weinberg Paper
Carey<U S Rubber.
De Gregorio<Mandelman.
Kunstler<Morgan.
Met Sav Bank<Walton
Posner<Bloom.
Ulrich<Ulrich.
Voron<Chait, (2 acts.)
Basson<Kirchstein.
Freese<Malnick.
McCormack<McCormack.
McVeigh<McVeigh.
Hoberman<Romagna.
Bushley<Berkeley.
Campion<Campion.
Trerise<Stoneham.
In re Wilgus Rty.
In re same.
Betts<Betts.
Aronson<Klubok.
Van Norden<Griggs.
Goldschmidt<Gould.
Mella<Burati.
Walker<Leslie.
In re Victor and Rhinelander Sts.
Mendelsohn<Knick Ice
Glasberg<Glasberg, (2 acts.)
Schieffelin<Komfort.
Hensler Brew<Dressler.
Tritschler<Tritschler.
Windsor<CNY, (2 acts)
Kaiser<Gormley.
In re Lippman.
Fierstein<Fierstein.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Harry W Goldwater,
Catherine McI de Cordova,
Josephine Burnier,
Alfred Noble.
Mary S Turnure,
Margaret Buscher,
Simon B. Siegesmond,
Jennie W Sperling,
Samuel Marks.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Beyer<Duder.
Winston<5 Av Co.
Peters<same.
Jackson<same.
Mitchell<Bischoff.
Platt<Blake.
Hudson Wreck<15 W 44 St.
Amapole<P A Adolphe
Meyers<Godfrey.
Lowenstein<Schwartz.
Hayes<Wood.
Oblowitz<Deitch.
Saks & Co<Heller.
Rubel<Bates.
Strauss<Wolfsohn Co.
Century Bank<Zeller.
Shearer<Rauch.
Martin<Lublang.
Same<same.
Buchholz<Alstader.
Berger<Kornblum.
Beyer<Duder.
Negel<Rothschild.
Smith<McCormack.
Quin<Dumais.
Kaplan<Friedman.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—De Cordova<Stacy—James C. Connell. Dolarway Paving Co<Coates—Samuel J. Goldsmith.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Charles G. Moller<Isaac J. Danziger—Harvey T. Andrews. American Mortgage Co<Theo. F. Jacobus—John Greenberg. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<N. Y. Real Estate Security Co.—Archibald E. Baxter.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

In re Home Life.
Guinsberg<Long.
Stufft<Delano et al.
Borkowski<Pietrowski et al.
Van Vleck<James.
Goodman<same.
In re Schwartz & Co.
In re Philbrick.
In re Paramuk.
Ludlam<Ludlam et al.
In re Mooney.
David Klein<Schinoner et al.
Grace Klein<same.
Crolbick<Newman.
Same<same.
Rose<Rose.
Trotta<Lion Brewery.
Riley<CNY.
De Fina<De Fina.
B'way Sav Institution<Rappaport.
Michel<Molser.
Rowe<Rowe.
In re CNY, (New Lots Av.)
In re same, (Miller Av.)
Murphy et al<Flynn.
College Pt Sav Bank<O'Donnell et al.
Bernstein<Linsky.
Treventon<Bartman Realty Co et al.
Polomores<N Y & Q E L & P Co.
Rickerton<Theriault.
Dearing<Transit Dev.
People ex rel Reid<Ketcham et al.
In re Flatbush Av extension.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte—Motion calendar.

Schmidt<Schmidt.
Colligan<Woolworth.
Howitz<Howitz.
Reinhardt<Bottenus.
Cola<Sadowsky.
Rabinowitz<Friedman.
Same<same.
Lorenz<Lorenz.
Polassek<Amer Steel.
Grunzfelder<I R T.
Reynolds<same.
Guttag<same.
McGee<Nelligan.
Peop of SNY<Lehman.
Lax<Lax.
Billings<Fleischman R.
Bronx Woman Suff<Holbert.
Branski<Branski.
Fleischer<Soffin.
Citizens Tr<Perna.
Glauber<Jordan.
Page<Peyser.
Swirn<Grausman.
Dorsey<Bradley Con.
Becker<Becker.
D'Angelo Con<Canning
Maxwell Sons<Cebrelli
Cerf<US Title Guar.
Kantor<Goodman.
Levine<Howard.
Kobolotsky<Kobol'sky.
Hendrick Hudson<Rudomin.
Goldman<Bilotti.
Parschat<Parschat.
Demarest<Carr.
Worn<3 Av Ry.
Haenelt<Haenelt.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Southard, J. Anna B Dyer<Fairmount Realty Co—Peter O'Hara.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Apartment below 96th St., from Oct. 1 for Winter season, by family of four adults; must be first class in every detail; give full particulars. Harvey, 203 Times.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted, for $35 per month, unfurnished apartment of 5 rooms on west side above 96th St., in good location, by man and wife. Address C. A. Heller, 1,133 Broadway.

By three adults, six rooms; rent about $85; west side, 42d St. to 104th St. L 125 Times.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.

Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form a corporation "for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom; and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby;) also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, including insurance upon automobiles whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect re-insurance of any risks taken by it," as expressed in Section 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1914.

M. A. Stone,
L. R. Bowden,
John J. Kline,
C. V. Meserole,
J. S. Frelinghuysen,
J. A. Metz, Jr.,
C. A. Garthwaite,
E. C. Ochs,
A. P. Kortheuer,
A. Whelpley,
G. F. Hutchings,
Louis C. Hablg
Garrett W. Van Cleef.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 5 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Six-story double tenement in 112th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., plot 40x100; a bargain. E. M. Vickers, owner, 102-4 Bowery.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LOOK AT THIS.

QUINCY ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN REID AND PATCHEN AVS., BRICK DWELLING, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, 9 ROOMS AND BATH, HOT WATER HEAT, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, PARQUET FLOORS; EVERYTHING IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; COST $8,000, MORTGAGE $4,000; NOW RENTED FOR $45 MONTHLY; ACCOUNT OF REVERSES MUST SELL; NO REASONABLE OFFER ABOVE MORTGAGE REFUSED. WRITE OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

Detached house, plot 40x120, 17 rooms, 3 baths, pantries, laundry, 5 porches, steam heat and hot water supply; vegetable and flower garden and fruit trees; everything in very best condition; nicest part of Flatbush; suitable for 2 or 3 families; all rented. 424 E. 8th St., 2d floor, near Cortelyou Road.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $1,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party wishing to sell for $18 a month, home of seven rooms and bath; all improvements; electricity and gas; on large garden plot; in very fine business town; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; within three blocks of all kinds of stores, &c.; very handy to trolley and station; want $150 cash; willing to do some decorating for buyer. Owner, Box 128 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

15-17 West 58th St., adjacent to Plaza Hotel, two 4-story houses, 40 feet wide, connected on parlor floor, $7,200. Inquire C. H. Dugro, Main Office, Hotel Savoy, 761 Fifth Av.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HERE'S A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. IF YOU WISH AN INVESTMENT OR DESIRE TO OWN ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST SITES ON LONG ISLAND, SITUATED ON THE FAMOUS MERRICK ROAD, ONLY 20 MILES FROM NEW YORK, BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL RESIDENCE, 15 ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, STEAM HEAT, FIREPLACES. COMBINATION PRIVATE STABLE AND GARAGE, (SLEEPING QUARTERS FOR COACHMAN OR CHAUFFEUR;) IDEAL FOLIAGE AND SPACIOUS GROUNDS. AN ARTIST WHO PAINTED IT CALLED IT "HOME." IF INTERESTED WRITE AT ONCE. REVERSES COMPEL ME TO SELL. INCOME FROM SOURCES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE BRING $600 ANNUALLY INCLUDED. MORTGAGE $17,500; WILL CONSIDER EXCHANGE FOR FREE AND CLEAR PROPERTY ABOVE MORTGAGE. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. WRITE OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

CHOICE OF TWO HOUSES FOR HOME OR INVESTMENT AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.; THE CUTEST LITTLE HOMES YOU CAN IMAGINE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; FURNACE HEAT; RANGE IN KITCHEN, HOT AND COLD WATER; LOT 40x100 ONLY 10 MINUTES' WALK TO L. I. R. R. STATION; COST, $3,000; MORTGAGE, $1,250; ACCOUNT OF REVERSES MUST SELL; MAKE OFFER. OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

JAMAICA, L. I., 19 BEAUFORT ST.; FIVE MINUTES' WALK TO NEW STATION; NINE ROOMS AND BATH; HOT WATER HEAT, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ACCOUNT OF REVERSES MUST SELL AT ONCE; MORTGAGE, $2,500, CAN REMAIN; PROPERTY COST $5,600; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

Nice little farm; everything ready to move right in; good five-room house; will sell very cheap to quick buyer; near station and big town; big opportunity to own a home in the country cheap; full price, $1,800; want $125 cash, balance $15 a month; write for details. Jonson, Box 143 Times Downtown.

Will sacrifice my bungalow, Ocean View, to quick buyer. J. D. Waring, 65 Central Park West.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 70 Times.

White Plains.—95 acres; 2 miles out; 1,300 feet lake frontage; $850 per acre; suitable for development, building site, &c. Wm. Keil, White Plains, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—$7,500; very easy terms; Colonial country home near the water; fine plot, 100 feet by 237 feet, in healthiest section near N. Y.; select neighborhood; established social centre; an unusually well built house of 10 rooms designed to suit the high ground which it occupies; very large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace; ceilings are beamed; walls panelled; large central hall; spacious dining room; butler's pantry; kitchen; front and back stairway on first floor.

Four large master bed chambers, two tiled baths, and sleeping porch on second.

Two bed chambers, sewing room, bath, and trunk room on third floor.

Large veranda; open terrace; electric light, steam heat; floors parqueted; laundry; all conveniences; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; very convenient to express station; schools, churches, country club, large lake; boating, bathing; best of outdoor sports Summer and Winter. Address OWNER, A. F. R., Box 165 Times.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Beautiful house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; latest improvements; best section of Cranford; sell on satisfactory terms. S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Three-room bungalow; open fireplace, large porch, overlooking river; $645; terms; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Seventy-acre farm, Litchfield, Hills; good location, good buildings; $5,000. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Farms.

The farm you're looking for; Orange or Ulster County. Box 109, Pine Bush, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, October to May, in South Orange, N. J., Mountain Station, fully furnished house, nine rooms, two baths, large porch, stable or garage; three minutes from station. L 276 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Large, light, airy office with stenographer, telephone, all office facilities; reasonable. Times Building, Room 1403.

Furnished office, in Whitehall Building, available Sept. 1, unexpired lease until May 1, 1916. M 201 Times Downtown.

83d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor, suitable dressmaker, milliner, or similar business.

Offices, light, large; well managed building; $15 up. 109 Broad St. Apply premises.

Brooklyn.

Lofts, 81x45; steam heat, electric elevator; 780 Madison St., corner Patchen, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

Well-furnished seven-room apartment, with balcony; overlooking Hudson; reasonable Summer rates. Bresler, 622 West 113th St.

Large bedroom and use of fine apartment with widower; 96th St. Subway, near Riverside; breakfast. L 66 Times.

95th, 336 West.—Lady will rent six sunny rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson; high-class house; references.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE.
568-570 West 183d St.

1¼ blocks from Subway station; modern six-story elevator apartments; 6 rooms and bath, $45; 7 rooms and bath, $60 and $65. Superintendent on premises.

203-205 WEST 94TH ST.
BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.
5 AND 6 ROOMS, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER; $45 TO $60.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR OWN BROKER.

Apartments of nine or ten rooms; two bathrooms, to lease, northwest corner of 5th Avenue and 58th Street; one with southern exposure of 119 feet and 37½ feet on 5th Avenue. Inquire on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS, LARGE FOYER HALL, IN THE GRAMANT, 215 W. 98TH ST. APPLY ON PREMISES OR
N. H. BACHMANN, 257 4TH AV.

New Markeen Apartments, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; all light outside rooms, beautifully decorated; 3 to 6 rooms, $35 up; elevator. Owner on premises.

136th St., 607 West.—5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; very large, light and attractive; all modern improvements; $32 to $55.

Anthony Av., 1,911.—Six large, light rooms and bath, all outside; very desirable; all improvements; $38.

181st St., 565 West.—Five large, light rooms; all modern improvements; elegant location; telephone; $30-$32.

67th St., 129-135 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; hot water; new management; rent $27-$29.

57th St., 140 West.—3 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,200; studios, north light, $720 to $840.

Columbus Av., 973.—Four large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; $19.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 8, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

159 West 63d St.—Six large, light rooms and bath, single flat; newly decorated; $33.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

Old Broadway, 85.—Five large, light rooms and bath; hot water; $16.

162d St., 543 West.—3 to 6 rooms; elevator; rent, $312 to $720.

178th St., 718 West.—4 to 7 rooms; elevator; rents, $38 to $65.

Van Dyck & Severn,
6 to 11 rooms; $1,800 to $3,800.

68th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

124th St., 314 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, heat, &c.; newly decorated; $26.

19th St., 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $31.

New Apartments, 115 and 123 East 58d St. 6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,560 to $2,600.

Brooklyn.

357 Sterling Place, (Prospect Park.)—High-class apartments; best section; rents, $28 up.

Bronx.

969 Hoe Av.—Attractive seven-room apartment; large rooms; extra features; convenient to Subway; owner on premises.

Tremont Av., 263 East.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; very desirable; $33.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

New Jersey.

NEWLY decorated room and choice board, $18 to $21; for couple, $32 to $40; extremely attractive quarters, Club Cottage, Monmouth Beach tennis club grounds; use tennis courts included; highest references essential; three minutes from depot, four from ocean and swimming pool; rarely attractive environments and cultivated social life. Address Secretary, 244 Times.

IDEAL HOME CONDITIONS for a few invalids, convalescents, or those needing quiet and rest; beautiful grounds; all conveniences; near New York; moderate prices. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

Sunnycroft, Greenwich, Conn.—An ideal all-year home, near the Sound; for exclusive guests; excellent table; large, cool rooms; exceptional opportunity. S. Wendell Doane Cutler. Tel. 1365.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Large, beautifully furnished, airy room; private bath; electricity, telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful cool front suite; also single room; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, quiet house; good table; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Exceptional value, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; suite two rooms, complete service, $8 week; Southerners, transients.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; "L," Subway; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional table board.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single rooms; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; ref.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.
Large, attractive rooms, with board.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; references exchanged; subway.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH St., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large second-floor room; bath; gentlemen; meals; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; medium-sized room; first-class house; American family; references; telephone.

94TH, 59 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class cuisine; telephone; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

97TH ST., 308 WEST.—Room and board for two; elevator; Subway express; exclusive neighborhood. Schoen.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Magnificent location; overlooking bay; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 353 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED, by two ladies, two rooms, with board, within two blocks of 5th Av., between 19th and 40th Sts.; full particulars. P. C., Times, 304 Washington St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG man wants board with private family, upper west side; state terms. A 34 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; board optional; transients accommodated.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large rooms, running water; also small rooms; very desirable.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

33D ST., 243 EAST.—Newly furnished, clean, light, airy rooms; gentlemen; respectable couples; conveniences.

34TH ST., 56 EAST, (also 13 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4 up.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; attractive Summer rates; references.

38TH, 12 EAST.—Attractive rooms; suites, private baths; elevator, electricity; Summer rates.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms, en suite; elevator; Summer rates.

41ST ST., 339 EAST.—Large and small rooms; cool, light, and airy; select private house; $1.50 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

60TH, 152 EAST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; running water; light housekeeping; telephone.

62D ST., 168 EAST.—Nicely furnished room in private house; running water, telephone.

64TH ST., Madison Av., 733-735.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

92D ST., 128 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

83D, 155 EAST.—Beautiful large room; private house; every accommodation; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $8, $9, $10.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; gentlemen; permanent only; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front room; running water; medium-sized room; private; references.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private house; conveniences; references.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Airy, clean rooms; running water; phone; $4-$4.50.

39TH, 9 and 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $6, $7.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

49TH ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $7, $9.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

50TH ST., 35 and 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; excellent location; $5, $6, $8, $10.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold water, bath, electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms, private baths; $4, $6, $8, $10; telephone.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, medium, cool corner rooms; electricity; phone; Summer rates.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

73D, 101 WEST.—Rooms, running water; twin beds and single room; shower bath; telephone; first floor; electric lights; references required.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; references.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room, one flight, adjoining bath; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Rooms little different from the average; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; also adjoining; Summer rates; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished room; also small room; references.

78TH ST., 212 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Cool rooms, all with private baths; telephone; Subway.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, twin beds; subway; references; Summer rates.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large and small, private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Delightfully cool front parlor and bedroom, suite adjoining bath; piano; private entrance. Holbrook, or phone Bryant 3816.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

89TH, 320 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Elegant rooms; private house; electricity; Summer prices.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone, $2.50 up.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

103D St., 73 Manhattan Av.—Large, front room; private corner house, dressing room; ample closets; suitable for one or two; Summer rates. Phone 9219 River.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, bright, attractively furnished room, southern exposure, in elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 35.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive room in private family. Apt. 7.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Room or suite; Hudson view; Subway, surface, bus; bargain.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Whole or part of furnished apartment; dining hall. Apt. 25.

122D, 523 WEST.—Unusually cozy outside front rooms, $3 up; teachers accommodated. Sherman.

135TH ST., 629 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room, adjoining bath; elevator, 'phone; family two; no other roomers; door Riverside Drive; permanent party; references. Apt. 45.

139TH ST., 610 WEST.—Large and small rooms in handsome modern house; private lavatory; shower bath; exceptional; references. Apt. 3A.

158TH, 646 WEST.—First-class, comfortable rooms; private home; near 157th Subway. telephone.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

Attractive room, private family; elevator apartment, Riverside Drive; for business man, woman; $6 weekly. Particulars Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, 66th St.—Lovely room, overlooking Park; homelike surroundings. Railing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Opposite Claremont.)—Outside rooms; private family; $5; board optional. 2916 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, competent to do bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting; American preferred; salary $10. 116 West 34th St., Room 809, 9 to 10 A. M.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AVE. & 38TH ST.,
REQUIRE
MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS.
ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
Superintendent's Office, 38th St. entrance.

FANCY FEATHERS.—Experienced hands on fancy feathers; also improvers and learners; steady work; good pay. Zucker & Josephy, 715-719 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE FOR THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT SALESWOMEN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JAPANESE & ORIENTAL GOODS, LACES, MADRAS, NETS, MUSLINS, &c.
SPECIAL PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE AND ACCUSTOMED TO WAITING ON THE BEST TRADE.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR RIBBON SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young, capable to give close application to work with keen memory for names. 506, 1,416 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Call 8:30; steady position; good salary. S. Solomon, 12 West 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced architectural stenographer wanted. Room 220, 30 East 42d St.

WILLING and ambitious high school graduate wanted, not over 25, to assist head of correspondence department; $12 to start. Apply, 9 to 11 A. M., Chief Stenographer, Western Electric Co., 463 West St.

WOMAN.—Reliable house wants educated, tactful woman; permanent traveling position; small salary to start; expenses advanced. Room 1014, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

YOUNG LADIES, 3 wanted to complete class just commencing; several positions open for our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
Stenographers, (1,) $75; (1,) dictaphone, $18; (1,) law, $14; (6,) bookkeeping knowledge, $10, $12; COLLEGE GIRL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, $75.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

A SCOTSMAN wanted, of good literary ability, for weekly newspaper. Address M 210 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Clever boy, about 17, wanted to assist in office and carry very light samples. Apply P. Rayner, Pierrepont Hotel, 32d St., near Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR for New Jersey; must be thoroughly experienced and competent; references extending over five years or more; willing also attend some other work; good salary and board. P. O. Box 1,498, New York.

COLLECTOR.—Experienced hustler, acquainted with Brooklyn streets; excellent opportunity; bond required. Apply Sufrin, (downstairs,) 12 4th Av., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—College student or other person, agreeable appearance and culture, for elderly gentleman to go touring; must be able to drive a motor. Y 206 Times Annex.

DRUG CLERK.—Wanted experienced, licensed drug clerk; references. State salary wanted. Y 205 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SALESMEN OF THE HIGHEST TYPE
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY, PORTIERES, CRETONNES, &c.
SPECIAL PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THE BEST NEW YORK STORES AND WITH CUSTOMERS OF THE BETTER CLASS.
SALARIES THAT WILL JUSTIFY THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL BE PAID TO SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN ACCUSTOMED TO A FINE CLIENTELE AND COMPETENT TO PRESENT A SCHEME OF FURNISHING WHICH MAY INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
HANGINGS & UPHOLSTERY,
ORNAMENTAL WOODWORK,
LACE CURTAINS,
PAINTING & WALL PAPERS,
SPECIAL ORDER FURNITURE,
SPECIAL ORDER RUGS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—BY LEADING IMPORTING AND DOMESTIC WOMEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE, FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS IN OHIO, INDIANA, ALSO ONE FOR SOUTH, NORFOLK TO NEW ORLEANS, IN CONNECTION ONE OTHER KINDRED LINE; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS, ESTABLISHED TRADE. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, LINES CARRIED, EXPERIENCE, BY MAIL TO LOCKE & CLARKE CO., NO. 894 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN! SALESMEN!
TO COVER ALL TERRITORIES IN THE UNITED STATES BY ONE OF THE LARGEST DRESS MANUFACTURERS IN NEW YORK, ON COMMISSION. ALL THOROUGHLY RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE APPLICATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS BOX M 213 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN TO COVER NEW JERSEY AND PART OF PENNSYLVANIA; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LIGHTING FIXTURE LINE. APPLY IN PERSON, NEW YORK GAS APPLIANCE CO., 569 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—A New York corporation wants three salesmen of $5,000 to $8,000 earning capacity to visit territory assigned and secure local representatives; strictly commission until worth is proven; high-class business proposition; permanent connection. Call 111 5th Av., Room 518.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $5 to $20 a day while you learn. National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Sq.

SALESMEN—MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Entire South; also A1 man with good following for Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, &c., to carry strongest popular-priced line of white underskirts on commission basis. S 134 Times.

SALESMAN.—Good following; carry strongest line hand-made infants' wear; entire Middle West; strictly commission. Rouff, 220 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

SALESMEN on commission for manufacturers in hosiery and high-class men's union suits for the territories of Pennsylvania, New England States, New York State and City, and West Virginia; must have good following; splendid opportunity. Address Box 25, 1,508 2d Av.

SALESMAN, A1, for high-class children's dresses; must have established city and office trade; no objection to high drawing account to one who can show results. Madam Burada, 35 West 36th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for liquors and cigars, in retail grocery store, inside; must understand both and write good signs; salary. Call before 9 o'clock. 41 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER in confidential capacity; state age, nationality, and salary commanded; write full particulars. L 124 Times.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. S 126 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, age 18; nearly four years with a wholesale millinery house; neat, accurate and punctual; excellent references. (G) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; typist; knowledge of shorthand; 17; conscientious and accurate; will start for $6. C. C., 111 East Houston St. Phone 8276 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Exceptional qualifications; wide awake; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, desires position of responsibility. R., 848 Dawson St.

CLEANING.—Colored girl wishes morning work cleaning; reference. Butt, 470 West 66th St.

DAY'S WORK.—German woman goes washing and cleaning. Fricke, 494 East 157th St.

DRESSMAKING.—General sewing; $1.35 day. Butler, 465 West 163d St.

HOUSEWORK.—I am interested in placing several women in light housework positions. F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class out washing; working by day. Carroll, 10½ West 99th.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes to care for an invalid lady; kind and patient; highest reference. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, punctual; at present connected with large philanthropic organization; would like position where she can prove her worth. (L) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' commercial experience, very rapid, accurate, anxious to locate with large law firm; will accept moderate salary to begin. L 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, with a knowledge of bookkeeping; earnest and ambitious; high school graduate; had had some experience. (W) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience brokerage, commercial; quick, neat, accurate; present employed; high school education; A1 references. D 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, will accept small salary with future advancement. Gertrude Rosenberg, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires to place his efficient young lady in good position immediately. 1,123 Broadway, 304. Farragut 9870.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; experienced young woman of refinement; references ability, trustworthiness. Permanent, P. O. 137.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, seeks position requiring unusual ability; eight years' experience. Miss J., 814 Hewitt Place, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, refined; several years' experience; good appearance; salary, $10. Apply M. Gibson, 49 East 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; French, German; $8. Room 506, 1,123 Broadway. Phone Farragut 9895.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, businesslike; miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence; hard worker; $12. G 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, capable business school graduate; refined American; $6. M 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert stenographer, exceptionally rapid typewriter, wishes evening work. M 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar filing, billing, &c.; $10. M 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; fluent correspondent; earnest American; $15. M 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sensible, natty, good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $10. K 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable business school graduate; experienced; $6. K 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, active, thoroughly competent; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate worker; American; $8. L 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Interested, hard, conscientious worker; educated; beginner; $6-$8. M 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid typist; assist office duties. M 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, limited experience, assist office routine; $6; reference. M 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) two years' practical experience; references; $8. L 290 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, by girl of 17; very competent. (C) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 906.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, WAITRESS together; sisters; willing, obliging; excellent reference; wages, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2142 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—A.—SYSTEMATIZER, accountant, 30, with thorough knowledge of modern office and factory systems, commercial and cost accounting, scientific management, including planning and dispatching, with college and mechanical training, seeks executive position with progressive manufacturing concern. Efficiency, L 278 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 506.

ACCOUNTING, BOOKKEEPING, occasional secretarial duties for individuals performed at moderate rates. J. Pflieger, 15 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

A THOROUGH AND ECONOMICAL MANAGER FOR PAINTING DEPARTMENT, ALSO A SKILLED REPAIRER IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE BUILDING LINE, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, WISHES TO MAKE CHANGE TO BETTER SELF. L 180 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man, speaks English, French, Italian, Armenian, and Turkish, desires employment in company or as interpreter in hotel. Write, Martin, 106 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER.—General office work; three years' experience; good education; employed; seeks change, prospects for advancement; $15. L 260 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

ACCOUNT FAMILY SEPARATION private family will sacrifice to immediate purchaser following exceptionally fine late model, high-class foredoor type automobiles, used at our city and country home, Lake George, N. Y., namely: Studebaker, Model 35, 6-passenger, electric self-starter and electric lights, like new, $725; Cole 5-passenger touring car, only run 4,000 miles, $700; Cadillac 5-passenger, including self-starter, $600; Chalmers light 7-passenger touring car, $500; above cars are fully and luxuriously equipped, including electric lights; only used one season; splendid conditon throughout; ready for immediate use; inspection and demonstration at owner's private garage, 457 Vanderbilt Av., near Fulton St. "L" Station, Brooklyn. Phone 2168 Prospect.

Simplex, 1911, in excellent mechanical condition; must sacrifice; last 14 months dead storage and run very little; will give the Simplex guarantee; cost, $6,500; will sell for $1,400, or will rent with my chauffeur. See Owner, Mrs. Wilson, 4752 Col.

REBUILT CARS, $100-$2,000.
Touring and runabout bodies, $25 up.
Tops, $10; top covs., $1; sh'lds, sp'd'm'ts, $5. Steer. cols., L. B. A., ltg. bat'ries, sundries. 20th Century Co., 1,692 B'way, near 53d.

Owner will sacrifice 1913 Velie touring car; guaranteed in excellent condition; electric starter, lights, &c.; bargain worth while. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Owner will sell at bargain National touring, fully equipped, excellent condition, just overhauled. Telephone Mr. Grassman, Hanover 6280.

Pullman five-passenger touring; up to date; fine-appearing car; in first-class condition; will sacrifice to induce immediate sale. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

1914 King runabout; absolutely new car; electric starter, lights, &c.; will sell less than wholesale price. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Fine-appearing, smooth-running, 7-passenger touring cars; hour, day, week, month, or flat rate. Telephone 4854 Bedford. Chester Wells, 498 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Late model touring cars for rent; rates reasonable. J. C. Greene, 28 West 62d St. Phone 9086 Columbus.

S. G. V. Limousine, 1913, in good condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Packard cars; beautiful fore-door; seven passenger; $3 hour up. Murray Hill 181.

New Packards, $3 per HOUR. 7 passengers. 'Phone 8324 R. Riverside.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE
Y. M. C. A.,
302 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, eight years' experience; take complete charge, corporate or partnership books; financial statements; correspondent; university student; conscientious worker. L 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; 12 years' experience; law school graduate; seeks responsible position; excellent references; moderate salary. L 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Up-to-date bookkeeper and accountant, speaking English and German, wishes position in a first-class house; prefer metal goods trade or factory. L 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, thoroughly competent, small salary to start, desires position. M. Kaufman, 30 Orchard St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable of taking full charge; excellent figurer. H 194 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; accurate knowledge shorthand, typewriting; good references. L 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, (22,) experienced, good education, desires position. S 131 Times.

BOY desires office position; experienced filing, copying, &c.; references. M 203 Times Downtown.

BOY, honest, neat, willing to work; school graduate. Thomas, L 248 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Man, 25 years' experience in hosiery and underwear, desires position as buyer for 5 and 10 cent trade; best of reference. Y 203 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
28; single; eight years' experience in driving and repairing several makes of cars, desires position with private family. M. Zelner, 2,064 7th Av. Tel. 3380 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, thorough, sober, honest, reliable; one whose references and appearance bespeak character, ability. Streller, 153 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position wanted by a careful, intelligent chauffeur; best of character; best references. 318 West 57th St. James Slater.

CHAUFFEUR, EX-COACHMAN.—Single; competent driver; personal reference; useful. L 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, employed, desires better position; 10 years' references. Heck, 40 W. 98th.

EXPORTER, experienced, well acquainted with South American trade, open for engagement to travel South America for reliable manufacturer as exclusive agent. L 299 Times Downtown.

MAN, German, 40, wishes position in private place or other light position; understands care of horses; desires good home more than wages; references. Martin Huber, 43 Randolph Av., Clifton, N. J.

MAN, German-American, 48, handy, honest, sober, wishes any kind of work; willing; city. K 2,564 8th Av., stationery store.

PORTER, elevator, and switchboard man; colored. R. Felby, 230 West 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; expert, thorough double entry bookkeeper; long experience; best references; moderate salary. M 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Twelve years' experience; desires temporary position Aug. 10-24. Heck, M 202 Times Downtown.

STONE DRESSER, miller; German; first-class workman; factory preferred. Geiger, 321 East 88th St.

TO ALL BUSINESS MEN.
I am 22, and desire to start a selling career. Possess appearance, courage, and determination. Concern advocating the development of the embryo salesman preferred. Would appreciate an interview. L 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) good penman, quick and accurate at figures, seven years' general office experience, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position at anything; best references. A., 1,435 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) a hustler, possessing push and sticktoitiveness, capable, willing, desires position of promise; office and selling experience; salary secondary importance. L 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, thoroughly experienced, shipping department; good packer, wrapper, marker. Anthony Spanier, 193 Georgia Av., Broooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic, desires position with good future. D. D. G., 233 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

YOUTH, (17,) ambitious, wishes position at anything. S. T., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491¼ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

John Daly buys platinum, gold, diamonds, pawn tickets, antiques. 654 6th Av., (cor. 38th St.)

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Small collection good paintings, including Inness, to close estate. Administrator, L 87 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO. INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS LEAGUE.
Financed by all private schools of U. S. Unlimited information, consultation, and catalogues free. Call or write T, 41 Park Row, New York. Tel. Cort. 3963.

Young ladies learn motion picture acting; immediate studio experience guaranteed; easy terms. National Academy, 1,547 Broadway, Room 503.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—In ladies' room of the Lincoln National Bank, a diamond-sapphire ring, (large diamond, surrounded by sapphires, with an outer row of diamonds;) $25 reward. Lincoln National Bank, 60 East 42d St.

LOST—Lady's gold mesh bag with initials B. A. F., containing ring; liberal reward for return or for tickets if pawned; no questions asked. Address Adams, care General Chemical Co., Edgewater, N. J.

LOST—Black silk bag, containing trunk check, American Express, No. 260,377, Miss Durrell, Broadway Subway, between 7:55-8:10 A. M.; reward. G. F. Sutorius, Pier 12, East River, city.

LOST—In Tremont on July 24 platinum star-shaped sunburst, large diamond in centre. Liberal reward, no questions, for return of pin or pawn ticket. Charles W. McDonald, 3,923 Broadway.

LOST—Between Macy's and Pennsylvania Station, ladies' gold watch, with monogram, "R. M. C.," and black ribbon fob, "M. C."; reward. Maurice Cohen, 28 West 38th St.

LOST—Envelope containing manuscript, between New Rochelle and New York, Monday morning; reward. W. A. Anderson, 75 Franklin Av., New Rochelle.

LOST—Amethyst fob in gold setting attached black ribbon; suitable reward, no questions asked, if returned to Loton H. Slawson, 17 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST—Friday, July 31, Fulton St. trolley, Brooklyn, or Subway to 110th St., package of pictures, films, and Summer circulars. Mitnick, 138 West 113th St.

LOST—On Saturday, July 18, in or near Maillard's, ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds; reward. E. T. N., Box 321, Madison Square P. O.

LOST—Sum of money in an envelope, Monday morning, Aug. 3, on Subway, between Van Cortlandt and 96th St.; reward. 241 West 130th St.

LOST—Black bill fold, containing sum of money, between Childs's, on Cortlandt St., and 30 Church St. M 211 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold bracelet with three diamonds, 5th Av., between 38th and 39th, Friday afternoon; reward. Stanley Doggett, 11 Cliff St.

LOST—Ring, one ruby, two diamonds, in box at Hammerstein's or Kaiserhof; suitable reward offered. Room 165, Astor Hotel.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Black and white fox terrier, Billy, 14th St., Friday; reward. Hotel Trafalgar, 4640 Stuy.

LOST—Two French bulldogs, male, female; liberal reward. Return Gaux, 28 E. 33d.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

I HAVE BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF merchandise and fixtures of M. Lichtenberg, 176 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J. Any claim against said stock must be reported to me at once.

M. LYON,
176 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT AT THE ENtrance to Central Park, 102d St. and 5th Av., on July 31, 1914, at about 6:30 P. M. All persons having seen or having any knowledge concerning above accident kindly communicate with Stroock & Stroock, 30 Broad St., New York City.

July 23, 1914.

Mr. Henry D. Sturtevant has this day retired as a member of the firm of Shearson, Hammill & Company. (Signed)
SHEARSON, HAMMILL & COMPANY.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

GARAGE FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED ON LONG ISLAND, SITUATED ON MERRICK ROAD IN ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE VILLAGES; ONLY 20 MILES FROM NEW YORK; A FINE PAYING PROPOSITION; REASONS FOR SELLING, LEAVING COUNTRY; MADE $7,000 FIRST YEAR; DO NOT NEGLECT LOOKING INTO THIS; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH NEEDED. WRITE OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

AS REPRESENTATIVE OR BUYER IN ENGLAND FOR AMERICAN FIRM.
The advertiser, with 20 years' business experience in America, now conducting well-established business in London, operative but six months yearly, having excellent offices and clerical staff, extensive acquaintance with British automobile trade, open to act as representative or buyer for reputable American firm; highest American and English references. Write J. G. F., P. O. Box 611, New York.

Lady or gentleman of refinement and business ability can connect as active partner with established and authorized detective agency doing gross business $12,000 worth and over a year; must be willing to invest in proportion, furnish bond, and stand rigid investigation as to character, &c.; one interested in reform and vice investigations preferred, as most of the agency's business consists of such work. L 292 Times Downtown.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for an unlisted securities salesman with capital, who has demonstrated his ability and success in the past; a well-known banking house desires to establish this department and is prepared to co-operate fully with a man of proved ability who can undertake its management. Address in confidence, Box 25, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

A MAGAZINE MANAGER with capital is wanted by a well-known publication to undertake its management; a live, energetic man will readily see the possibilities in this opportunity; circulation and popularity established; only management essential to bring large results. Reply for further information to Box A2, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $50,000 TO MARKET A NEWLY PATENTED MECHANICAL INVENTION EFFECTING LARGE ECONOMY IN THE PRODUCTION OF POWER; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE PROFITS; NONE BUT RESPONSIBLE PARTIES NEED ANSWER. C 66 TIMES.

Unparalleled opportunity to become identified with high-class manufacturing corporation conducted by experts in their line; $20,000 required; official position and substantial interest given; unusual profits assured and investment secured by mortgage. Particulars to principal or attorney at interview only. Attorney, L 129 Times.

New York Corporation extending its business has opening for young man with executive or cost accounting experience; require investment of $500 to assure interest in business; salary $15, plus share in profits; references required. Call Room 436, 30 Church St.

Large corporation offers for $6,500 cash exclusive selling rights six New England States; patented product in wide demand; company will assist in plan to develop the business profitably. "Electric," L 99 Times.

Energetic man, some capital, can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe opening. HEART CITY, G 25 Times Annex.

Motion Picture Theatre, 600 seats, with 1,000-seat airdrome attached; extraordinary proposition; also others. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Manager wanted for our New York office; secured investment $3,500 required. Call L. E. Brown, Hotel Claridge, 11-12 A. M., 4-5 P. M.

Treasurer desired in successful manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 372 Times Annex.

Water power saw and planing mill for sale. W. Mellor, Danbury, N. H.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

ATTENTION MASONS!!
$1 per month gives unequaled protection against accidents and sickness. Investigate. MASONIC PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, 25 West 42d. Telephone 3088 Bryant.

FIREPROOF WINDOWS and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,018.

Physical Culture.

PROF ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN
Leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 W. 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Pianos and Organs.

Grand square Steinway piano, in fine condition; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Steinway upright; spot cash buys this piano very cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Estate and Legacy Loans. Companies Incorporated. L. N. Rosenbaum, 80 Wall Street.

Accounts discounted without notice to customers; all or part. Trust. M 107 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

MEXICANS MENACE GERMAN STEAMSHIP

Constitutionalists Will Sink Her, They Say, if She Does Not Give Up Two Passengers

ASK AMERICANS FOR AID

Capt. Jackson Will Protest if Mexicans Use Violence—Await Orders from Washington.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 3.—The Constitutionalist authorities today boarded the Hamburg-American liner Antonia, lying alongside the principal wharf at Tampico, as she was about to sail for Havana and Santander, and demanded the surrender of two Mexican passengers, Dr. Villa Nueva and Señor Pesos, whom the officials charged with homicide.

The Captain refused to surrender them, believing that the charge was merely a pretext for the purpose of executing them as political offenders. Soldiers thereupon occupied the wharf, and, pointing artillery and machine guns at the ship, threatened to sink her if she attempted to cast off.

The Captain of the Antonia appealed to the German Vice Consul at Tampico, who called for the assistance of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, in command of the American warships off that port. Rear Admiral Mayo reported the incident to Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander in Chief of American warships in Mexican waters.

He directed Capt. Jackson of the Ozark, which was lying near the Antonia, to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the German Vice Consul, but to enter a protest, if the passengers were taken forcibly from the ship.

Rear Admiral Badger is now awaiting instructions from Washington.

CARRANZA'S MEN ADVANCE.

They Drive Owner of Ranch, 20 Miles from Capital, in Auto Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—Hacendado Mariano Munoz, who arrived in the city this morning in his automobile from his hacienda, La Concepcion, which is situated on the line of the Mexican Central, between Teoloyucatan and Cuautitlan, less than twenty miles north of the capital, reported that the advance guard of the revolutionary forces had appeared in the vicinity of his hacienda at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

Munoz lost no time in starting in his touring car for Mexico City, accompanied by his administrador, and arrived here soon after 9 o'clock. He said he was in too great a hurry to get away to inquire who were the leaders of the advancing revolutionists.

Great satisfaction was expressed here today at the news of the initiation of the peace conference at Saltillo between the Government delegates and the Constitutionalists and the probable proclamation of an armistice or a suspension of hostilities.

It is stated that the revolutionists approaching the capital have received orders from Constitutionalist headquarters not to attack the city, but to begin its investment. For this purpose, however, a very large force is necessary.

The satisfaction at the suspension of military operations is qualified by the statement that it may not be easy to communicate the order at once to all revolutionary chieftains operating throughout the republic. The question arises whether this may not be a euphemistic way of disguising the fact that, if the order of the Constitutionalist leaders could be generally communicated, it might not be uniformly obeyed, but the people of this city will not be inclined to ask critical questions if only they can feel safe from revolutionary attack.

War Minister Velasco affirmed tonight that the Government is in position to guarantee the order of the capital and that the inhabitants have no cause for alarm. It is explained that the departure of the Government forces for Cuautitlan, about eighteen miles north of the capital, is not an aggressive move, but simply for purposes of defense against the possible movements of irresponsible bands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Provisional President Carbajal asked today the American Government informally if it knew the intention of Gen. Carranza's advance notwithstanding the understanding that with the beginning of the peace conference hostilities should be suspended.

José Castellot, his personal representative, had a conference with Secretary Bryan, but the latter had no information from Carranza except that the Carbajal delegates had arrived at his headquarters. Mr. Bryan, it is understood, telegraphed Consul Silliman for information concerning the forward movement.

The impression prevailed tonight in many quarters that the Carbajal peace commissioners had been unsuccessful in their efforts to induce Carranza to guarantee an amnesty and that the Constitutional chief had decided to press on to the Mexican capital. Administration officials, however, thought it unlikely that Carranza would upset all his previous plans for a peaceful transfer of the Government at Mexico City, as the United States will withhold its recognition if the capital is taken by force.

JAMAICA FEELS EARTHQUAKE

Severe Shock in Kingston and Inhabitants Alarmed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 3.—A severe earth shock was felt here at 6:32 o'clock this morning and caused considerable alarm among the inhabitants. Little damage, however, was reported.

FIGHT PAYING STEVEDORE.

Railroad Asserts Compensation Law Does Not Apply to Him.

Norman R. Beecher, a lawyer for the Southern Pacific Railroad, objected at a meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Commission yesterday to the payment of benefits to William J. Burns, a longshoreman whose back was injured in handling freight discharged from a ship.

Mr. Beecher argued that a longshoreman had to do with the operation of a ship and that in this case Burns was handling interstate commerce and was subject to the Federal law. Mr. Beecher held also that, since Congress had considered the case of the longshoreman and omitted him deliberately from the benefits of the Federal Workman's Compensation law, the States were bound by the action of the United States and could not pay benefits to an injured longshoreman.

SHARE HONORS IN RESCUE.

Girl Bather Saved at Far Rockaway by Life Saver and Bluecoat.

Miss Bertha Metz of 11 South Park Avenue, Arverne, who was in swimming yesterday afternoon at Far Rockaway Beach, made her way out about 100 yards from shore when, in spite of the fact that she was a strong swimmer, she found that she could not hold her own against the strong undertow and the big waves that tossed her about and bore her seaward.

Her shouts for help brought Martin Rose, a life saver, to the rescue. She was 150 yards out when he reached her, and Rose, whose strength was almost spent, also began to shout for help. Policeman Edward O'Loughlin, a West Point graduate, who has been on the force twenty-five years, had just stepped out upon the beach in a bathing suit. Although fifty-eight years old, O'Loughlin is an expert swimmer. In a few minutes he was at the side of Rose and the struggling girl, who had by this time been carried out 200 yards.

"If you can hold her up, I'll go back for the catamaran," shouted Rose to the policeman.

"All right," responded O'Loughlin, "I'll do my best, old boy."

The policeman got a grip on the girl, who was struggling frantically, and tried to fight his way back to the shore, but the waves were rolling so high that he could make no progress. Saving his strength, however, he managed to keep himself and the girl afloat until the catamaran, tossed about like a chip by the big waves, arrived near them with three men aboard. It took many minutes of hard work to bring the little boat alongside so that the policeman could grasp it while he clung to the young woman and several more minutes of careful work to load them on board without capsizing the little craft.

When they got back on shore Miss Metz was restored to consciousness by physicians from the Rockaway Beach Hospital. Policeman O'Loughlin lay on the beach for a while to regain his breath. An hour later, at 4 o'clock, he reported in uniform at his post.

HOW WILL WOMEN VOTE?

Big Issue in Kansas Primary Today—Missouri Voting Also.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3.—With 300,000 feminine voters registered, political forecasters have little to say regarding tomorrow's State-wide primary. All parties but the Republican have made a bid for the new vote by nominating at least one woman for a State or Congressional office.

The big fight is over Senator Joseph L. Bristow's seat. Opposed to him on the Republican ticket are ex-Senator Charles Curtis of Topeka, A. M. Harvey of Topeka, and H. H. Tucker of Kansas City. There are seven candidates on the Democratic ticket. Congressman Victor Murdock of Wichita has no opposition for the Progressive nomination for the Senate. Each party has but one gubernatorial candidate. Gov. George H. Hodges, Democrat, is a candidate for re-election. Arthur Capper of Topeka is the Republican, and Henry J. Allen of Wichita the Progressive candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—A State-wide primary of all political parties to nominate candidates for United States Senators, for Congressmen from sixteen districts, and for numerous State and county offices will be held tomorrow.

Senator William J. Stone, Democrat, is opposed by William H. Wallace of Kansas City, who has been campaigning on a prohibition and anti-single tax platform, and John M. Dawson of Kahoka, Mo. Pollitte Elvins of Elvins, Mo., and Thomas J. Akins of St. Louis are candidates for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Arthur N. Sager of St. Louis, Progressive, has no opposition.

Of the fifteen Democrats in the Missouri Congressional delegation, only four are unopposed for renomination. Speaker Clarke is one of the four.

BULL MOOSE TO CONFER.

Roosevelt Has Most of the Leaders in Line for Hinman.

When the State Committeemen, County Committeemen, and County Chairmen of the Progressive Party confer at the Hotel Astor tomorrow there will be little opposition to the plan of Col. Roosevelt and other leaders to have the party indorse the candidacy of Harvey D. Hinman for Governor. A few of the Bull Moose district leaders in the city are standing with County Chairman Francis W. Bird in his opposition to Mr. Hinman, but it is said that by tomorrow most of them will have been brought into line.

The Advisory Committee of the State Committee will meet today at State headquarters to discuss the programme for tomorrow.

McKNIGHT FOR CONGRESS.

Realty Man Will Fight Cocks and Roosevelt for Nomination.

H. Stewart McKnight of Great Neck, a member of the McKnight Realty Company, has declared himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District, comprising Nassau and Suffolk Counties and a part of Queens, "as a Republican who believes that the aggregate judgment of the majority of his party should guide him in his interpretation of the party policy, subservient to no man, faction, or party." This declaration is construed as a challenge to Roosevelt and the Bull Moose party.

Ex-Congressman William W. Cocks got Col. Roosevelt's indorsement.

Geo. W. Foren Sure of Election.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Aug. 3.—George W. Foren, candidate for one of the two school trustees who are to be chosen at an election to be held in the High School building tomorrow night, is not going to have any opposition at the polls, despite the hard fight made against him up to today by John A. Ruth, Treasurer of the town of Hempstead and President of the Bank of Lawrence, who, with George Johnson of Inwood, was on a ticket opposed to the young village lawyer. Mr. Ruth announced this afternoon that he has decided not to continue the fight, and tomorrow night Foren and Johnson will be elected unanimously.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The Young Men's Hebrew Association has started a movement to have the date of the primary day in Hudson County changed because the day falls on the Jewish New Year's.

NEWARK.—Following a third transfusion of blood from the veins of her son, John F. Dempsey, Jr., Mrs. John F. Dempsey of 388 Belleville Avenue is showing signs of improvement.

NEWARK.—Mrs. Emma Roke, 16 years old, is in the City Hospital from a dose of a poisonous mixture which she took late Sunday night with suicidal intent.

HACKENSACK.—While Policeman Martin Murphy of Edgewater was on his way home Sunday night a sturdy man ordered him to throw up his hands. Murphy managed to draw his revolver and the robber condescended to go to headquarters. He said he was John Fox of 405 West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan. He was committed to the Hackensack jail.

ASBURY PARK.—James Roberts, a discharged employe of the Elwood Johnson Stucco Works, Bradley Beach, shot and severely wounded three of the factory employes yesterday. The most serious of these is Charles McDonald, who received a bullet wound in the breast. Roberts, after he had shot McDonald, was felled with a piece of lead pipe. All are expected to survive.

TRENTON.—Frederick S. Boyd, the Paterson I. W. W. agitator, whose conviction for sabotage was recently affirmed by the Supreme Court, appealed yesterday to the Court of Errors. He was sentenced to serve from one to seven years for urging his followers to destroy property of silk mill owners.

STANDISH a New
ARROW
COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers

RICH SLAYER SEEKS TO PROVE SANITY

Alphonse J. Stephani Has Been in Dannemora Asylum Twenty Years.

WORTH MORE THAN $100,000

Will Ask for a Pardon if Judicial Inquiry Into Mental Condition Is Decided in His Favor.

A strong effort to obtain the release of Alphonse J. Stephani, who was sentenced to prison twenty-four years ago for murder, and who has spent nearly all of the years in an insane asylum, has just reached the stage of an application to Supreme Court Justice Kellogg, sitting in Plattsburg, N. Y., for a judicial inquiry into his mental condition. Stephani was taken into court last Saturday from the asylum for insane convicts at Dannemora to listen to the argument in his behalf. It was the first time he had been outside of prison since he was transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora about twenty years ago.

In 1890 Stephani entered the law office of Clinton G. Reynolds in this city and shot him dead. Stephani believed that his lawyer had been instrumental in preventing him from getting some money due from his father's estate. Stephani was then about 25 years old. He had been engaged with his father in the importation of light wines and beers and had always been considered normal.

He was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to Sing Sing for life. He acted so strangely in prison that on the certificate of the prison physicians he was transferred to the asylum for insane convicts at Dannemora. His mother spent the remainder of her life in trying to free him, and while she did not succeed in interesting a single Governor in her son she did see to it that he had as many comforts during his imprisonment as money could buy. Mrs. Stephani died in 1902.

Stephani had always shown marked ability in business, and under his advice Mrs. Stephani invested $10,000 of his money to such advantage that it grew to several times that amount. She added enough to this money to increase it to $50,000, which she left in trust for him. Stephani has been permitted to use only about $50 a month, and so the money increased rapidly. Stephani knew this and tried several times to send some of the money to friends in Germany, but he was not permitted to send any of it out of the country or to make any other disposition of it.

In one of the court proceedings growing out of efforts to permit Stephani to give some of his money away, the court said that, being an insane convict, he was legally dead. The same ruling permitted him to hold property, but refused him permission to use any portion of it beyond the amount fixed by the prison rules. Last February Stephani's fortune amounted to $100,314, and was growing at the rate of about $5,000 a year.

About a year ago it was said by a representative of the French Benevolent Society that Stephani's retention in prison was largely due to the activity of persons whose interests might be threatened if he were set free. Arthur S. Hogue of Plattsburg was retained to set in motion the legal machinery which it was hoped would end in freeing Stephani. Beverley Robinson of this city and Emil J. Demey are handling the case here and are assisted by representative Frenchmen throughout the country.

The case was adjourned last Saturday for two weeks. If the court determines that Stephani is sane, the idea is that after his long incarceration in an asylum the difficulties in the way of procuring a pardon for him will be greatly lessened.

WEALTHY BEGGAR CAUGHT.

Aged Harry Moskowitz, Posing as Cripple, Owns Apartment House.

Harry Moskowitz, eighty-six years old, of 44 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who is about four feet tall and carries crutches, was arrested at Grand and Essex Streets last night by Detective Harvey of Headquarters, charged with mendicancy.

Harvey told Magistrate Corrigan in the Night Court that Moskowitz had been arrested about two months ago and had been fined $10 by Magistrate Marsh, at which time, the detective said, it had been discovered that the beggar owned the large and well-furnished apartment house in which he lived.

Moskowitz could walk without any difficulty, Harvey said, and the crutches were only used to aid in the acquisition of more real estate. The Magistrate said that a man who was as able-bodied as the testimony showed Moskowitz to be could stand five days in the Workhouse.

GIFFORD GIVES $25,000 BAIL.

Youth Accused of Murder Goes Home with His Parents.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3.—Malcolm Gifford, Jr., of Hudson, who has been held at Albany on a charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of a chauffeur, Frank Clute, on the Albany-Troy Road in April, 1913, was released this afternoon from custody on bail of $25,000.

The bail bond, furnished by the father and mother of the young man and Mrs. Carrie A. Warren of Troy, was approved by Justice Borst. Gifford left immediately in an automobile with his parents for their home at Hudson. On the first trial of Clifford in Albany County the jury failed to agree.

FIND 2 DEAD BELOW FALLS.

Bodies of Man and Woman Come to Niagara's Surface.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 3.—The headless body of a woman and the body of a man were found floating in the Niagara River today a short distance below the Canadian cataract.

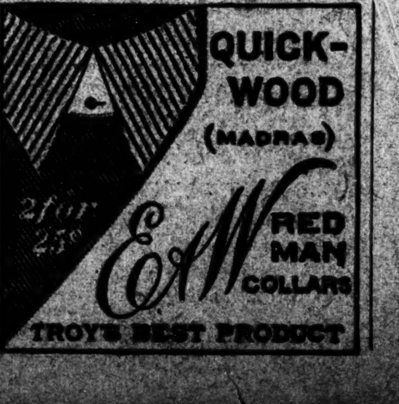
The bodies had been in the water for a long time. There was nothing by which indentification could be made.

KILLED IN AUTO UPSET.

Mrs. O'Keefe of Norfolk Victim of Touring Accident.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Carolyn O'Keefe of Norfolk, Va., was instantly killed and her husband was badly hurt when their automobile, in which they were touring, turned turtle near here today.

The automobile was one of four occupied by prominent Norfolk people, who had made up a party at Baltimore to tour to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.



HOTELS WILL MISS GERMANS

Big London Hostelries Nearly All Managed by Teutons.

Americans who travel to Europe a great deal are wondering what is going to become of the great number of German and Hungarian hotel keepers who during the last fifteen years have become such an important factor in the life of London and Paris.

The managers of practically all the big hotels in London where Americans stop are Germans. The hotels are owned by English companies, of course, but the executives, and, in fact, in many hotels, practically the entire office force, are foreigners, mostly Germans.

Several of the big cafés, where visitors to London resort for German beer, are owned and managed by Teutons, and the waiters, too, are Teutons. As a matter of fact, in the last dozen years or so the English restaurant waiter has been almost entirely supplanted by the German or the Italian. The German waiter has also driven out the native in Scottish restaurants, and recent visitors to Dublin say that even there most of the waiters are of that nationality.

In France, of later years, the German waiter has come to be an important element in the restaurant life, and he has become stronger since the French waiters struck on the question of not being allowed to wear mustaches or even whiskers if they wished. German waiters, say hotel managers, being more accustomed to military discipline, are much easier to handle. That is one reason why at one of the important New York hotels all the floor waiters are Germans.

It is said by those who know the hotel and restaurant situation in England and France that a more serious question for travelers than the leaving of French waiters for the front is the probable defection of the German waiters of Paris and London, who, having been called to arms in their own country, are pictured as trying to get out of Paris and London by the safest and quickest route. It was said by one man that if the French, as reported, interne the Germans in their borders at a point remote from Paris, with the response of the French employes in the hotels to the call to arms, it will be impossible for these to remain open.

FIND CHARLES FECHHEIMER.

Missing Manufacturer in Hoboken—Temporary Loss of Memory.

Charles Fechheimer, manufacturer of women's apparel at 38 West Twenty-sixth Street, who disappeared from his home at 2,170 Broadway last Thursday, was found yesterday, and brought back by his brother, Albert Fechheimer of 251 West Ninety-second Street. The family would not discuss the case except to say Mr. Fechheimer had suffered from temporary loss of memory and, when he recovered, wrote a letter which his brother received yesterday morning, giving his address at a place in Hoboken which the family would not disclose.

After his disappearance Thursday, it was learned Mr. Fechheimer took a room at the Belmont that night, going the next day to the Manhattan. From here he sent a letter to his brother hinting at suicide. He left the Manhattan that day, and his whereabouts had been a mystery until he was heard from yesterday. The family advertised in several newspapers offering $250 reward for information concerning his whereabouts and put private detectives on the case.

Arrest Alleged Robber of Women.

Headquarters detectives yesterday arrested Stanley Zarofze, known as John Kulick and "Glasses," twenty-eight years old, of 202 East Seventeenth Street, on a charge of robbing Mrs. Kate Fischer of 74 Third Avenue on Dec. 23 last. Mrs. Fischer said the man drugged her and stole $100 from her clothing. The police believe he is a member of a gang that drugged and robbed three women living in South Third Street, Brooklyn, on July 31.

Punished for Disturbing Girls' Home

Three inmates of the Magdalen Home at Inwood, the city institution for wayward girls, were taken to the Night Court last night because they created another disturbance at the home after they had been released from punishment for disorders on July 19. Their original sentences were increased and they were sent back to the home.

$700 Theft in Shoe Store.

Burglars who concealed themselves in the vacant second floor of the building at 512 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, cut a hole through the floor, descended into the Regal shoe store on the first floor, removed the safe from the front to the rear, bored it open, and stole $500. They also carried away shoes worth $200.

GROCERS IN SESSION HERE.

New York State Retailers to Discuss Ways of Aiding Business.

The New York State Retail Grocers' Association began a four days' convention yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, with an attendance of 200 members representing all sections of the Empire State. John Steeneck, President of the association, called the convention to order, after which a letter of regret was read from Mayor Mitchel, who was to have welcomed the delegates. The Mayor expressed his good wishes for the convention's success.

President Marble of the Merchant's Association discussed at some length the topic of cooperation among the grocers, which, he maintained, was absolutely necessary in these days of organized effort. The annual report of the President of the Grocers' Association reviewed its work and outlined measures to be taken for the protection of the interests of grocers throughout the State. At the afternoon session W. H. Steinkamp, counsel to the association, spoke on "Business Laws and the Retail Grocer." One of the matters touched upon by Mr. Steinkamp was Sunday closing and shorter hours in the grocery business. It is expected that before the convention adjourns formal resolutions on this subject will be adopted.

Frank W. Mendum, Trustee of the National Association of Grocers, discussed the work of this organization. At the evening session the reports of the Secretary and of the Treasurer were read.

Only one session will be held today, beginning at 9 o'clock. At this session President Steeneck will address the convention on "Maintenance of the Retail Selling Price the Only Salvation of the Manufacturer and the Distributor." This afternoon the delegates and their wives will have an outing at Coney Island. Business sessions will be resumed tomorrow. The convention concludes Thursday evening with a banquet.

ELOPERS SENT TO JAIL.

Sentence Includes Deportation When War Is Ended.

On a charge preferred by Victor Klintz, a painter, of 520 West Fortieth Street, New York, Judge Osborne in Special Sessions in Newark yesterday sentenced Mrs. Eugenie Klintz, wife of the complainant, and Carl Weber, with whom Mrs. Klintz fled from Germany, to eighteen months in the Caldwell Penitentiary with the understanding that "when conditions growing out of the conflict in Europe permit" they are to be deported to Germany.

Klintz and Weber were boyhood friends in Germany and their intimacy continued after Klintz's marriage until Weber eloped with Mrs. Klintz last January. They were found recently in Newark by the husband.

GET YELLOWSTONE BANDIT.

One of Those Who Robbed 25 Stage Coaches Caught in Idaho.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 3.—One of the bandits who robbed twenty-five stage coaches in the Yellowstone National Park last week has been captured in the wilds of Idaho by "Jimmy" McBride, a noted Yellowstone Park scout, according to a message received here today.

Clansmen to Uplift Mankind.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The Universal Clansmen, with their principal office in Lestershire, Broome County, to conduct operations all over the United States, was incorporated today for the harmonious and complete uplifting and upbuilding of mankind. The certificate states that the standard of man can be raised only by the concerted efforts of individuals. The Directors are Leroy J. Heffron, Willis H. Frost, Lloyd A. Wood, and George W. Gould of Lestershire, and James R. Walsh of Binghamton.

Calvin Page to Run for Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 3.—Judge Calvin Page of Portsmouth today filed a declaration of his candidacy for the primary nomination of the Democratic Party for United States Senator. He will oppose Congressman Raymond B. Stevens. For the Republican nomination Senator Jacob H. Gallinger has no opposition.

Electrician Falls Under Train.

Harry McCabe, 38 years old, of 148 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, an electrician employed by the B. R. T., made a misstep boarding a B. R. T. train at Brooklyn Bridge yesterday and fell between the platform and the car. His right leg was broken in two places and he received severe cuts and contusions.

Exploding Tank Kills Two Girls.

WEBSTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—Flora Gadoury of Webster and Eva Tetreault of Willimantic, Conn., were instantly killed today by the explosion of a hot-water tank in a bakery where they were employed.

MARY PATTEN BREAKS DOWN

Alarm as Long Branch Boat Wrecks Engine in the Narrows.

While the steamboat Mary Patten was coming through the Narrows on her morning trip from Long Branch and Pleasure Bay yesterday with about two hundred passengers the connecting rod snapped just below the walking beam, causing a complete disablement of the machinery. There was a tremendous crash and burst of steam from the engine room and a wild dash for the life preservers followed. Many of those aboard were women and children, residents of the Jersey coast towns availing themselves of the low rate of fare. The steamer drifted helplessly, but nothing alarming happened after the engine's collapse, and the officers soon allayed the panic.

The steamer Keansburg, from the town of that name, had followed the Patten closely up the old Main Ship Channel and ran alongside the crippled vessel, took on her passengers and landed them at the Battery.

The Monmouth of the Jersey Central's Sandy Hook Line also approached the crippled steamer, and the fireboat Boody, summoned on an alarm turned in from the Crescent Athletic Club on the Bay Ridge shore, ran alongside, but neither could render any assistance. A passing tug towed the Patten to Fletcher's shipyard in Hoboken.

Acknowledgment.

The New York Times acknowledges receipt of $1 from Anonymous for the poor widow and her children for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed.

INDICTMENTS SET ASIDE.

Sulzer-Osborne Sing Sing Investigation Falls Flat.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Supreme Court Justice Morschauser today granted the applications of John S. Kennedy, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and Lyman S. Gibbs, formerly storekeeper at the prison, to have the indictments against them here set aside. Justice Morschauser says in part:

"From the examination of the testimony taken before the Grand Jury it appears that much incompetent, irrelevant, and prejudicial testimony was taken. It is provided by Section 256 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that a Grand Jury can receive none but legal evidence."

The investigation of Sing Sing Prison was ordered by Gov. Sulzer, and he appointed James W. Osborne a Special Deputy Attorney General to carry the case before the Westchester County Grand Jury. Mr. Osborne in February turned in bills to Westchester County for thirty days' services at $250 a day, or $7,500, and disbursements, $717. His assistant, Arthur A. Warner, asked $4,000 for eighty days' services. These bills have not been paid by the Board of Supervisors.

Justice Morschauser said the cases should be presented to another Grand Jury.

Fatal Cloudburst in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 3.—A cloudburst centring ten miles north of here last night caused the death of one person and damaged property $100,000. The fertile truck gardening district south of this city is a waste of mud and débris.

HORSE JUMPS INTO AUTO.

Mrs. Lewis Injured Mortally by Trooper's Frightened Mount.

HALESITE, L. I., Aug. 3.—A blow from the head of a trooper's horse, suffered yesterday afternoon, may kill Mrs. Irving A. Lewis of 207 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who lives in Summer at Bay Crest, East Neck, L. I.

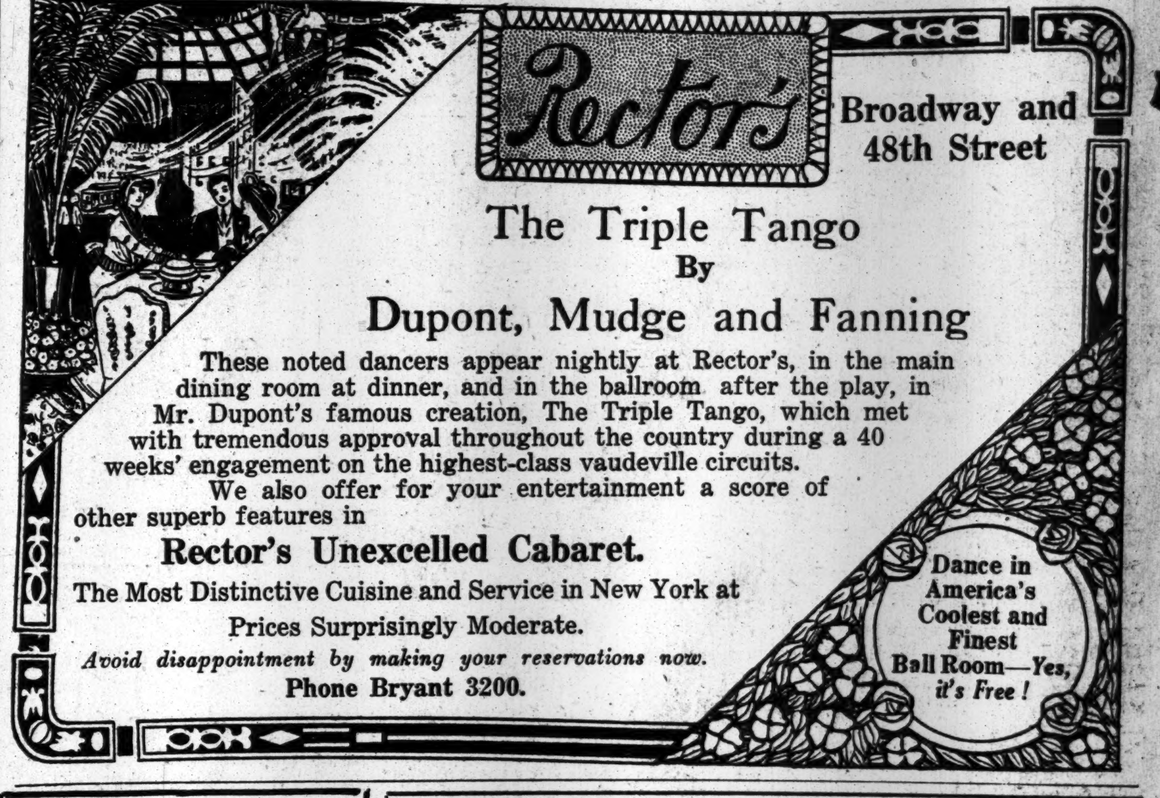
Herbert V. Scanlon of 22 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, a member of Troop C, which is encamped on Cold Spring Hill, two miles from here, was riding with other soldiers along New York Avenue, at the east side of Huntington Harbor, when the hat of Trooper William G. Morrison, Jr., blew off. Scanlon's horse reared and threw him. Then the horse bucked and landed partly in Mrs. Lewis's automobile. A blow from the animal's head knocked Mrs. Lewis unconscious and she was found to be injured mortally.

TO EXTRADITE GRAHAM.

Wealthy Californian Must Face Fraud Charges in Tennessee.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 3.—Benjamin T. Graham, millionaire realty operator of Los Angeles, must return to Tennessee, extradition papers having been honored by Gov. Johnson today.

Graham is charged with fraudulenty obtaining $3,000 in Nashville in 1907 and later $7,000 in Chicago from Col. Thomas P. Ayres as partial payment on Iowa lands.


Rector's
Broadway and 48th Street
The Triple Tango
By
Dupont, Mudge and Fanning
These noted dancers appear nightly at Rector's, in the main dining room at dinner, and in the ballroom after the play, in Mr. Dupont's famous creation, The Triple Tango, which met with tremendous approval throughout the country during a 40 weeks' engagement on the highest-class vaudeville circuits.
We also offer for your entertainment a score of other superb features in
Rector's Unexcelled Cabaret.
The Most Distinctive Cuisine and Service in New York at Prices Surprisingly Moderate.
Avoid disappointment by making your reservations now.
Phone Bryant 3200.
Dance in America's Coolest and Finest Ball Room—*Yes, it's Free!*

Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Palm Beach, Mohair and Silk
Two-Piece Suits in a Sale

THESE materials made up by Hart, Schaffner & Marx are really *different*. They not only look different, they *feel* different and the man who is accustomed to really good clothes feels at home in them.

Palm Beach Suits $7.50
Originally $10 and $12.50 here, and many men can tell you, not to be compared with the average Palm Beach Suit.

Mohair and Silk Suits $12.50
Way ahead of the ordinary in style and tailoring. Mohairs originally $20, $18 and $15—Silks $30, $25, $22.50 and $20.

Besides these specials our
Clearance Sale
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits
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Our new store, Broadway, below Chambers St., opens at 8 A. M. Come in before your office opens and see these splendid values.

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LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. Coolest Place of Amusement in the World. MATINEES TOMORROW & SATURDAY 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES. Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3092 Bryant.
HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Popular Mat. Tomorrow A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY
KNICKERBOCKER. Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Sharp "SURPASSES HUMAN BELIEF."—Amy Leslie. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15 Popular Mat. Tomorrow 2:15: Potash & Perlmutter
REPUBLIC West 42d St. NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT SEATS NOW. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "HE COMES UP SMILING"

Steeplechase Coney Island's Refined Funny Place Greatest in All the World. Iron Steamboats Take You There.
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WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow $1.50. THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.
39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow $1.50. TOO MANY COOKS
COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Matinee Today 2:20 KITTY MACKAY
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JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2 Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS CRANE, Reed Sisters, Von Dell & Fenton, Nellie Allen and others.
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Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10-50. "THE AVENGING CONSCIENCE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk. "Call of the North."
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B. F. Keith's PALACE Joan Sawyer, Jack Wilson & Co., Adelaide & Hughes, Lew Dockstader, Joseph Santley, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "My Official Wife." "Uncle Bill."
NEW Brighton DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. Lucy Weston, Wm. H. Thompson, French & Els, Harry Breen, Fields & Warren, others.
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Popular Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES
INTERNATIONAL TENNIS MATCHES. Choice seats. Jacobs' Ticket Office, 1,388 Broadway, cor. 38th St. PHONE 4180 GREELEY.
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Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25
DANCING
THIS AFTERNOON, beginning at 4 o'clock, IN THE GRILL ROOM, MR. A. BALDWIN SLOANE & MISS MARION MORGAN will present for the first time in this country their latest TANGO (so popular abroad).
COMPLIMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

NO DANCING—NO CABARET—but the best in food and service that you can get in New York at reasonable prices. Phone 2656 Greeley.
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